

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD



Regulations

For

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (M.A. – CBCS)



2020-2021 & Onwards

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD



REGULATIONS

For

MASTER OF ARTS

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (M.A. – CBCS)

From

2020-2021 & Onwards

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD

Regulations concerning Master Degree Programme

Faculty of Social Sciences, from 2020-2021

Master Degree Programme in Philosophy (M.A.-CBCS)

Regulations Governing the Post-Graduate Master Degree Programmes under Choice Based Credit System (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

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 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 Master's (P.G.) 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.

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSO)

After successfully completing the TWO year Post Graduate degree course the following Programme Specific Outcomes are expected of the students:

1. After completion of the three-year honours course in Philosophy students are expected to read the philosophical books written by various philosophers on various philosophical topics to get an overall idea of philosophy and also for widening the philosophical knowledge, to create enthusiasm and interest to do progress in research works and to write small articles on various philosophical topics. To develop the logical thinking capabilities, to inspire other students also to study philosophy, to develop their power of constructive critical thinking and to provide a reflective, logical and systematic solutions to the problems faced in philosophy - either metaphysical, empirical social, political and religious.
2. to decide and progress in the philosophical areas which interest them most and to pursue in that area, inquire, understand and to write research articles for the further progress of those areas, to learn and understand the different methods of doing philosophy, understanding their significance and applying them in the relevant areas.
3. At the end of the programme the students are expected to learn the research methodology and to apply them validly while writing research papers. While donning so they are expected to consult both the primary and the secondary sources of books and also to study research articles both contemporary and modern.
4. Recognizing and understanding the different values - personal, social and global, recognizing the value of the total existence and their harmonious relations, building ability to live in harmony in the midst of diversity and its importance, Identifying the inherent problems of philosophy and endeavour to reflect logically on them and providing a necessary solution to it.
5. to understand the distinctive features of each philosophical systems either traditional, contemporary or modern and value them, to understand the importance and significance of the historical development of each philosophical tradition and attain knowledge from them.
6. to develop a proper understanding and significance of the different kinds of traditions, social change, the role of philosophy in guiding each and every branches of social and political theories and also evaluating them.
7. to understand the ethical and moral implications and to learn applying them in all the spheres of life either academic or non-academic and with the knowledge in philosophy students can attain the capacity to become either a good Philosopher, Counsellor, Academician, Politician and Social scientist. etc.

Course Outline for the M.A. Philosophy.

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 Vivekananda	75	25	100	4	4 hrs/week

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

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD



SYLLABUS

For

MASTER OF ARTS

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

(M.A. – CBCS)

Paper Code and Name	A 01: Indian Epistemology
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to understand:	
CO 1	about the different schools of Indian philosophy, regarding methods of knowledge.
CO 2	the sources of knowledge.
CO 3	the theory of hermeneutical understanding of Indian Epistemology.
CO 4	The different theories of error.
CO 5	The different theories of truth.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: Nature and scope of Epistemology – A comparative perspective: Indian and Western	10 Hours
Unit 2: <i>Salient features of knowledge</i> Nature and definition of prama and distinction between prama and aprama.	10 Hours
Unit 3: Kinds of Pramana: Perception, (<i>pratyaksa</i>) Inference(<i>Anumana</i>) Analogy(<i>Shabdha</i>) Testimony(<i>Upamana</i>), Postulation (<i>Arthapatti</i>) and Non-apprehension(<i>Anupalabdhi</i>).	10 Hours
Unit 4: Theories of Error: Sat-khyati, Asat-khyati, Anyatha-khyati, Atma-khyati, Akhyati, Anirvachaniya-khyati vadas.	10 Hours
Unit 5: Theories of Truth: Correspondence, Coherence and Pragmatic theories.	10 Hours
Unit 6: Theories of Validity of Knowledge Pramanyavadas, Paratah and Svatah pramanyavadas	10 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chatterjee, S.C: <i>Nyaya Theory of Knowledge</i>, Calcutta University Press, 1939. 2. Datta, D.M: <i>Six ways of Knowing</i>, Calcutta University Press, 1932. 3. Ingalalli, R.I: <i>Sabda-Pramana – An Epistemological Analysis</i>, Indian Books Centre, Delhi, 1988. 4. Ingalalli, R.I: <i>Meaning and Knowledge</i>, Indian Books Centre, Delhi, 1989. 5. Matilal, B.K: <i>Epistemology, Logic and Grammar in Indian Philosophical Analysis</i>, The Hague, Paris, 1971. 6. Satprakashananda, S: <i>Methods of Knowledge</i>, Advaita Ashrama, Calcutta, 1974. 	

Paper Code and Name	A 02: Indian Logic
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to understand:	
CO 1	the distinct features of Indian Logic.
CO 2	the sources of knowledge and the fallacies according to the different Schools of Indian Philosophy.
CO 3	the comparative structures of anumana, upamana and arthapatti.
CO 4	justify the soundness of inference by making use of Tarka.
CO 5	identify the inferential fallacies (Hetvabhasas)

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: <i>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.</i>	12 Hours
Unit 2: <i>Nature of Anumana Pramana (Inference): Its soundness.</i> <i>(i) Inference for oneself (svārtha) and Inference for others (parārtha).</i> <i>(ii) Inference for others: Pratijna(Thesis), hetu(Reason), nidarsana (Example Illustration), anusandhana (Subsumptive co-relation), nigamana (conclusion). Vyapti (pervasion): Concept, its ascertainment, its function.</i> <i>(iii) Varieties of inference: kinds of inferential mark (linga)-Drstam and adrastam (Samanyato drsta) lingam- Drst and samanyato drsta anumana.</i> <i>(iv) Elements of anumana pramana (Sound inference)- An explanation of the Pancavayava vakya-syllogism-and its members.</i> <i>(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.</i> <i>(vi) Tarka-its role in determining the validity of inference. Five kinds of tarka.</i>	16 Hours
Unit 3: <i>Upamana (Analogy or comparism) and Arthapatti (postulation) as the species of sound inference. Kinds of Upamana-Sadharmuopamana, Vaidharmyopamana and dharma matropamana.</i> <i>a) Nyaya definition of upamana (analogy).Steps in the process of reasoning in upamana (analogy), Elements of Analogical reasoning.</i> <i>b) Upamana (Analogy) as the instrumental cause of analogical knowledge. Upamana as an independent source of knowledge.</i> <i>c) Structure and content of Arthapatti (Postulation), Formal validity and material correctness of postulational inference. Drstarathapatti and srutarthapatti. Is arthapatti and anumana?</i>	16 Hours

