

Syllabus

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD

Rules governing M.A. Philosophy (CBCS)

Faculty of Social Science, from 2020-2021.

PHILOSOPHY

Rules governing the Post-Graduate Master's Degree Programmes under Choice-Based Credit Scheme (KU-CBCS), framed under Section 44(1)(c) of K.S.U. Act, 2000.

Title:

These Rules shall be called "Karnatak University Rules Governing Post-Graduate Programs under the Choice-Based Credit System" for Master Degree programmes.

Commencement:

These Rules shall come into force from the academic year 2020-2021.

Definitions:

In these Rules, unless otherwise mentioned:

- a) "University" means Karnatak University;
- b) "Post-Graduate Programs" means Master's Degree Courses.
- c) "Compulsory Course" means a fundamental paper which a student admitted to a particular Post-Graduate programme should successfully complete to receive the Post Graduate Degree in the concerned subject.
- d) "Specialization Paper" means an advanced paper due to departmental choice for students wanting to receive Degree in the specialization area.
- e) "Open elective" means a course offered by Department for students of other Departments across the Faculty. Students have freedom to choose from a number of optional courses offered by other Department/s to add to their credits required for the completion of their respective programmes; however, if in a P.G. Centre there is only one Department for the time being, the students of that Department should study that open elective course.

f)“Credit” means the unit by which the course work is measured. For this Rules, one Credit means one hour of teaching work or two hours of practical work per week. Normally a Semester is of 16 weeks duration in any given academic year. As regards the marks for the courses, 1 credit is equal to 25 marks, 2 credits is equal to 50 marks, 3 credits is equal to 75 marks and 4 credits is equal to 100 marks as used in conventional system.

g)“Grade” is an index to indicate the performance of a student in the selected course. These Grades are arrived at by converting marks scored in each subject by the candidate after completing his/her Internal Assessment and Semester end Examinations. Each course carries a prescribed number of credits. These grades are awarded for each subject after conversion of the marks and after completion of the examinations in each semester.

h)“Grade Point Average” or GPA refers to an indication of the performance of the student in a given semester. GPA is the weighted average of all Grades a student gets in a given semester. The GPA depends on the number of courses a student takes and the grades awarded to him/her for each of the subjects so chosen.

i)“Cumulative Grade Point Average” or CGPA refers to the Cumulative Grade Point Averages weighted across all the semesters and is carried forward. The calculations of the GPA, CGPA is shown at the end of this rule. (Annexure-II)

Minimum Eligibility for Admission:

The students who have successfully completed the three year/ four-year Degree course or any other Degree course of this University or of any other University recognized as equivalent there to by this University shall be eligible for admission to the Post Graduate Programs under the KU-CBCS Program provided they also satisfy the eligibility conditions like percentage of marks, etc, as may be prescribed by the University and as per Ordinance of the course.

Duration of the Programme:

The programme of study for the Post-Graduate Master’s Degree shall normally extend over a period of two academic years, each academic year comprising of two semesters, and each semester comprising of sixteen weeks of class work.

Medium of Instruction:

The medium of instruction shall be English for all subjects, except in languages.

Minimum Credits and Maximum Credits:

- a) There shall be three categories of courses viz., Compulsory Course, Specialization Course and Open Elective Course. Compulsory and Specialization Course should be from the concerned department only. The Open Electives are the courses offered by other Departments across the Faculty.
- b) Each course shall have a definite course objective, Eligibility criterion for taking the course, scheme of Evaluation including the components of internal Assessment (IA) marks, Projects (if any), the number of contact hours, type of practical and the prescribed credits.
- c) The credits for each of Compulsory Course may vary from 3 to 4 credits; for specialization course it may vary from 1 to 4, In case of Open Elective Course, it shall be 1 to 3 credits for each paper.
- d) A student shall register for minimum of 18 credits and a maximum of 30 credits per semester. However to qualify for the Degree in any Department under any school and Faculty, he/she should have registered and cleared a minimum number of credits, which shall vary from course to course.

Course Structure:

- a) The students of Post-Graduate Programme shall study the courses as may be approved and prescribed by the Academic Council of the University from time to time.
- b) A typical Master's Degree program consists of a number of courses. This number varies from discipline to discipline. The term course is used to indicate a logical part of a subject matter of the program (also referred to as paper). In essence the courses are of three types:
 - i) Compulsory Course
 - ii) Specialization Course or Optional Course and
 - iii) Open Elective Course.
- c) Each program shall have a set of Compulsory Course that a student must complete to get the degree in the concerned Department. These are distributed in each semester. There could be a minimum of such papers for each semester depending on the Department.
- d) The Students shall also choose a minimum number of Specialization Course offered within the department. Each department will offer at least one specialization paper in the third and fourth semester. The Department, BOS and the Faculty may also spell out the number of such Specialization Courses a student will have to take for the Specialization. The Department offering of Specialization Course shall provide the flexibility in the system so that the student can opt for a variety of programs depending upon their interest.
- e) Each Department shall offer at least one Open Elective Course per semester for students from other Department. Student from the same Department are generally not allowed to opt the courses offered as Open Elective Course in the same Department.

f) Each course (paper) in this system is designed carefully to include lectures/tutorials/laboratory work/seminars, project work/practical training/report writing/Viva-voce etc., to meet effective teaching and learning needs and the credits are assigned suitably.

g) Masters Degree Programs are essentially semester system Programs. There shall be 4 semesters in each Program. There shall be two semesters for each year of the Program. Each of the Semester will be of 16 weeks duration including evaluation and grade finalization period. The academic session in each semester will provide 90 teaching days with 40 hrs of teaching/learning periods in six days session per week.

h) The normal calendar for the semester would be as follows:

i) I and III Semester -August to November

ii)II and IV Semester - January to April

Attendance:

- a. Each paper shall be taken as a unit for the purpose of calculating the attendance.
- b. Each student will have to sign and mark his attendance for every hour of teaching of each paper. At the end of every month all teachers shall notify the attendance of every student on the Notice Board of the Department during 2nd week of every month. Chairman shall certify the fulfillment of required attendance of every candidate in the Examination form.
- c. Certain proportion of the marks in Internal Assessment shall be awarded based on attendance as an incentive to the student for regularity in attendance.
- d. A student shall be considered to have satisfied the requirement of attendance for each paper, if he/she has attended not less-than 75% of the number of classes held up to the end of the semester including tests, seminars, group discussions, practical, tutorials, etc.
- e. However, if a student represents his/her institution, University, state or Nation in sports, NCC, NSS or Cultural or any other officially sponsored activities, he/she shall be eligible to claim the attendance for the actual number of days participated subject to a maximum of 20 days in a semester based on the specific recommendation of the Head/Chairman of the Department.

Evaluation:

- a. Each Course has two components, the first being Internal Assessment Marks – 22 marks each paper, each semester. The Internal Assessment (IA) consists of two written tests of 11 marks each per semester per paper. Three (3) marks are awarded/given for attendance as shown in (d),

below, and the second being the Semester End Exams. The Internal Assessment (IA) marks are based on continuous internal assessment. The total marks for the Internal Assessment would be based on the total credit awarded to the Course. For instance if a Compulsory Course has a Credit award of 4, then the total maximum marks would be 100 for the subject.

- b. The marks shall be displayed on the Notice Board of the Department also. The tests shall be written in a separately designated book and after evaluation the same should be shown to students.
- c. In case of candidates who wish to appear in improvement examinations, if any, the marks obtained in the Internal Assessment shall not be revised. There is no improvement for Internal Assessment.
- d. To encourage the students for the regular participation in academic curricula, the following break-up of marks for attendance has been recommended –

Attendance (in percentage)	Marks
Above 90	3
Above 80 & upto 90	2
Above 75 & upto 80	1
75	No marks

- e. Students seeking the condoning of attendance after representing the University have to produce attendance certificates from the concerned authority and that attendance period to be condoned off shall be considered for the allotment of marks as above.
- f. There shall be one end semester examination of 3 hrs duration (for 75 marks/ paper). Each answer scripts of the semester-end examination (theory and project report) shall be assessed by two examiners (one internal and another external). The marks awarded to that answer script shall be the average of these two evaluations. If the difference in marks between two evaluations exceeds 20% of the maximum marks such a script shall be assessed by a third external examiner. The marks allotted by the third examiner shall be averaged with nearer award of marks of the two evaluations.