Unit 4: Inferential Fallacies: (Fallacies of Inference or Hetvabhasa) a) Types of fallacies-(i) <i>savyabhicara, viruddha, prakaranasama or satpratipaksa, sadhyasama or asiddha, kalatita and badhita</i> (ii) <i>the fallavies of chala, jati aand nigrahasthana</i>	16 Hours
REFERENCES	
1. Bhattacharya, C: <i>The Elements of Indian Logic and Epistemology</i> Modern Book Agency, Calcutta, 1974. 2. Chatterjee, S: <i>Nyaya Theory of Knowledge</i> , University of Calcutta, 1939. 3. Datta, D: <i>Six ways of Knowing</i> , University of Calcutta, 1974. 4. Ingalalli, R.I: <i>Sabda-Pramana – An Epistemological Analysis</i> , Indian Books Centre, Delhi, 1988. 5. Mullatti, L.C: <i>The Navya-Nyaya Theory of Inference</i> , Karnatak University, Dharwad, 1977.	

Paper Code and Name	A 03: Ancient Indian Philosophy
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to understand:	
CO 1	the Ancient Indian Philosophical Systems.
CO 2	the basic tenets/concepts of these different systems.
CO 3	the present overviews and the comparative understanding of the different concepts of these Ancient Indian Philosophical Systems
CO 4	About Atheistic schools in Indian Philosophy.
CO 5	The theory of Karma Yoga and Jnana Yoga.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: Introduction: General Characteristics of Indian Philosophy	10 Hours
Unit 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) <i>Liberation and its ideals of pravrtti and nivritti reconciled means jivamukti and videhamukti.</i>	10 Hours
Unit 3: Bhagavadgita: Karma yoga, <i>Bhakti yoga, Rajayoga</i> and Jnana-yoga.	10 Hours

Unit 4: Carvaka : Epistemology, Metaphysics and Ethics.	10 Hours
Unit 5: Early Buddhism (a) Ksanikavada (b) <i>Liberation</i> ; Nirvana and Anatmavada (c) Pratityasamutpad Vada (d) Astangamarga.	10 Hours
Unit 6: Early Jainism :(a) <i>Metaphysics – substance and quality</i> . Jiva and Ajiva (b) Ethical code and values (c) Liberation and its means.	10 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dasagupta, S.N:<i>A History of Indian Philosophy</i> Vol.I, Cambridge University Press, 1975. 2. Datta and Chatterjee: <i>Introduction to Indian Philosophy</i> Calcutta University, 1954. 3. Hiriyanna, M: <i>Outlines of Indian Philosophy</i> G.Allen & Unwin, Bombay, 1973. 4. Mahadevan, TMP: <i>An Invitation to Indian Philosophy</i>, Arnold-Hein may Publication, New Delhi, 1974. 5. Radhakrishna, S: <i>Indian Philosophy</i>, Vol.I. Allen and Unwin. London, 1971 (Reprint). 6. Sharma, Chandradhar: <i>Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy</i>, Motilal Banarasida, Delhi, 1987. 7. Prabhushankar: <i>Bharatiya Tatvasastrada Roopareshegalu</i> (Tr)(K), Kannada Adhyayana Samsthe, Mysore-6, University of Mysore, 1973. 8. Pandit Baldeva Upadhyaya, S.Ramachandra Shastry: <i>Bharatiya Darshana</i> (Tr)(K), The Institute of Kannada Studies, University of Mysore, Mysore, 1970. 9. Shankaranarayana Bhat,A.K: <i>Hindu Dharmada Parichaya</i>(K), Sri Ramakrishna Prakashana, Bhagamandala-571247, Kodagu District, 1995 (4th Edition). 10. Raghavendracharya,H.N: <i>Baratiya Tattvashastra Sangraha</i>(K), University of Mysore, Mysore, 1962. 11. Radhakrishnan, S (Ed): <i>Tatvasastra Prachya mattu Paschatya</i>(K), translation of the History of Philosophy, Eastern and Western, Vol.I, Director, Prasara, University of Mysore, Mysore, 1970 (Ist Edition). 12. Ramakrishna Rao K.B (Tr.): <i>Bharatiya Tattvashastrada Mulamshagalu</i>, Prasara, University of Mysore. 13. Sharma Chandradhar, A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy Motilal Banarsidass publishers, Delhi 2016. 	

Paper Code and Name	A 06: Ancient and Medieval Western Philosophy
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to understand:	

CO 1	the early Greek philosophers and their Methods and get a overview of the development of Western Philosophy.
CO 2	and differentiate between different schools of Western Philosophy and evaluate the Philosophy of this period.
CO 3	the perspective of the Philosophical thinkers and know the religious aspect which influenced the Philosophy.
CO 4	read and critically assess the works of the main thinkers, in the History of Western philosophy.
CO 5	And develop critical understanding of various key concepts in philosophy.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: General Characteristics of Ancient Greek Philosophy. Pre-Socratic Philosophy	08 Hours
Unit 2: Socrates: (a) The Socratic Method (b) Virtue as Knowledge	08 Hours
Unit 3: Plato: (a) Nature of philosophical method. Theory of Ideas (b) Conception of soul.	08 Hours
Unit 4: Aristotle :(a) <i>Form</i> (b) <i>God and matter</i> (c) Causation (d) Universals.	08 Hours
Unit 5: Main characteristics of medieval philosophy.	06 Hours
Unit 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.	08 Hours
Unit 7: Thomas Aquinas: Epistemological Views: Faith and Reason (two ways of knowing) - Nature of human knowledge – Man and Morals. Concept of God.	08 Hours
Unit 8: St. Anslem: Proofs for the existence of God.	06 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Copleston, F: <i>History of Philosophy</i> Vols. I, The Newman Press, Maryland, 1961. 2. Guthrie, W.K.C: <i>Greek Philosophers from Thales to Aristotle</i>. Methuen, London, 1967. 3. O'Conner, D.J (Ed.) <i>A Critical History of Western Philosophy</i>, Free Press of Glenco. New York. 1964. 4. Russell, B: <i>History of Western Philosophy</i>, George, Allen and Unwin Ltd. London, 6th Impression, 1971. 5. Stace, W.T: <i>Critical History of Greek Philosophy</i>, Mac Millan, London, 1960. 6. Thilly, F : <i>History of Philosophy</i>, Holt, New York, 1951 of Central Park Book Depot, Allahabad, 1976. 7. K.R.Srinivasa Iyengar (Tr): <i>Greekara Tattvasastrada Sarasangraha</i> (Kannada) Prasaranga, University of Mysore,1960. 8. Seshagiri Rao,V.N: <i>Pascatya Tatvika Cintane</i> (K), The Institute of Kannada Studies, University of Mysore, Mysore-570006, 1985 (1st Edition). 	

Paper Code and Name	A 07: Contemporary Indian Philosophy
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to understand:	
CO 1	different Contemporary Indian philosophers' new interpretations and their thoughts.
CO 2	Explain and defend a position on basic philosophical problems in the contemporary Indian philosophy.
CO 3	Apply the methods learnt in the course to their day to day life situations.
CO 4	know about the philosophical thinking of the great Indian thinkers regarding human life and reality.
CO 5	basic ideas and problems of philosophy and discuss by the contemporary Indian thinkers.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: Main characteristics of Contemporary Indian Philosophy	08 Hours
Unit 2: Vivekananda : (a) <i>Concept</i> of God, World, Maya (b) <i>Concept</i> of Soul, its bondage and Liberation (c) The means to Liberation-Bhakti ,Karma, Jnana and Rajayoga <i>Nature and Ideal</i> of Universal Religion.	12 Hours
Unit 3: Rabindranath Tagore: (a) <i>Concept</i> of God (b) Degrees of Reality- <i>Doctrine</i> of Maya, (c) <i>Nature</i> of Man, Evil and Liberation (d) Humanism.	10 Hours
Unit 4: M.K. Gandhi: (a) God and Truth, <i>Characteristics of God</i> (b) <i>Concept of</i> World (c) <i>Nature of Man</i> , Karma and rebirth (d) Ahimsa and Satyagraha (e) <i>Sarvodaya</i> .	10 Hours
Unit 5: Sri Aurobindo: (a) Reality (Sat-Cit-Ananda) (b) World-Evolution and involution-maya and lila (c) <i>Nature</i> of Man, Rebirth and <i>law of Karma</i> (d) Supermind (e) Nature of Gnostic Being and Integral Yoga.	10 Hours
Unit 6: S. Radhakrishnan: (a) Nature of Philosophy (b) Concept of Ultimate Reality, World and Soul (c) <i>Doctrine</i> of Karma and Rebirth (d) Religion and ways of knowing.	10 Hours
REFERENCES	
1. Lal ,B.K : <i>Contemporary Indian Philosophy</i> (2 nd Edn.) Motilal Banarasidas, New Delhi, 1978.	
2. Mahadevan, T.M.P. and Saroja G.V.: <i>Contemporary Indian Philosophy</i> , Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1963.	
3. Srivastava, R.S: <i>Contemporary Indian Philosophy</i> , Munshiram Monoharlal, New Delhi, 1981.	
4. Sheshagiri Rao, V.N: <i>Samakaaleena Bharatiya Tattvasastra</i> , University of	

Mysore, Mysore, 1985.
V.S.Naravane: *Modern Indian Thought* Asia Publishing house, Delhi.

M.A.II Semester:

A) Compulsory course:

Paper Code and Name	B 01: Western Epistemology
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to understand:	
CO 1	the nature and characteristics of Western Epistemology.
CO 2	the different valid sources of knowledge.
CO 3	the criteria of the truth.
CO 4	And give justification for the use of induction in every field of knowledge and practical life.
CO 5	And explain different philosophical positions in theories that are common to the Western traditions and articulate ones own point of view.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: Nature and characteristics of Western epistemology	08 Hours
Unit 2: The Sources of Knowledge: Perception, Reasoning (Inference), Testimony, Intuition and Revelation	12 Hours
Unit 3: Nature of Knowledge: The Three conditions of knowledge: Truth, Belief and Justification.	10 Hours
Unit 4: Types of Knowledge: <i>analytic and synthetic propositions</i> ; A Priori and A Posteriori knowledge.	10 Hours
Unit 5: Nature and criteria of Truth: Correspondence, Coherence, Pragmatic & Semantic theories.	10 Hours
Unit 6: Nature of Induction, its problem and justification.	10 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ayer, A.J: <i>The Problem of Knowledge</i>: Mac Milan, London, 1956, also Penuin, 1981. 2. Hospers, J: <i>An Introduction to Philosophical Analysis</i>, Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1971. 3. Lehrer, K: <i>Knowledge</i>, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1974. 4. O'Connor, D.J: <i>Introduction to Theory of Knowledge</i>, The Harvester Press, 1982. 	