Completion of Course:

- a. A candidate is expected to successfully complete P.G. Master’s Degree course in two years from the date of admission.
- b. Whenever the syllabus is revised, the candidate reappearing shall be allowed for PG Degree examinations only according to the new syllabus.
- c. The CBCS scheme is fully carry-over system. However, the four-semester two years course should be completed by a student within double duration of the normal course period (i.e. 4 years). For these periods, candidate may be permitted to take examination in cross-semester (even semester examination in even and odd semester examination in odd semester examination) after paying the examination fee of Rs. 1000/- per paper.

Declaration of Results:

- a. Minimum for a pass in each paper shall be 40% of the total 100 marks including both the IA and the semester end examinations. However, the student/candidate should obtain at least 40% of the marks in the Semester End Examination. There is no minimum in the IA marks. However after adding the IA and the semester end examinations, the candidates should score a minimum of 40% of the maximum marks for the subject.
- b. The candidates, seeking improvement of their results shall submit a representation along with a permissible fee to the Registrar (Evaluation) and surrender the degree certificate/provisional pass certificate/original marks cards of that semester within 15 days of announcement of result.

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD.

Department of Philosophy.

Course outline of M.A. Philosophy for Semester Courses as per CBCS pattern.

2020-2021 onwards

I) **Semester-I**

Sl. No.	Details (Course Type/ Name)	Main Marks	Internal Marks (Including Attendance)	Total Marks	Credits	Teaching Hrs
a)	Compulsory Course:					
1	1.1: Indian Epistemology	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week
2	1.2: Indian Logic	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week
3	1.3: Ancient Indian Philosophy	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week
4	1.4: Ancient & Mediaeval Western Philosophy	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week
5	1.5: Contemporary Indian Philosophy	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week

II) Semester-II

Sl. No.	Details (Course Type/ Name)	Main Marks	Internal Marks (Including Attendance)	Total Marks	Credits	Teaching Hrs
a)	Compulsory Course:					
1	2.1: Western Epistemology	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week
2	2.2: Logic and Scientific Method.	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week
3	2.3: Mediaeval Indian Philosophy	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week
4	2.4: Orthodox Systems of Indian Philosophy	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week
5	2.5: Modern Western Philosophy	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week
b)	Open Elective:					
6	2.6: Philosophy of Bhagavadgita	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week

III) Semester-III

Sl. No.	Details (Course Type/ Name)	Main Marks	Internal Marks (Including Attendance)	Total Marks	Credits	Teaching Hrs
a)	Compulsory Course:					
1	3.1: Indian Moral Philosophy	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week
2	3.2: Contemporary Western Philosophy	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week
3	3.3: Philosophy of Religion - Indian	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week
4	3.4: Modern Symbolic logic	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week
b)	Optional Course:					
5	3.5: Classical Virasaivism (Lingayatism) OR Advaita Vedanta of Sankara OR Philosophy of Aristotle	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week
c)	Open Elective:					
6	3.6: Philosophy of Swami	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week

Vivekananda					
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IV) **Semester-IV**

Sl No.	Details (Course Type/Name)	Main Marks	Internal Marks/ Viva Voce (Including Attendance)	Total Marks	Credits	Teaching Hrs
a)	Compulsory Course:					
1	4.1: Western Moral Philosophy	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week
2	4.2: Dissertation/Projects work	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week
3	4.3: Philosophy of Religion - Western	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week
4	4.4: Virasaivism (Lingayatism) of Vacanakaras	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week
b)	Optional Course:					
5	4.5: Theistic Vedanta of Ramanuja and Madhva OR Philosophy of Sri. Aurobindo OR A.N.Whitehead's Philosophy of Organism.	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week

Philosophy Semester (CBCS) Syllabus
From 2020-2021 and onwards

M.A. I Semester:

Compulsory Course:

1.1 Indian Epistemology

- 1) Nature and scope of Epistemology – A comparative perspective: Indian and Western.
- 2) *Salient features of knowledge* Nature and definition of prama and distinction between prama and aprama.

- 3) Kinds of Pramana: Perception, (*pratyaksa*) Inference(*Anumana*) Analogy(*Shabdha*) Testimony(*Upamana*), Postulation (*Arthapatti*) and Non-apprehension(*Anupalabdhi*).
- 4) Theories of Error: Sat-khyati, Asat-khyati, Anyatha-khyati, Atma-khyati, Akhyati, Anirvachaniya-khyati vadas.
- 5) Theories of Truth: Correspondence, Coherence and Pragmatic theories.
- 6) Theories of Validity of Knowledge Pramanyavadas, Paratah and Svatah pramanyavadas

Books for study

1. Chatterjee, S.C: *Nyaya Theory of Knowledge*, Calcutta University Press, 1939.
2. Datta, D.M: *Six ways of Knowing*, Calcutta University Press, 1932.
3. Ingalalli, R.I: *Sabda-Pramana – An Epistemological Analysis*, Indian Books Centre, Delhi, 1988.
4. Ingalalli, R.I: *Meaning and Knowledge*, Indian Books Centre, Delhi, 1989.
5. Matilal, B.K: *Epistemology, Logic and Grammar in Indian Philosophical Analysis*, The Hague, Paris, 1971.
6. Satprakashananda, S: *Methods of Knowledge*, Advaita Ashrama, Calcutta, 1974.

1.2 Indian Logic

- 1) *Introduction to Logic (Western & Indian), Deductive & Inductive. Definitions of logic, its utility and scope.* General Characteristics of Indian Logic - *Anviksiki or nyaya*. The utility of the study of Indian Logic.
- 2) *Nature of Anumana Pramana (Inference): Its soundness.*
 - (i) *Inference for oneself (svārtha) and Inference for others (parārtha).*
 - (ii) *Inference for others: Pratijna(Thesis), hetu(Reason), nidarsana (Example Illustration), anusandhana (Subsumptive co-relation), nigamana (conclusion). Vyapti (pervasion): Concept, its ascertainment, its function.*
 - (iii) *Varieties of inference: kinds of inferential mark (linga)-Drstam and adrastam (Samanyato drsta) lingam- Drst and samanyato drsta anumana.*
 - (iv) *Elements of anumana pramana (Sound inference)- An explanation of the Pancavayava vakya-syllogism-and its members.*
 - (v) *Inference: Classification recognized by Naiyayikas: 1) Kevalanyayi 2) Kevala-vyatireki and 3) Anvaya vyatireki, Role of vyapti (pervasion) inference, Samavyapti and asama (or visama) Vyapti, Anvaya vyapti vyatireka vyapti and kevala vyatireka vyapti.*
 - (vi) *Tarka: kinds of the tarka.*
- 3) *Upamana (Analogy or comparism) and Arthapatti (postulation) as the species of sound inference. Kinds of Upamana-Sadharmuopamana, Vaidharmyopamana and dharmatropamana.*
 - a) *Nyaya definition of upamana (analogy).Steps in the process of reasoning in upamana (analogy), Elements of Analogical reasoning*
 - b) *Upamana (Analogy) as the instrumental cause of analogical knowledge. Upamana as an independent source of knowledge.*

- c) Structure and content of Arthapatti (Postulation), *Formal validity* and material correctness of postulational inference. *Drstarathapatti and srutarthapatti. Is arthapatti and anumana?*
- 4) Inferential Fallacies: (Fallacies of Inference or Hetvabhasa)
- a) Types of fallacies-(i) *savyabhicara, viruddha, prakaranasama or satpratipaksa, sadhyasama or asiddha, kalatita and badhita* (ii) *the fallacies of chala, jati and nigrahasthana*

Books for Study

1. Bhattacharya, C: *The Elements of Indian Logic and Epistemology* Modern Book Agency, Calcutta, 1974.
2. Chatterjee, S: *Nyaya Theory of Knowledge*, University of Calcutta, 1939.
3. Datta, D: *Six ways of Knowing*, University of Calcutta, 1974.
4. Ingalalli, R.I: *Sabda-Pramana – An Epistemological Analysis*, Indian Books Centre, Delhi, 1988.
5. Mullatti, L.C: *The Navya-Nyaya Theory of Inference*, Karnatak University, Dharwad, 1977.