<p>5. Pollock, J: <i>Knowledge and Justification</i>, Princeton University Press, 1974. 6. Russell ,B: <i>Problems of Philosophy</i>, Oxford University Press, 1973. 7. Swinburne, R. (Ed): <i>Justification of Induction</i>, Oxford Press, 1974. 8. Woozley, A.D: <i>Theory of Knowledge</i>, Hutchinson and Co. New York, 1967.</p>	
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Paper Code and Name	B 01: Logic and Scientific Method
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Understand the reasoning process well and to apply it upon arguments or decision procedures to find out the truth.
CO 2	Form standard syllogisms out of grammatical sentences and cumbersome thoughts of daily life.
CO 3	Introduce the ideas of terms showing a clear distinction among them.
CO 4	Identify the scientific ground in Western Logic to differentiate it from other descriptive studies.
CO 5	Determine certain things with certainty and others with probability, Understand and explain Mill’s five cannons.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 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.	08 Hours
Unit 2: <u>Categorical Propositions.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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. <u>Immediate inferences:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conversion, obversion, contraposition ➤ Diagrams for categorical propositions 	08 Hours
Unit 3: <u>Categorical Syllogisms:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Standard form categorical syllogisms.</i> ➤ <i>Major, minor and middle term</i> ➤ <i>Mood and figure</i> 	08 Hours

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Formal nature of syllogistic arguments,</i> ➤ <i>Venn diagram technique for testing syllogism.</i> ➤ <i>Rules and fallacies (of syllogism).</i> ➤ <i>Disjunctive and Hypothetical syllogisms:</i> ➤ <i>The Dilemma</i> 	
<p>Unit 4: Fallacies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>What is a fallacy? Nature and Kinds of logical fallacies.</i> ➤ <i>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).</i> ➤ <i>Fallacies of Ambiguity - Equivocation, Amphiboly, accent, Composition, Division.</i> 	08 Hours
Unit 5: Aim and characteristics of Inductive logic. Its role in scientific reasoning.	06 Hours
Unit 6: Scientific method – <i>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.</i>	08 Hours
Unit 7: Mill's Experimental methods -5 methods	08 Hours
Unit 8: Nature of scientific explanation; <i>evaluating scientific explanation.</i>	06 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cohen, M.R. & Negel, N: <i>Introduction to Logic and Scientific Method</i>, Allied Publishers, New Delhi, 1975. 2. Copi, I.M : <i>An Introduction to Logic</i>, Prentice Hall of India, Indian Reprint, 1994, (Latest Edition). 3. Joseph, H.W.B: <i>An Introduction to Logic</i>, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1957. 4. Salmon, W.C: <i>Logic</i>, Prentice Hall, Englewood, 1951. 5. Stebbing, L.S: <i>A Modern Introduction to Logic</i>, Methuen Publisher, London, 1954. 	

Paper Code and Name	B 03: Medieval Indian Philosophy
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	

CO 1	Understand the heterodox schools of Indian philosophy, namely, Carvaka, Buddhism and Jainism.
CO 2	Think over the methods adopted by these schools.
CO 3	Implement their methods and techniques (of these schools) in their future life.
CO 4	develop a critical understanding of various key concepts in these philosophies.
CO 5	Explore and understand the historical development of these schools' philosophical ideas.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: General characteristics of Medieval Heterodox systems; <i>Its general characteristics</i>	10 Hours
Unit 2: Pluralistic realism of the Jainism	06 Hours
Unit 3: Jainism: Theory of knowledge – five kinds of knowledge; <i>Matijnana, Srutajnana, Avadhijnana manahparyajnana, kevalajnana</i>	08 Hours
Unit 4: Nature of consciousness <i>in Jainism and its kinds.</i>	06 Hours
Unit 5: <i>Vaibhasikas and Sautrantikas.</i> -Their realistic metaphysics and epistemology	08 Hours
Unit 6: Nature of Yoga-cara idealism.	06 Hours
Unit 7: Madhyamika views on degree of truth and reality	08 Hours
Unit 8: Sunya-vada and its implications.	08 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dasagupta, S.N: <i>A History of Indian Philosophy</i> Vol.I, Cambridge University Press, 1975. 2. Datta and Chatterjee: <i>Introduction to Indian Philosophy</i> Calcutta University, 1954. 3. Hiriyanna, M: <i>Outlines of Indian Philosophy</i> G.Allen & Unwin, Bombay, 1973. 4. Mahadevan, TMP: <i>An Invitation to Indian Philosophy</i>, Arnold-Hein may Publication, New Delhi, 1974. 5. Radhakrishna, S: <i>Indian Philosophy</i>, Vol.I. Allen and Unwin. London, 1971 (Reprint). 6. Sharma, Chandradhar: <i>Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy</i>, Motilal Banarasida, Delhi, 1987. 7. Prabhushankar (Tr.): <i>Bharatiya Tatvashtrada Rooparekhegalu</i>, Kannada Adhyayana Samsthe, Mysore-6, University of Mysore, 1973. 8. Ramakrishna Rao K.B (Tr.): <i>Bharatiya Tattvashastra Mulamshagalu</i>,Prasaranga, University of Mysore. 9. Siddharam Swamiji(Tr): <i>Bharatiya Tattvashastra Vimarshatmak Adhyayan</i>, Naganur Shri Shivabasava Swamigalu Kalyana Kendra, Rudrakshimath, Belgavi (2018) 	

Paper Code and Name	B 04: Orthodox Systems of Indian Philosophy
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to understand:	
CO 1	the importance of Orthodox systems of Indian Philosophy.
CO 2	And know the aim and characteristics of Astangayoga.
CO 3	categories of Indian philosophy and the valid sources of knowledge according to these schools.
CO 4	the concept of Reality, role of soul and world in different Philosophical systems.
CO 5	the social, ethical and religious perspectives of the Virasaiva saints.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: Sankhya: Purusa and Prakriti, Theory of Evolution, Satkaryavada	07 Hours
Unit 2: Yoga: Aim and Characteristics of Astanga yoga.	07 Hours
Unit 3: Vaisesika theories: Categories and Atomism.	06 Hours
Unit 4: Nyaya theory of pramanas	06 Hours
Unit 5: Purvamimamsa: Categories, Pramanas.	06 Hours
Unit 6: Advaita of Sankara: Brahman, Jiva and Atman, Vivartavada – Moksa & its menas.	07 Hours
Unit 7: Visistadvaita of Ramanuja: Brahman, cit and acit. Moksa and its means.	07 Hours
Unit 8: Dvaita of Madhva: God, Classification of souls, Panca-Bheda-Moksa and its means.	07 Hours
Unit 9: Virasaivism: Siva and Sakti, Evolution of 36 Principles, Sat-Sthala-Linganga Samarasya	07 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baldeva Upadhyaya, S.Ramachandra Shastry : <i>Bharatiya Darshana</i>(Tr)(K),The Institute of Kannada Studies, University of Mysore, Mysore, 1970. 2. Dasagupta, S.N: <i>A History of Indian Philosophy Vol. I to V</i>, Cambridge University Press, 1957. 3. Datta and Chatterjee: <i>Introduction to Indian Philosophy</i>, Calcutta University, 1954. 4. Frauwallner, Erich: <i>History of Indian Philosophy Vol. I & II</i>,Translated from German into English by Bedekar Motilal Banarasidass, Delhi, 1973. 5. Hiriyanna, M :<i>Outlines of Indian Philosophy</i>, 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 Tatvashastrada 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. Sivabasava 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).

Paper Code and Name	B 05: Modern Western Philosophy
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Understand the General characteristics of Modern Western Philosophy.
CO 2	Understand the different methods (Epistemology) of empiricism and rationalism.
CO 3	Know the comparative understanding of the methods and concepts advocated by these philosophers and their importance.
CO 4	Know the comparative understanding of the various concepts of these philosophers
CO 5	Know the comparative understanding of the concept of God.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: General Characteristics of modern Western philosophy.	08 Hours
Unit 2: Descartes: Method of Philosophy, Cogito ergo-sum, Body-mind relation. Proofs for the existence of God.	09 Hours
Unit 3: Spinoza: Substance, attributes and modes; Determinism.	08 Hours
Unit 4: Leibnitz: doctrine of monads, pre-established harmony.	08 Hours
Unit 5: Locke: (a) Origin and limits of knowledge (b) Substance-Primary, Secondary and tertiary qualities.	09 Hours
Unit 6: Berkeley: (a) Immaterialism, rejection of Locke's distinction between primary and secondary qualities (b) Esse est percipi.	09 Hours
Unit 7: Hume: (a) Impressions and Ideas (b) Distinction between relations of ideas & matters of fact (c) Causation.	09 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Copleston, P: <i>History of Philosophy</i> Vols. IV,V,VI., The Newman Press, Maryland, 1961. 2. Falckenberg, R: <i>History of Modern Philosophy</i>, Hort, New York, and Progressive Publications, 1893. 3. O'Conner, D.J (Ed): <i>A Critical History of Western Philosophy</i>, Free Press of Glance, New York, 1964. 4. Russell, B: <i>History of Western Philosophy</i>, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London, 6th impression, 1971. 5. Thilly, F: <i>History of Philosophy</i>, Holt, New York, 1951 or Central Book Depot, Allahabad, 1976. 6. Sheshagiri Rao.V.N: <i>Paschatya Tattvika Chintane</i>, The Institute of Kannada studies, University of Mysore, Mysore-570006, 1985 (Ist Edition). 	

Paper Code and Name	H 61: Open Elective: Philosophy of Bhagavadgita
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to understand:	
CO 1	the importance of Indian culture and the teachings of Bhagavad-Gita, its ethics – the paths to self-realization.
CO 2	The distinction between Karma (duty), Kama and Nishkama karmas.
CO 3	the Ethical principles and paths to self-realisation.
CO 4	the spiritual teachings in Bhagavad Gita.
CO 5	the relevance of Bhagavad-Gita teachings in present society.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: <i>The nature and scope of Bhagavadgita</i> , The Importance of Bhagavadgita in Indian Culture. <i>Pravrtti and nivrtti</i>	08 Hours
Unit 2: Phenomenal characteristics of External World (jagat), <i>Higher and lower prakrti</i> .	08 Hours
Unit 3: The Individual Self and the Goal of life.	08 Hours
Unit 4: The ethical principles for individuals and society.	08 Hours
Unit 5: The nature and functions of jnanamarga.	07 Hours
Unit 6: The theory of Karmayoga and its applications.	07 Hours
Unit 7: Moksha: as human freedom and its methods of Realizations.	07 Hours
Unit 8: Relevance of Bhagavadgita for modern life.	07 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gambhirananda Swami (Ed): <i>Bhagavad-Gita with the commentary of Sankaracharya</i>, Advaita Ashrma Calcutta.198 2. Hiriyanna, M: <i>Outlines of Indian Philosophy</i>, George Allen & Unwinn Ltd London, 1974. 3. Radhakrishnana,S: <i>Indian Philosophy</i>, Vol.I, Blacki and sons Mumbai.1977. 4. Shivananda,S: <i>The Bhagavadgita</i>, The Divine Life Society, Shivanandanagar, 1974. 5. Shri.Bhaktivedant Swami Prabhupad.A.C.Kanthi Rao:<i>Bhadvadgita Yatha Roopa</i>(Tr) (K), Bhakti Vedanta Book House, ISKON, Bangalore-560010, 1990 (2nd Edition). 6. Narayanachar,K.S(K): <i>Sri Gitartha Rathnanidhi</i>, 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:

Paper Code and Name	C 01: Indian Moral Philosophy
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	