1.3 Ancient Indian Philosophy

- 1) Introduction: General Characteristics of Indian Philosophy.
- 2) The Upanisads: (a) Upanisads and their relation to the Vedas.(b) Levels of Consciousness (c) Atman-Brahman Identity (d) Sravana, Manana and nidid hyasana nature(e) *Liberation and its ideals of pravrtti and nivritti reconciled means jivamukti and videhamukā.*
- 3) Bhagavadgita: Karma yoga, *Bhakti yoga, Rajayoga* and Jnana-yoga.
- 4) Carvaka : Epistemology, Metaphysics and Ethics.
- 5) Early Buddhism (a) Ksanikavada (b) *Liberation*; Nirvana and Anatmavada (c) Pratityasamutpad Vada (d) Astangamarga.
- 6) Early Jainism :(a) *Metaphysics – substance and quality.* Jiva and Ajiva (b) Ethical code and values (c) Liberation and its means.

Books for Study

1. Dasagupta, S.N:*A History of Indian Philosophy* Vol.I, Cambridge University Press, 1975.
2. Datta and Chatterjee: *Introduction to Indian Philosophy* Calcutta University, 1954.
3. Hiriyanna, M: *Outlines of Indian Philosophy* G.Allen & Unwin, Bombay, 1973.
4. Mahadevan, TMP: *An Invitation to Indian Philosophy*, Arnold-Hein may Publication, New Delhi, 1974.
5. Radhakrishna, S: *Indian Philosophy*, Vol.I. Allen and Unwin. London, 1971 (Reprint).
6. Sharma, Chandradhar: *Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy*, Motilal Banarasida, Delhi, 1987.
7. Prabhushankar: *Bharatiya Tatvasastrada Roopareshegalu* (Tr)(K), Kannada Adhyayana Samsthe, Mysore-6, University of Mysore, 1973.
8. Pandit Baldeva Upadhyaya, S.Ramachandra Shastry: *Bharatiya Darshana* (Tr)(K), The Institute of Kannada Studies, University of Mysore, Mysore, 1970.
9. Shankaranarayana Bhat,A.K: *Hindu Dharmada Parichaya*(K), Sri Ramakrishna Prakashana, Bhagamandala-571247, Kodagu District, 1995 (4th Edition).

10. Raghavendracharya, H.N: *Baratiya Tattvashastra Sangraha*(K), University of Mysore, Mysore, 1962.
11. Radhakrishnan, S (Ed): *Tatvasastra Prachya mattu Paschatya*(K), translation of the History of Philosophy, Eastern and Western, Vol.I, Director, Prasara, University of Mysore, Mysore, 1970 (1st Edition).
12. Ramakrishna Rao K.B (Tr.): *Bharatiya Tattvashastrada Mulamshagalu*, Prasara, University of Mysore.
13. Sharma Chandradhar, A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy Motilal Banarsidass publishers, Delhi 2016.

1.4: Ancient and Medieval Western Philosophy

- 1) General Characteristics of Ancient Greek Philosophy. Pre-Socratic Philosophy
- 2) Socrates: (a) The Socratic Method (b) Virtue as Knowledge.
- 3) Plato: (a) Nature of philosophical method. Theory of Ideas (b) Conception of soul.
- 4) Aristotle : (a) *Form* (b) *God and matter* (c) Causation (d) Universals.
- 5) Main characteristics of Medieval philosophy.
- 6) Salient features of Augustine's Philosophy – Theory of perception: Sense Awareness and Imagination – Reason and truth – human will and action. God and the world.
- 7) Thomas Aquinas: Epistemological Views: Faith and Reason (two ways of knowing)- Nature of human knowledge – Man and Morals. Concept of God.
- 8) St. Anselm: Proofs for the existence of God.

Books for Study

1. Copleston, F: *History of Philosophy* Vols. I, The Newman Press, Maryland, 1961.
2. Guthrie, W.K.C: *Greek Philosophers from Thales to Aristotle*. Methuen, London, 1967.
3. O'Conner, D.J (Ed.) *A Critical History of Western Philosophy*, Free Press of Glencoe. New York. 1964.
4. Russell, B: *History of Western Philosophy*, George, Allen and Unwin Ltd. London, 6th Impression, 1971.
5. Stace, W.T: *Critical History of Greek Philosophy*, Mac Millan, London, 1960.
6. Thilly, F : *History of Philosophy*, Holt, New York, 1951 of Central Park Book Depot, Allahabad, 1976.
7. K.R.Srinivasa Iyengar (Tr): *Greekara Tattvasastrada Sarasangraha* (Kannada) Prasara, University of Mysore, 1960.
8. Seshagiri Rao, V.N: *Paschatya Tatvika Cintane* (K), The Institute of Kannada Studies, University of Mysore, Mysore-570006, 1985 (1st Edition).

1.5: Contemporary Indian Philosophy

- 1) Main characteristics of Contemporary Indian Philosophy.
- 2) Vivekananda : (a) *Concept* of God, World, Maya (b) *Concept* of Soul, its bondage and Liberation (c) The means to Liberation-Bhakti ,Karma, Jnana and Rajayoga *Nature and Ideal* of Universal Religion.
- 3) Rabindranath Tagore: (a) *Concept* of God (b) Degrees of Reality-*Doctrine* of Maya, (c) *Nature* of Man, Evil and Liberation (d) Humanism.

- 4) M.K. Gandhi: (a) God and Truth, *Characteristics of God* (b) *Concept of World* (c) *Nature of Man*, Karma and rebirth (d) Ahimsa and Satyagraha (e) *Sarvodaya*.
- 5) Sri Aurobindo: (a) Reality (Sat-Cit-Ananda) (b) World-Evolution and involution-maya and lila (c) *Nature of Man*, Rebirth and *law of Karma* (d) Supermind (e) Nature of Gnostic Being and Integral Yoga.
- 6) S. Radhakrishnan: (a) Nature of Philosophy (b) Concept of Ultimate Reality, World and Soul (c) *Doctrine of Karma and Rebirth* (d) Religion and ways of knowing.

Books for Study

1. Lal ,B.K : *Contemporary Indian Philosophy* (2nd Edn.) Motilal Banarasidas, New Delhi, 1978.
2. Mahadevan, T.M.P. and Saroja G.V.: *Contemporary Indian Philosophy*, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1963.
3. Srivastava, R.S: *Contemporary Indian Philosophy*, Munshiram Monoharlal, New Delhi, 1981.
4. Sheshagiri Rao, V.N: *Samakaaleena Bharatiya Tattvasastra*, University of Mysore, Mysore, 1985.
5. V.S.Naravane: *Modern Indian Thought* Asia Publishing house, Delhi.

M.A.II Semester:

A) Compulsory course:

2.1 Western Epistemology:

Nature and characteristics of Western epistemology.

- 1) The Sources of Knowledge: Perception, Reasoning (Inference), Testimony, Intuition and Revelation
- 2) Nature of Knowledge: The Three conditions of knowledge: Truth, Belief and Justification.
- 3) Types of Knowledge: *analytic and synthetic propositions*, A Priori and A Posteriori knowledge.
- 4) Nature and criteria of Truth: Correspondence, Coherence, Pragmatic & Semantic theories.
- 5) Nature of Induction, its problem and justification.