After completing this paper, the students will be able to understand :	
CO 1	Indian Ethics / Moral Philosophy.
CO 2	The Classification of duties by the different schools of Indian Philosophy.
CO 3	The moral standards in the various schools of Indian Philosophy
CO 4	The meaning of Vidhis and Nishedhas.
CO 5	The Moral standerds.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: Introduction: Nature and scope of Dharma, Dharma as universal moral law.	08 Hours
Unit 2: Nyaya-Vaisesika Classification of duties: Samanya-Dharmas-Generic duties. Visesa-Dharmas-Specific duties.	10 Hours
Unit 3: Mimamsa:Classification of duties: Nityakarmas-unconditionally obligatory duties. Naimittikakarmas-obligatory duties on special occasions.Kamyakarmas-Duties conditional on subjective desire.Vidhis as positive injunctions and Nishedhas as mere Prohibitions. <i>Ramanujas Classification of duties</i>	12 Hours
Unit 4: Classification of Virtues and vices: Nyaya-Classification of Virtues and Vices, Patanjali's Classification of Virtues, Jain <i>Classification</i> of Virtues. Buddhist Classification of Virtues.	12 Hours
Unit 5: The Moral Standards (Criteria), Custom and Tradition; Social; Category; Moral Utility; Moral Law.	10 Hours
Unit 6: The Nature of Nishkama Karma Bhagvadgita	08 Hours
REFERENCES	
1. Banerjee, N.V: <i>Spirit of Indian Philosophy</i> (Arnold) Heinemann Pubs. Delhi, 1974.	
2. Banerjee ,S.C : <i>Dharma Sutras: A Study in their origin & development.</i> Punthi Pustak, Calcutta, 1962.	
3. Hiriyanna, M : <i>Indian Conception of Values</i> , Kavyalaya Publishers, Mysore, 1975.	
4. Maitra, S.K: <i>The Ethics of the Hindus</i> , Calcutta University, 1970.	
5. Mackenzie, John: <i>Hindu Ethics: A Historical & Critical Essay</i> , Oriental Books Corporation, Reprint Delhi, 1971.	
6. Panikkar, K.M: <i>Hinduism at Crossroads</i> , Asia Publications, Bombay, 1955.	

Paper Code and Name	C 08: Contemporary Western Philosophy

COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to understand:	
CO 1	the theories and the analysis of language, its meaning, limits and use.
CO 2	different theories of Reality in Contemporary Western Philosophers.
CO 3	core ideas of Phenomenology and Existentialism and the Relational philosophy.
CO 4	And give clarity and precision of moral concept often making use of formal logic and conceptual analysis.
CO 5	Reality as an organism (relational) – consisting of God, world and man.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: Characteristics of Contemporary Western Philosophy.	08 Hours
Unit 2: Philosophy of Frege - Concept and Object – Sense and Reference.	10 Hours
Unit 3: Russell’s Theory of Definite Descriptions and Logical Atomism.	08 Hours
Unit 4: Wittgenstein’s Picture theory of Meaning, Limits of Language. Wittgenstein’s later Philosophy – Language-Games, <i>Family Resemblance Theory</i> and Use Theory of Meaning.	12 Hours
Unit 5: Philosophy of W.V. O Quine – Critique of Empiricism.	06 Hours
Unit 6: Phenomenology and Existentialism and its characteristics.	08 Hours
Unit 7: Whitehead’s Organic Theory of Reality.	08 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ammerman, R. (Ed): <i>Classics of analytic Philosophy</i> (Ind.Ed.) New Delhi, Tata Macgraw hill, 1965. 2. Emmet Dorothy: <i>Whitehead’s Philosophy of Organism</i>, London Macmilla Co, 1932, NewYork St.Mortin’s Press, 1966. 3. Munitz Milton, K: <i>Contemporary Analytic Philosophy</i>, New York, Macmillan Co, 1991. 4. Peterfround, S.P.Denise, T.C. (Ed): <i>Contemporary Philosophy and Its Origins</i>, New Delhi, Affiliated East Press. 5. Rajgopal, L.V: <i>The Philosophy of A.N.Whitehead: The Concept of Reality and Organism</i> , Mysore University Press, 1966. 6. Sinha Debarbata: <i>Phenomenology and Existentialism</i>, Calcutta, Progressive Publishers, 1974. 7. Strawson, P.F: <i>Individuals – An Essay in Descriptive Metaphysics</i>, Oxford University Press, 1959. 8. Srinivasan, G: <i>Samkalina Paschatya Tattvashastra</i> (K) , Nabhasree Prakashana Mysore-9, 1983. 	

Paper Code and Name	C 03: Philosophy of Religion - Indian
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to understand:	
CO 1	the nature and scope of Philosophy of Religion.
CO 2	Indian Culture, tradition and the goals of life according to the different schools of Indian Philosophy.
CO 3	the proofs for the existence and nature of God, human bondage and immortality
CO 4	And know how to see religious view point scientifically / rationally.
CO 5	cause for human bondage and means to immortality in Indian context.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: The Nature and Scope of Philosophy of Religions in Indian Tradition	12 Hours
Unit 2: Theism (<i>Vaidika</i>) and Athiesm (<i>Avaidika</i>)	12 Hours
Unit 3: Nature of God and his relation to world (<i>Jagat</i>) and finite individuals (<i>jiva</i>).	12 Hours
Unit 4: Human bondage and liberation-Soul (<i>Atma</i>) and its immortality (<i>Amaratva</i>)– Doctrine of Karma.	12 Hours
Unit 5: Indian conception of purusarthas; <i>Dharma, Artha, kama and moksa</i> .	12 Hours
Unit 6: Nyaya proofs for the existence of God. Realization of ultimate values according to Vedanta. (<i>Advaita, Vishistadvaita and Dvaita</i>)	12 Hours
REFERENCES	
1. Banerjee, W.V: <i>The Spirit of Indian Philosophy</i> , Arnold Heinemann, New Delhi, 1974, (Relevant chapter on Philosophy of Religion). 2. Hirianna, M: <i>Indian Conception of Values</i> , Kavyalaya Publ. Mysore, 1975. 3. Hirianna, M: <i>Popular Essays in Indian Philosophy</i> Kavyalaya, publishers Mysore, 1958. 4. Mahadevappa, N.G: <i>Dharmika Nambikegalu Mattu Darshanika Visleshane</i> , Virasaiva Adhyayana Academy, Belgaum, 1995.	

Paper Code and Name	C 04: Modern Symbolic Logic
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to understand:	

CO 1	Articulate key philosophical arguments in the field of symbolic logic.
CO 2	Translate natural language sentence into precise symbolic form and vigorously evaluate standard inferences.
CO 3	Apply formal techniques and systematically codify deductively valid arguments.
CO 4	Students will translate English sentences into two basic languages used in formal logic, viz., the language of truth-functional logic and the language of quantificational logic.
CO 5	Construct arguments on issues dealing with symbolic logic using critical reasoning to identify and investigate philosophical theses and evaluate information and its sources.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: 1.Introduction: a) Definition and Utility of Symbolic Logic. b) <i>Nature of Argument</i> . Its elements- <i>Propositions-(subject-copula-predicate), Premises and conclusion</i> . c) Formal Characteristics of Logic – Forms of arguments and forms of propositions. d) Validity and Invalidity as distinguished from truth and falsity.	15 Hours
Unit 2: Propositional Theory a) Simple and compound statements (Propositions), Truth functions – Negation, Conjunction, disjunction, conditional and bi-conditional statements. b) Truth-Table: <i>Statement forms and argument forms. Statement variables, substitution instances, specific form, a form</i> . Tautology, contradiction and contingency. c) The Nature of truth-functional arguments – <i>Use of truth tables to decide the validity/invalidity of arguments/argument forms</i> . Means of establishing the validity of such arguments.	15 Hours
Unit 3: Construction of formal proofs (<i>Method of Deduction</i>), <i>Elementary valid argument forms</i> . -rules of Inference for propositional (sentential) Logic. (<i>including and Rule of Replacement</i>). <i>Proving the invalidity of arguments by the method of assigning truth values; the Rule of Conditional Proof, Indirect Proof; shorter Truth-table Technique</i> .	15 Hours
Unit 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.	15 Hours
REFERENCES	
1. Copi, I.M: <i>Symbolic Logic</i> (Vth Ed.) Macmilan, New York, Prentice Hall Delhi, 1996. 2. Ingalalli, R.I: <i>Modern Symbolic Logic</i> , ‘Sachchidananda’ Publication Dharwad,	

<p>2000.</p> <p>3. Jeffrey , R.C:<i>Formal Logic: Its Scope and Limits</i>, Ma-Graw-Hill, Book Co. New York, 1967.</p> <p>4. Mates, Bensons: <i>Elementary Logic</i>, Oxford University Press, 1968.</p> <p>5. Quine, W.V.O: <i>Methods of Logic₂</i> (Revised Ed.) Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1951.</p>	
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Paper Code and Name	C 09: Classical Virasaivism/ Lingayatism
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to understand:	
CO 1	The pre-historic origin of Saivism, the religious and philosophical significances.
CO 2	The Virasaiva philosophical concepts in Vedas and Sivagamas.
CO 3	the meaning of <i>Saktivisistadvaita</i> and the ethical philosophy of classical Virasivism.
CO 4	the religious and philosophical significance of Saivism.
CO 5	And know the significance of the Virasaiva ethical concept as against other ethical concepts.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: Introduction: Pre-historic origin of Saivism. Fundamental concepts of Siva, Sakti, etc in Indus valley civilization and their Philosophical and Religious significance.	10 Hours
Unit 2: Virasaiva philosophical concepts in Vedas and Sivagamas.	10 Hours
Unit 3: Pramanas: <i>Perception (Pratyaksa) Inference (Anumana) and Testimony (Sabda)</i> .	10 Hours
Unit 4: Ethical Philosophy: a) <i>Pancacaras</i> in Sivagamas b) <i>Sat-Sthals</i> in Siddhanta Shikhamani, <i>and the criticisms</i> .	10 Hours
Unit 5: Theory of Bheda-Abheda in Srikara-Bhasya	10 Hours
Unit 6: Metaphysics: a) Concept of <i>God (Parasiva)</i> and Parasakti, and their relation b) Concept of soul (<i>jiva</i>) c) Concept of world (<i>jagat</i>) d) Relation of <i>Parasiva</i> to Soul and world e) Concept of Liberation (<i>Linganga samarasya</i>).	10 Hours
REFERENCES	
1. Sakhare, M.R: <i>History and Philosophy of Lingayat Religion</i> , Mahavira Press, Belgaum, 1942.	
2. Hayavadhana Rao, C. (Ed): <i>Srikarabhasya Being the Virasaiva commentary on The Vedanta sutras by Sripati</i> , Aksayaprakasana, New Delhi 2003.	
3. Kashinathsastri: <i>Saktivisistadvaitasiddhanta(K)</i> Panchachara Electric Press,	