Books for Study

1. Ayer, A.J: *The Problem of Knowledge*: Mac Milan, London, 1956, also Penuin,1981.
2. Hospers, J: *An Introduction to Philosophical Analysis*, Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1971.
3. Lehrer, K: *Knowledge*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1974.
4. O'Connor, D.J: *Introduction to Theory of Knowledge*, The Harvester Press, 1982.
5. Pollock, J: *Knowledge and Justification*, Princeton University Press, 1974.
6. Russell, B: *Problems of Philosophy*, Oxford University Press, 1973.
7. Swinburne, R. (Ed): *Justification of Induction*, Oxford Press, 1974.

8. Woosley, A.D: *Theory of Knowledge*, Hutchinson and Co. New York, 1967.

2.2: Logic and Scientific Method

1. Nature ,definition and scope of Deductive logic, and its utility. *Analysis of Proposition; what is a proposition? Traditional Analysis of propositions*, compound, simple and general propositions.
2. Categorical Propositions.
 - Categorical Propositions *and classes*, Analysis of A,E,U, and O propositions.
 - *Quality, Quantity and distribution*
 - *Standard form categorical propositions*
 - *The traditional square of opposition – contradictories, contraries, sub contraries, sub alternation, the square of opposition.*

Immediate inferences:

- *Conversion, obversion, contraposition*
- Diagrams for categorical propositions

3. Categorical Syllogisms:

- *Standard form categorical syllogisms.*
- *Major, minor and middle term*
- *Mood and figure*
- *Formal nature of syllogistic arguments,*
- *Venn diagram technique for testing syllogism.*
- Rules and fallacies (of syllogism).
- Disjunctive and Hypothetical syllogisms:
- *The Dilemma*

4. Fallacies:

- *What is a fallacy? Nature and Kinds of logical fallacies.*
- *Fallacies of relevance- Argument from ignorance (Argument Ad Ignorantiam); Appeal to Inappropriate Authority (Argument Ad Verecundiam); complex Question; Argument Ad Hominem; Accidents, converse Accident: False cause; Begging the question, Petitio Principii; Appeal to emotion (Argument Ad populum); appeal to pity (Argument Ad Misericordiam); Appeal to force (Argument Ad Baculum); Irrelevant conclusion (Ignorato Elenchi).*
- *Fallacies of Ambiguity - Equivocation, Amphiboly, accent, Composition, Division.*

5. Aim and characteristics of Inductive logic. Its role in scientific reasoning.
6. Scientific method – *What is Science? Aim and mission of Science, Essential steps in scientific or inductive method.* Hypothesis *its nature, origin, formation, verification and role of hypothesis in science.* Kinds of Hypothesis, observation and Experiment.
7. Mill's Experimental methods -*5 methods*
8. Nature of scientific explanation; *evaluating scientific explanation.*

Books for Study

1. Cohen, M.R. & Negel, N: *Introduction to Logic and Scientific Method*, Allied Publishers, New Delhi, 1975.
2. Copi, I.M : *An Introduction to Logic*, Prentice Hall of India, Indian Reprint, 1994, (Latest Edition).
3. Joseph, H.W.B: *An Introduction to Logic*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1957.
4. Salmon, W.C: *Logic*, Prentice Hall, Englewood, 1951.
5. Stebbing, L.S: *A Modern Introduction to Logic*, Methuen Publisher, London, 1954.

2.3: Medieval Indian Philosophy

- 1) General characteristics of Medieval Heterodox systems; *Its general characteristics*
- 2) Pluralistic realism of the Jainism
- 3) Jainism: Theory of knowledge – five kinds of knowledge; *Matijnana, Srutajnana, Avadhijnana manahparyajnana, kevalajnana*
- 4) Nature of consciousness *in Jainism and its kinds*.
- 5) *Vaibhasikas and Sautrantikas*-Their realistic metaphysics and epistemology.
- 6) Nature of Yoga-cara idealism.
- 7) Madhyamika views on degree of truth and reality.
- 8) Sunya-vada and its implications.

Books for Study

1. Dasagupta, S.N: *A History of Indian Philosophy* Vol.I, Cambridge University Press, 1975.
2. Datta and Chatterjee: *Introduction to Indian Philosophy* Calcutta University, 1954.
3. Hiriyanna, M: *Outlines of Indian Philosophy* G.Allen & Unwin, Bombay, 1973.
4. Mahadevan, T.M.P: *An Invitation to Indian Philosophy*, Arnold-Hein may Publication, New Delhi, 1974.
5. Radhakrishna, S: *Indian Philosophy*, Vol.I. Allen and Unwin. London, 1971 (Reprint).
6. Sharma, Chandradhar: *Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy*, Motilal Banarasida, Delhi, 1987.
7. Prabhushankar (Tr.): *Bharatiya Tatvashastra Rooparekhegalu*, Kannada Adhyayana Samsthe, Mysore-6, University of Mysore, 1973.
8. Ramakrishna Rao K.B (Tr.): *Bharatiya Tattvashastra Mulamshagalu*, Prasaranga, University of Mysore.
9. Siddharam Swamiji(Tr): *Bharatiya Tattvashastra Vimarshatmak Adhyayan*, Naganur Shri Shivabasava Swamigalu Kalyana Kendra, Rudrakshimath, Belgavi (2018)

2.4: Orthodox systems of Indian Philosophy

- 1) Sankhya: Purusa and Prakriti, Theory of Evolution, Satkaryavada.
- 2) Yoga: Aim and Characteristics of Astanga yoga.
- 3) Vaisesika theories: Categories and Atomism.
- 4) Nyaya theory of pramanas
- 5) Purvamimamsa: Categories, Pramanas.
- 6) Advaita of Sankara: Brahman, Jiva and Atman, Vivartavada – Moksa & its means.
- 7) Visistadvaita of Ramanuja: Brahman, cit and acit. Moksa and its means.
- 8) Dvaita of Madhva: God, Classification of souls, Panca-Bheda-Moksa and its means.
- 9) Virasaivism: Siva and Sakti, Evolution of 36 Principles, Sat-Sthala-Linganga Samarasya

Books for Study

1. Baldeva Upadhyaya, S.Ramachandra Shastri : *Bharatiya Darshana*(Tr)(K),The Institute of Kannada Studies, University of Mysore, Mysore, 1970.
2. Dasagupta, S.N: *A History of Indian Philosophy Vol I to V*, Cambridge University Press, 1957.
3. Datta and Chatterjee: *Introduction to Indian Philosophy*, Calcutta University, 1954.
4. Frauwallner, Erich: *History of Indian Philosophy* Vol. I & II, Translated from German into English by Bedekar Motilal Banarasidass, Delhi, 1973.
5. Hiriyanna, M : *Outlines of Indian Philosophy*, G.Allen and Unwin, Bombay, 1973.
6. Malimath, Premadevi (Tr): *Virasaivadharmada Kaipidi*, Karnatak University, Dharwad, 1999.
7. Mahadevan, T.M.P: *An Invitation to Indian Philosophy*, Arnold Heinemann Publication, New Delhi, 1974.
8. Nandimath, S.C: *A Handbook of Virasaivism*, M.L.B.D. Delhi, 1977.
9. Prabhushankar (Tr): *Bharatiya Tatvashastra Roopareshegalu*, Kannada Adhyayana Samsthe, Mysore University, Mysore-6, 1974.
10. Mahadevappa.N.G.Yoga Matthu Bharatiya Tatvashastra(K) Suyoga Prakashana, Kalyan Nagar, Dharwad (2008).
11. Radhakrishnan, S: *Indian Philosophy* Vol. I & II G.Allen and Unwin, London, 1971. (Reprint).
12. Sharma, Chandradhar: *Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy*, Motilal Banarasidass, Delhi, 1987.
13. Sivabasa Swamigalu Immadi: *Sarva Darsana Sangraha* (Tr) (K), J.Shri. Sivaratreeswara granthmale, Mysore, 1999 (2nd Edition).
14. Shankaranarayana Bhat,A.K : *Hindu Dharmada Parichaya* (K), Sri Ramakrishna Prakashana, Bhagamandala-571247, Kodagu 1995 (4th Edition).
15. Raghavendracharya, H.N: *Baratiya Tattvashastra Sangraha*(K), University of Mysore, Mysore, 1962.
16. Radhakrishnan, S (Ed): *Tatvasastra Prachya mattu Paschatya* (K), translation of the History of Philosophy, Eastern and Western, Vol.I, University of Mysore, Mysore, 1970 (Ist Edition).

2.5: Modern Western Philosophy:

- 1) General Characteristics of modern Western philosophy.

- 2) Descartes: Method of Philosophy, Cogito ergo-sum, Body-mind relation. Proofs for the existence of God.
- 3) Spinoza: Substance, attributes and modes; Determinism.
- 4) Leibnitz: doctrine of monads, pre-established harmony.
- 5) Locke: (a) Origin and limits of knowledge (b) Substance-Primary, Secondary and tertiary qualities.
- 6) Berkeley: (a) Immaterialism, rejection of Locke's distinction between primary and secondary qualities (b) Esse est percipi.
- 7) Hume: (a) Impressions and Ideas (b) Distinction between relations of ideas & matters of fact (c) Causation.

Books for Study

1. Copleston, P: *History of Philosophy* Vols. IV,V,VI., The Newman Press, Maryland, 1961.
2. Falckenberg, R: *History of Modern Philosophy*, Hort, Newyork, and Progressive Publications, 1893.
3. O'Conner, D.J (Ed): *A Critical History of Western Philosophy*, Free Press of Glance, New York, 1964.
4. Russell, B: *History of Western Philosophy*, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London, 6th impression, 1971.
5. Thilly, F: *History of Philosophy*, Holt, New York, 1951 or Central Book Depot, Allahabad, 1976.
6. Sheshagiri Rao.V.N: *Paschatya Tattvika Chintane*, The Institute of Kannada studies, University of Mysore, Mysore-570006, 1985 (Ist Edition).

B) Open Elective:

2.6 - Open Elective: Philosophy of Bhagavadgita

- 1) *The nature and scope of Bhagavadgita*, The Importance of Bhagavadgita in Indian Culture. *Pravrtti and nivrtti*
- 2) Phenomenal characteristics of External World (jagat), *Higher and lower prakrti*.
- 3) The Individual Self and the Goal of life
- 4) The ethical principles for individuals and society
- 5) The nature and functions of jnanamarga
- 6) The theory of Karmayoga and its applications
- 7) Moksa: as human freedom and its methods of Realizations.
- 8) Relevance of Bhagavadgita for modern life.

Books for study

1. Gambhirananda Swami (Ed): *Bhagavad-Gita with the commentary of Sankaracharya*, Advaita Ashrama Calcutta.198
2. Hiriyanna, M: *Outlines of Indian Philosophy*, George Allen & Unwinn Ltd London, 1974.
3. Radhakrishnana,S: *Indian Philosophy*, Vol.I, Blacki and sons Mumbai.1977.
4. Shivananda,S: *The Bhagavadgita*, The Divine Life Society, Shivanandanagar, 1974.
5. Shri.Bhaktivedant Swami Prabhupad.A.C.Kanthi Rao:*Bhadvadgita Yatha Roopa*(Tr) (K), Bhakti Vedanta Book House, ISKON, Bangalore-560010, 1990 (2nd Edition).
6. Narayanachar,K.S(K): *Sri Gitartha Rathnanidhi*, Malola Prakashana,Kalyan Nagar, Dharwad, 1989.
7. Universal message of the Bhagavedgita (Volume1,2,3) Swami Ranganathananda, Advaita Ashrama, Kolkata,2000.
8. A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy, Chandradha Sharma motilal, Banarsidass publishers, Delhi-2016.

M.A. III SEMESTER:

A) Compulsory course:

3.1 Indian Moral Philosophy:

- 1) *Introduction: Nature and scope of Dharma, Dharma as universal moral law.*
- 2) Nyaya-Vaisesika Classification of duties: Samanya-Dharmas-Generic duties. Visesa-Dharmas-Specific duties.
- 3) Mimamsa:Classification of duties: Nityakarmas-unconditionally obligatory duties. Naimittikakarmas-obligatory duties on special occasions.Kamyakarmas-Duties conditional on subjective desire.Vidhis as positive injunctons and Nishedhas as mere Prohibitions. *Ramanujas Classification of duties*
- 4) Classification of Virtues and vices: Nyaya-Classification of Virtues and Vices, Patanjali's Classification of Virtues, Jain *Classification* of Virtues. Buddhist Classification of Virtues.
- 5) The Moral Standards (Criteria), Custom and Tradition; Social; Category; Moral Utility; Moral Law.
- 6) The Nature of Nishkama Karma Bhagvadgita.

Books for Study

1. Banerjee, N.V: *Spirit of Indian Philosophy* (Arnold) Heinemann Pubs. Delhi, 1974.
2. Banerjee ,S.C : *Dharma Sutras: A Study in their origin & development*. Punthi Pustak, Calcutta, 1962.
3. Hiriyanna, M : *Indian Conception of Values*, Kavyalaya Publishers, Mysore, 1975.
4. Maitra, S.K: *The Ethics of the Hindus*, Calcutta University, 1970.
5. Mackenzie, John: *Hindu Ethics: A Historical & Critical Essay*, Oriental Books Corporation, Reprint Delhi, 1971.

6. Panikkar, K.M: *Hinduism at Crossroads*, Asia Publications, Bombay, 1955.

3.2: Contemporary Western Philosophy

- 1) *Introduction: characteristics of Contemporary Western Philosophy.*
- 2) Philosophy of Frege - Concept and Object – Sense and Reference.
- 3) Russell's Theory of Definite Descriptions and Logical Atomism.
- 4) Wittgenstein's Picture theory of Meaning, Limits of Language. Wittgenstein's later Philosophy – Language-Games, *Family Resemblance Theory* and Use Theory of Meaning
- 5) Philosophy of W.V. O Quine – Critique of Empiricism
- 6) Phenomenology and Existentialism and its characteristics.
- 7) Whitehead's Organic Theory of Reality.

Books for Study

1. Ammerman, R. (Ed): *Classics of analytic Philosophy* (Ind.Ed.) New Delhi, Tata Macgraw hill, 1965.
2. Emmet Dorothy: *Whitehead's Philosophy of Organism*, London Macmillan Co, 1932, NewYork St.Martin's Press, 1966.
3. Munitz Milton, K: *Contemporary Analytic Philosophy*, New York, Macmillan Co, 1991.
4. Peterfreund, S.P.Denise, T.C. (Ed): *Contemporary Philosophy and Its Origins*, New Delhi, Affiliated East Press.
5. Rajgopal, L.V: *The Philosophy of A.N.Whitehead: The Concept of Reality and Organism* , Mysore University Press, 1966.
6. Sinha Debarbata: *Phenomenology and Existentialism*, Calcutta, Progressive Publishers, 1974.
7. Strawson, P.F: *Individuals – An Essay in Descriptive Metaphysics*, Oxford University Press, 1959.
8. Srinivasan, G: *Samkalina Paschatya Tattvashastra* (K) , Nabhasree Prakashana Mysore-9, 1983.

3.3 Philosophy of Religion-Indian

- 1) The Nature and Scope of Philosophy of Religions in Indian Tradition.
- 2) Theism (*Vaidika*) and Athiesm (*Avoidika*)
- 3) Nature of God and his relation to world (Jagat) and finite individuals (*jiva*).
- 4) Human bondage and liberation-Soul (*Atma*) and its immortality (*Amaratva*)– Doctrine of Karma.
- 5) Indian conception of purusarthas; *Dharma, Artha, kama and moksa*.
- 6) Nyaya proofs for the existence of God. Realization of ultimate values according to Vedanta. (*Advaita, Vishistadvaita and Dvaita*)

Books for Study

1. Banerjee, W.V: *The Spirit of Indian Philosophy*, Arnold Heinemann, New Delhi, 1974, (Relevant chapter on Philosophy of Religion).
2. Hiriyanna, M: *Indian Conception of Values*, Kavyalaya Publ. Mysore, 1975.
3. Hiriyanna, M: *Popular Essays in Indian Philosophy* Kavyalaya, publishers Mysore, 1958.
4. Mahadevappa, N.G: *Dharmika Nambikegalu Mattu Darshanika Visleshane*, Virasaiva Adhyayana Academy, Belgaum, 1995.

3.4 Modern Symbolic Logic

1.Introduction:

- a) Definition and Utility of Symbolic Logic.
- b) *Nature of Argument*. Its elements- *Propositions-(subject-copula-predicate)? Premises and conclusion*.
- c) Formal Characteristics of Logic – Forms of arguments and forms of propositions.
- d) Validity and Invalidity as distinguished from truth and falsity.

2.Propositional Theory

- a) Simple and compound statements (Propositions), Truth functions – Negation, Conjunction, disjunction, conditional and bi-conditional statements.
- b) Truth-Table: *Statement forms and argument forms. Statement variables, substitution instances, specific form*, a form.Tautology, contradiction and contingency.
- c) The Nature of truth-functional arguments – *Use of truth tables to decide the validity/invalidity of arguments/argument forms*. Means of establishing the validity of such arguments.

3. Construction of formal proofs (*Method of Deduction*), *Elementary valid argument forms*. -rules of Inference for propositional (sentential) Logic. (*including and Rule of Replacement*). *Proving the invalidity of arguments by the method of assigning truth values; the Rule of Conditional Proof, Indirect Proof; shorter Truth-table Technique*.

4. Quantification Theory:

- a) Singular and General Propositions.
- b) Construction of Formal Proofs of validity using Preliminary Quantification Rules
- c) Proving Invalidity of Invalid arguments.
- d) Structures of Multiply General propositions.
- e) Logical truth involving Quantifiers.

Books for Study

1. Copi, I.M: *Symbolic Logic* (Vth Ed.) Macmilan, New York, Prentice Hall Delhi, 1996.
2. Ingalalli, R.I:*Modern Symbolic Logic*, Sachchidananda' Publication Dharwad, 2000.
3. Jeffrey , R.C:*Formal Logic: Its Scope and Limits*, Ma-Graw-Hill, Book Co. New York, 1967.
4. Mates, Bensons: *Elementary Logic*, Oxford University Press, 1968.

5. Quine, W.V.O: *Methods of Logic*, (Revised Ed.) Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1951.

B) Optional Elective:

3.5: Classical Virasaivism/ Lingayatism

- 1) Introduction: Pre-historic origin of Saivism. Fundamental concepts of Siva, Sakti, etc in Indus valley civilization and their Philosophical and Religious significance.
- 2) Virasaiva philosophical concepts in Vedas and Sivagamas.
- 3) Pramanas: *Perception (Pratyaksa) Inference (Anumana) and Testimony (Sabda)*.
- 4) Ethical Philosophy: a) *Pancacaras* in Sivagamas b) *Sat-Sthalas* in Siddhanta Shikhamani, *and the criticisms*.
- 5) Theory of Bheda-Abheda in Srikara-Bhasya.
- 6) Metaphysics: a) Concept of *God (Parasiva)* and Parasakti, and their relation b) Concept of soul (*jiva*) c) Concept of world (*jagat*) d) Relation of *Parasiva* to Soul and world e) Concept of Liberation (*Linganga samarasya*).

Books for study

1. Sakhare, M.R: *History and Philosophy of Lingayat Religion*, Mahavira Press, Belgaum,1942.
2. Hayavadhana Rao,C. (Ed): *Srikarabhasya Being the Virasaiva commentary on The Vedanta sutras* by Sripati, Aksayaprakasana, New Delhi 2003.
3. Kashinathsastri: *Saktivisistadvaitasiddhanta(K)* Panchachara Electric Press, Mysore 1966.
4. Chandrashekar Shivachary Swamigalu, Jangamavadimath, Varanasi: *Shree Siddhanta Shikhamani Pravachana Prabhe (K)*,Vol.I & II, Shee Jagadguru Panchacharya Manava Dharma Samsthe, Mahantanamath, Bangalore, 2000.
5. Siddeswara Swamiji: *Siddhanta Shikhamani (K)*, J.Shri. Shivarathreeswara Grantamale Mysore-570004.1999, (3rd Edition).
6. Shivakumarswamy, C: *Veerashaiva Sourabha (K)*, Sreemadveerashaiva Sadbodhana Samsthe, Rambhapuri Veerasimhasama Peetha, Balehonnur-, 2004.
7. Shivakumar Swamy, M (Ed): *Vedagamagalu Mattu, Shivasharnaru (K)*,Vol.I & II. Veerashaiva Anusandhana Samsthana, vijayanagar, 2nd stage, Bangalore-40, 2002 & 2003 (1st Edition).
8. Siddapparadhya, T.G: *Saktivisistadvaitadarsana (K)*, Gubbi Shri Channbasawesvar Granthamale Mysore, 1963.
9. Shivakumarswami,M: *Saivagamgalu Mattu Vacanasahitya (K)* ,Basavapetha, Karnatak University,Dharwad,2002.
10. Kumara Swamigalu: *Virasaivadarsana (K)* ,Navakalyana math, Dharwad ,2002.
11. Annadanishwar Mahaswamigalu: *Virasaiva Darsanika Siddhanta (K)*, Shri. Ja. Annadaniswara Samsthanmath,Mundaragi, 1989.
12. Hiremath,R.C(Ed): *Virasaiva Darsana (K)*, Chenna Chetana Prakashana, Hirekalmath Honnali,1998.
13. Nandimath,S.C: *Handbook of Veerashaivism*, M.L.B.D, New Delhi,1975.
14. Kumara Swami: *Virasaiva Philosophy and Mysticism*, Navakalyanamath, Dharwad, 1960.

OR

3.5 Advaita Vedanata of Sankara

- 1) Metaphysics: (a) Nirguna-Brahman (b) Maya (c) Adhyasa (d) Saguna Brahman (Isvara) (e) Jiva (f) jagat (g) Atman (h) Atman-Bhahman Identity (i) Vivarta vada.
- 2) Epistemology: (a) The nature of Janana (b) Pramanas (c) Theory of Truth and (d) Theory of error.
- 3) Ethics: (a) Nature of liberation (b) Means of Liberation-Relations between reason and revelation (c) Jivanmukti and Social concern.
- 4) Relation of Advaita to other systems, especially Buddhism and Sankhya.

Books for Study

1. Atmananda Swami: *Sankara's Teachings in his own words*, Bharatiya Vidyabhavan, Bombay, 1960.
2. Belavalkar K: *Brahma Sutras with Sankara's Bhasya*, Bilvakunj, Poona, 1931.
3. Das Rasavihary : *Introduction to Sankara*, Mukhopadhyaya Pub. Calcutta, 1.
4. Devaraj, N.K: *An Introduction to Sankara's Theory of Knowledge* Motilal Banarasidass, New Delhi, 1962.
5. Deussen, Paul: *The System of the Vedanta* Oriental Publishers, Delhi, 1972.
6. Mahadevan ,T.M.P : *Sankaracharya* National Book Trust, Delhi.
7. Mahadevan ,T.M.P : *Insights of Advaita*, University of Mysore, Mysore, 1970.
8. Nikhilananda Swami: *Atmabodhah of Samkaracharya*, Ramkrishnamata, Madras, 1947.
9. Shri.Sachchidanandendra Saraswati Swamigaluvuru: *Sankarvedanta Sara(K)*, Adyatma prakash karyalaya Holenarasipura, 2000, (3rd Edition).

OR

3.5 Philosophy of Aristotle

1. Logic: (a) Logic of form: Terms, Proposition, Syllogism, Enthymeme. (b) Logic of Science: Demonstration, Definition and fallacies.
2. Epistemology: (a) Nature of Knowledge: Sources of Knowledge. (b) Perception and Reason.
3. Metaphysics: (a) Matter and form: Analysis of becoming (b) Potentiality and actuality.
4. Ethics: The ideal life and its goodness, voluntary action choices, Moral virtues, justice and continence.
5. Philosophy of Nature: (a) Substratum, form privation, and four causes and (b) Teleology and necessity.

Books for Study

1. Allan, D.J: *The Philosophy of Aristotle*, Oxford University Press, 1978.

2. Allen, G.E (Ed): *Greek Philosophy: Thales to Aristotle* (only Chs, XV-XXIX) The Free Press of Glenco, New York, 1966.
3. Bambrough, R (Ed): *New Essay's on Plato and Aristotle* (Last 5 Chs.) Rutledge and K.Pa: 1, London, 1965.
4. Hope, Ridhard: (Tr) *Metaphysics, with an analytical Index & Technical Terms*. Ann Arbor Michigan University Press, 1960.
5. Ross, W.D: *Aristotle*, Methuen, London, 1953.
6. Taylor, A.E: *Aristotle* (Revised Ed.): Dover Publication, New York, 1952.

B) Open Elective:

Paper 3.6: Philosophy of Swami Vivekananda:

1. *Introduction: Life Swami Vivekananda – Ramakrishna, Paramahansa*
2. Nature and characteristics of *Practical Vedanta* Philosophy.
3. Vedic Teaching in theory and practice.
4. The common basis of Hinduism.
5. *Vedanta, Upanishads, Vedas*.
6. The Influence of Vedantic thought in England.
7. The nature of duty, and realization of reality.
8. God, world and soul.
9. The mission of Vedanta.

Books for Study

1. Swami Vivekananda: *Vedanta Philosophy* at the Harvard University Udbodhana Office, Calcutta,1978.
2. Swami Vivekananda: *Lectures from Colombo to Almora*, Advaita Ashrma, Calcutta,1978.
3. Swami Vivekananda: *Karma-Yoga*. Advaita Ashrama, Calcutta.
4. Swami Vivekananda: *Jnanayoga* Advaitashrma, Calcutta.
5. Swami Vivekananda: Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda, Volumes(Related topics only); Advaita Ashrama, Calcutta.1980.
6. „Äé«Ä «ªÉÄPÁÉÄÄZÄ, PÄËw±ÉæÄtÄ (CÉÄÄªÄZÄ, ,ÄÄfAçü¹zÄ CzsÄÄAiÄÄUÄ¼ÄÄ) 1 jAzÄ 10 ,ÄÄ¥ÄÄIUÄ¼ÄÄ, gÄªÄÄPÄÈµÄÚ±ÄæªÄÄ,ªÉÄË,ÄÆgÄÄ.

M.A. IV Semester:

A Compulsory course:

4.1 Western Moral Philosophy

- 1) Introduction: Nature and definition of morality, Scope of Moral Philosophy.
- 2) Relation between first order moral discourse and second order moral discourse. Nature of moral reasoning, *moral standards*
- 3) Normative Ethics; Utilitarianism: Act Utilitarianism and Rule Utilitarianism, *Ross's egoism*, Kant's Categorical Imperative, *Rawls's Social contract theory*. *Kant and Rawls*.
- 4) Meta-Ethics: Naturalism of Perry, Intuitionism of Moore, Emotivism of Ayer and Stevenson, Prescriptivism of Hare.
- 5) *Distinction between normative Ethics and meta-ethics*
- 6) Descriptivism: Relation between fact and value (Is-ought relation)
- 7) Professional ethics: moral freedom and responsibility.

Books for Study

1. Feldman, F : *Introductory Ethics*, Englewood, Prentice Hall, 1978.
2. Finis, J. : *Fundamental Ethics* Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1983.
3. Garner, R.T. and Rosen, B. : *Moral Philosophy* Macmillan New York, 1967.
4. Moore, C.E : *Principia Ethica* Cambridge University Press, 1957.
5. Nowell-Smith, P.H : *Ethics*, Philosophical Library, New York, 1959.
6. Quinton, A : *Utilitarian Ethics*, Macmillan Co., London, 1967.
7. Ross, W.D: *The Right and the Good*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1930.
8. Warnock, C.J: *Contemporary Moral Philosophy*, Macmillan, London, 1967.

4.2: Dissertation/Projects work:

The topics to be given to the students for dissertation work be decided in the Departmental Council meetings as per the University rules.

4.3: Philosophy of Religion – Western

- 1) The nature and scope of philosophy of religion.
- 2) Religious language: The *general* Characteristics of religious language- religious statements as symbolic - religious language as non-cognitive-paradox in religious language.

- 3) God and Religion: *Introduction*, Meaning, Nature and Attributes of God - *Different* theories of God-Proofs for the Existence of God-Cosmological, Teleological, Ontological and Ethical Religion without God.
- 4) Religious Experience: Religion as Experience-The Nature, the foundations and the validity of religious experience-The nature, characteristics, kinds and evaluation of mysticism.
- 5) Religious values: Kinds of values – Nature and uniqueness of religious value – Belief in immortality as an aspect of religious values.
- 6) Religion and Evil: The problem of *Good and evil* in religion – origin, nature and kinds of evils – Theories of evil and possible solutions.

Books for Study

1. Diamond, M.L: *Contemporary Philosophy and Religious Thought*, Mac Graw Hall Book Co, New York, 1974.
2. Frederich Ferre : *Basic Modern Philosophy of Religion*, Goerge Allen & Umwin, London,1976.
3. Hick, John: *Philosophy of Religion*, Englewood Cliffs H.J. Prentice Hall, New York, 1963.
4. Mahadevappa, N.G: *Dharmika Nambikegalu Mattu Darshanika Visleshane*_Virasaiva Adhyayana Academy, Belgaum, 1995.
5. Mahadevappa, N.G. (Tr): *Dharma-mimamse*, Published by: Prasaranga, Karnatak University, Dharwad, 1992.
6. Jalihal, M.A: *“Dharma-Samprati”*, Chennachetana Prakashana, Hirekalmatha, Honnalli, Dist: Shimoga, 1999.
7. Mitchell, Basil: *The Philosophy of Religion*, Oxford University Press, 1971.
8. Mitchell, Basil: *Justification of Religious Belief*, Macmillan, London, 1975.
9. Radhakrishnan, S.: *East and West in Religion*, George Allen & Unwin, 1949.
10. Thomas.Mc.Pherson: *The Philosophy of Religion*, Van Nostrand, London, 1965.

4.4: Virasaivism / Lingayatism of *Vacanakaras*

- 1) The Philosophy of the *Vacanakaras*.
 - a) The concept of Reality – concept of God (*Parasiva*), man (*jiva*) and the world (*jagat*) and their relation.
 - b) *Anubhavamantapa* – An Academy of Philosophical and Religious dialogues.
- 2) Ethics of the *Vacanakaras*: Practical application of the philosophical and religious principles in actual life – *Sat-sthala*, *Asthavarna*, *Pancacara*.
- 3) Concept of Liberation (*Linganga Samarasya*) in Vacanas.
- 4) *Vacanakara's* concept of Religion; Universal Religion – its characteristics.

- 5) Social Philosophy of the *Vacanakaras- Kayaka, Dasoha*, Sacredness and Equality of professions leading to Linganga Samarasya. Peace and Harmony in Society.
- 6) Relevance of the above scheme of the *Vacanakaras* to the present society – Moral Behaviour, commitment, sincerity and integrity.

Books for Study

1. Desai, P.B : *Basaveshwar and His Times* KRI, Karnatak University, Dharwad, 1968.
2. Kumara Swami: *Virasaiva Philosophy and Mysticism*, Navakalyanamath, Dharwad, 1960.
3. Shri , M.R(K) : *Vacana-Dharma Sara*, University of Mysore, Mysore, 1956.
4. Tipperudraswamy, H: *Virasaiva Saints – A Study* ISS Granthamala, Mysore-4. 1958.
5. Tipperudraswamy, H (K): *Vacaganagalli Virasaiva Dharama*, D.V.K. Murthy, Mysore, 3rd Reprint 1997.
6. Tipperudraswamy, (K): *Saranara Anubhava Sahitya*, D.V.K.Murthy, Mysore, 1991.
7. Nandimath,S.C :*A Handbook of Virasaivism*, Motilal Banarsidas, New Delhi,1975.
8. Shri.Kumara Swamiji: *Mirror of Virashaivism*, Navakalyanamath, Dharwad, 1960.
9. Schouten,J.P: *Revolution of the Mystics*, Motilal Banarsidas,New Delhi,1995.
10. Micheal,R.Blake: *The Origins of Virasaiva Sects*, Motilal Banarsidas, New Delhi,1992.
11. Malimath, Premadevi (Tr)(K): *Virasaiva Dharmada Kaipidi* , Kannada Adhyayana Peetha, K.U.Dharwad. 1990.
12. Hiremath, S.M (K): *Anubhava Mantapa Darsana*, Shri.Annadaneswara Samsthan,Mundaragi,1997.
13. Mahadevappa.N.G (K): *Vachanagalali Thathva Mimanse*, Lingayata Adhyayana Academy, Rudraakshimath, Belgaum, 2004.
14. Diwakar,R.R: *Vacana Sastra Rahasya* (K), Sri Ja.Gangadhara Dharma Pracharaka Mandala, Hubli,1968 (reprint).
15. Halakatti,P.G.(Ed): *Vacana-Sastra-Sara* (K), Virasaiva Adhyayana Samsthe, Dambal-Gadag, 1982.
16. *Mahadevappa. N.G.: Meta Physics of Lingayatism, Lingayata Adhyayana Kendra, Rudrakshimath, Belgaum (2011).*

B) Optional Course:

4.5 VEDANTA – Theistic Vedanta of Ramanuja and Madhva.

Ramanuja's Visistadvaita:

1. Metaphysics: (a) Criticism of Advaita (b) Brahman, (c) Cit and, (d) Acit
2. Epistemology: (a) The concept of Jnana-distinction between substantive and attributive knowledge (b) Pramanas, (c) Theory of error.
3. Ethics: (a) Nature of Liberation – Videha Mukti, (b) Means of liberation; Jnana, Sruti, Tarka, anubhava and relation of revelation to reason; Karma, Bhakti and Prapatti

Madhva's Dvaita:

1. Metaphysics: (a) Criticism of Sankara's Advaita and Ramanuja's Visistadvaita (b) Brahman, (c) Jiva, (d) Jagat, (e) Panchabheda and (f) Pratibimbhavada.
2. Epistemology: (a) The concept of Jnana (b) Pramanas, (c) Theory of error,(d) The concept of saksi.
3. Ethics: (a) Nature of liberation (b) Means of Liberation: Jnana-Sruti, tarka and anubhava; Karma and Bhakti.

Books for Study

I. On Ramanuja:

1. Rangacharya, M: *Shree Bhasya of Ramanjua*: Adhyaya-I Pada Sutra, 1-4, Adhyaya-II Pada I/II, Educational Publishing, Madras, 1961,1963 and 1964.
2. Raghavachar, S.S: *Vedartha Sanghra of Sri.Ramanuja carya*, Sri. Ramakrishna Ashrama, Mysore, 1968.
3. Srinivasachari, P.N: *Fundamentals of Visistadvaita*, M.L.B.D.
4. Yamunacharya, M: *Ramanuja's teachings in his own words*, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, 1970.
5. Narayanachar,K.S:*The epistemology and Metaphysics of Sri Ramanuja-Vindicated*, S.Krishnaswamy Igengar, 3-B, Puthur Agraharam, Tiruchirapalli, 1990.
6. Narayanachar,K.S:*Basic Concepts of Visistadvaita*, VedaVidya Prakashana, Dharwad, 1990.
7. Narayanachar,K.S: "*Tattvamasi*", mattu "*Neti Neti*", *Sri Ramanuja Darshan*, Veda Vidya Prakashana, Dharwad, 1991.
8. Settaloor Srinivas Rangacharya: *Visistadvaita Darpan*(K), Part-1 & 2, Nrusimha nilaya, chamrajpet,Bangalore,1986.

II. On Madhva:

1. Sharma, B.N.K: *Philosophy of Madhvacharya*, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.
2. Srinivasan, G: *Vedanta Parichaya*(K) ,Samaja Book Depot, Dharwad, 1991.
3. Subba Rao S: *Vedanta-sutras with commentary of Madhvacharya* ,Vyas Press, Tirupati, 1936.
4. Sharma,B.N.K: *Madhva's Teachings in His Own Words*, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, 1961.
5. Raghavendracharya,H.N: *Dvaita Vedanta*(K), Sahitya Sankruti abhiruddi ilakhe,Mysore,1988.
6. Raghavachar,S.S.: *Visnutattva Vinirnaya* (Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Mangalore)

OR

4.5 Philosophy Of Sri. Aurobindo

- 1) Nature of Integral Philosophy.
- 2) The origin and remedy of falsehood and error.
- 3) Nature and function of Reason, need to cultivate the habits of logical thinking.
- 4) The Graded worlds, the ascending and the descending movements.
- 5) The structural and functional aspects of Purusa, Ishwara, Maya, Prakrit and Shakti.
- 6) Western metaphysics and yoga, the problems of rebirth and personality.

Books For Study

1. Pandit, M.P: *The Teachings of Sri.Aurobindo*, Bharatiya Vidyabhavan, Bombay, 1964.
2. Sri.Aurobindo: *Reason and Beyond Reason*, Bharatiya Vidya bhavan, Bombay, 1963.
3. Sri.Aurobindo: *The Yoga and its objects*, Sri.Aurobindo Ashrama, Pondicherry, 1984.
4. Sri.Aurobindo : *The Riddle of this world*, Shri.Aurobindo Ashrama, Pondicherry, 1972.
5. Sri.Aurobindo : *The Synthesis of Yoga*: Sri.Aurobindo Ashrama, Pondicherry, 1972.
6. Sri.Aurobindo : *The Life Divine*, Sri.Aurobindo, Ashrama, Pondicherry, 1972.
7. Sri.Aurobindo: *Essays on the Gita*, Aurobindo Ashrama, Pondicherry, 1972.
8. Choudary Haridass : *The Integral Philosophy of Sri.Aurobindo*, London, 1960.

OR

Paper: 4.5 A.N. Whitehead's Philosophy of Organism.

- 1) Speculative Philosophy and its defence-Philosophic method. The role of Language. Science and Philosophy; Science and religion; Religion and Philosophy; Literature and Philosophy.
- 2) Experience: Its structure and content. Experience, knowledge and clarity, Exactness, vagueness as morbid craving for metaphysics. Impossibility of any existence beyond experience.
- 3) Organic theory of reality: Actual entities, the becoming, the being and the objective immortality of actual entities; Reconciliation of permanence and flux, one and many (i.e. unity and plurality) in the concept of process.
- 4) Necessity of God as the principle of concretion. Nature of God.

Books for Study

1. Emmet Dorothy: *Whitehead's Philosophy of Organism*, London: St.Martin's Press, 1966.
2. Leclare Ivor: *Whitehead's Metaphysics – An Introductory Exposition*, London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd. 1955.1965.

3. Rajagopal L.V: *The Philosophy of A.N. Whitehead: The Concept of Reality and Organism*, Mysore University Press, 1966.
4. Whitehead A.N: *Process and Reality: An Essay in Cosmology*, New York: The Free Press, 1977. (Correction edition)
5. Whitehead A.N: *Science and the Modern World*, New York: The Free Press, 1967.
6. Whitehead A.N: *Adventures of Ideas*, New York: Mac Millan Co. 1933.

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