<p>Mysore 1966.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Chandrashekar Shivachary Swamigalu, Jangamavadimath, Varanasi: <i>Shree Siddhanta Shikhamani Pravachana Prabhe</i> (K), Vol.I & II, Shee Jagadguru Panchacharya Manava Dharma Samsthe, Mahantanamath, Bangalore, 2000. 5. Siddeswara Swamiji: <i>Siddhanta Shikhamani</i> (K), J.Shri. Shivarathreeswara Grantamale Mysore-570004.1999, (3rd Edition). 6. Shivakumarswamy, C: <i>Veerashaiva Sourabha</i> (K), Sreemadveerashaiva Sadbodhana Samsthe, Rambhapuri Veerasimhasama Peetha, Balehonnur-, 2004. 7. Shivakumar Swamy, M (Ed): <i>Vedagamagalu Mattu, Shivasharnaru</i> (K), Vol.I & II. Veerashaiva Anusandhana Samsthana, vijayanagar, 2nd stage, Bangalore-40, 2002 & 2003 (Ist Edition). 8. Siddapparadhy, T.G: <i>Saktivisistadvaitadarsana</i> (K), Gubbi Shri Channbasawesvar Granthamale Mysore, 1963. 9. Shivakumarswami.,M: <i>Saivagamgalu Mattu Vacanasahitya</i> (K) ,Basavapetha, Karnatak University,Dharwad,2002. 10. Kumara Swamigalu: <i>Virasaivadarsana</i> (K) ,Navakalyana math, Dharwad ,2002. 11. Annadanishwar Mahaswamigalu: <i>Virasaiva Darsanika Siddhanta</i> (K), Shri. Ja. Annadaniswara Samsthanmath,Mundaragi, 1989. 12. Hiremath,R.C(Ed): <i>Virasaiva Darsana</i> (K), Chenna Chetana Prakashana, Hirekalmath Honnali,1998. 13. Nandimath, S.C: <i>A Handbook of Veerashaivism</i>, M.L.B.D, New Delhi,1975. 14. Kumara Swami: <i>Virasaiva Philosophy and Mysticism</i>, Navakalyanamath, Dharwad, 1960. 	
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Paper Code and Name	C 06: Advaita Vedanata of Sankara
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to understand:	
CO 1	the Advaita metaphysics and their elements.
CO 2	the meaning, definition and sources of epistemology.
CO 3	the ethical concepts according to Sankara.
CO 4	the relation of Advaita to other systems.
CO 5	get a comparative understanding of Advaita with other schools of Vedanta.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: Metaphysics: (a) Nirguna-Brahman (b) Maya (c) Adhyasa (d) Saguna Brahman (Isvara) (e) Jiva (f) jagat (g) Atman (h) Atman-Bhahman Identity (i)	15 Hours

Vivarta vada.	
Unit 2: Epistemology: (a) The nature of Janana (b) Pramanas (c) Theory of Truth and (d) Theory of error.	15 Hours
Unit 3: Ethics: (a) Nature of liberation (b) Means of Liberation-Relations between reason and revelation (c) Jivanmukti and Social concern.	15 Hours
Unit 4: Relation of Advaita to other systems, especially Buddhism and Sankhya.	15 Hours
REFERENCES	
<p>Atmananda Swami: <i>Sankara's Teachings in his own words</i>, Bharatiya Vidyabhavan, Bombay, 1960.</p> <p>2. Belavalkar K: <i>Brahma Sutras with Sankara's Bhasya</i>, Bilvakunj, Poona, 1931.</p> <p>3. Das Rasavihary : <i>Introduction to Sankara</i>, Mukhopadhyaya Pub. Calcutta, 1.</p> <p>4. Devaraj, N.K: <i>An Introduction to Sankara's Theory of Knowledge</i> Motilal Banarasidass, New Delhi, 1962.</p> <p>5. Deussen, Paul: <i>The System of the Vedanta</i> Oriental Publishers, Delhi, 1972.</p> <p>6. Mahadevan ,T.M.P : <i>Sankaracharya</i> National Book Trust, Delhi.</p> <p>7. Mahadevan ,T.M.P : <i>Insights of Advaita</i>, University of Mysore, Mysore, 1970.</p> <p>8. Nikhilananda Swami: <i>Atmabodhah of Samkaracharya</i>, Ramkrishnamata, Madras, 1947.</p> <p>9. Shri.Sachchidanandendra Saraswati Swamigaluvuru: <i>Sankarvedanta Sara(K)</i>, Adyatma prakash karyalaya Holenarasipura, 2000, (3rd Edition).</p>	

Paper Code and Name	C 07: Philosophy of Aristotle
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Understand as to how to think logically in and about the given circumstance.
CO 2	understand the metaphysical concepts of Aristotle.
CO 3	lead ideal life following the Aristotelian ethics
CO 4	understand Aristotle's logic and his theory of syllogism.
CO 5	Know Aristotle's philosophy of nature.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: Logic: (a) Logic of form: Terms, Proposition, Syllogism, Enthymeme. (b) Logic of Science: Demonstration, Definition and fallacies	12 Hours

Unit 2: Epistemology: (a) Nature of Knowledge: Sources of Knowledge. (b) Perception and Reason.	12 Hours
Unit 3: Metaphysics: (a) Matter and form: Analysis of becoming (b) Potentiality and actuality.	12 Hours
Unit 4: Ethics: The ideal life and its goodness, voluntary action choices, Moral virtues, justice and continence.	12 Hours
Unit 5: Philosophy of Nature: (a) Substratum, form privation, and four causes and (b) Teleology and necessity.	12 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Allan, D.J: <i>The Philosophy of Aristotle</i>, Oxford University Press, 1978. Allen, G.E (Ed): <i>Greek Philosophy: Thales to Aristotle</i> (only Chs, XV-XXIX) The Free Press of Glenco, New York, 1966. Bambrough, R (Ed): <i>New Essay's on Plato and Aristotle</i> (Last 5 Chs.) Rutledge and K.Pa: 1, London, 1965. Hope, Ridhard (Tr): <i>Metaphysics, with an analytical Index & Technical Terms</i>. Ann Arbor Michigan University Press, 1960. Ross, W.D: <i>Aristotle</i>, Methuen, London, 1953. Taylor, A.E: <i>Aristotle</i> (Revised Ed.): Dover Publication, New York, 1952. 	

Paper Code and Name	I 62: Philosophy of Swami Vivekananda
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to understand:	
CO 1	the teachings of Swami Vivekananda and the foundations of Hinduism.
CO 2	the practical Vedanta and the concept of Universal religion and its significance in evaluating the various religions.
CO 3	the nature of duty, the realization of reality and the mission of Vedanta.
CO 4	the concept of universal religion and its significance in valuating various religion.
CO 5	Vivekananda concept of God, world and soul.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: <i>Introduction: Life Swami Vivekananda – Ramakrishna, Paramahansa</i>	07 Hours
Unit 2: Nature and characteristics of <i>Practical</i> Vedanta Philosophy.	07 Hours

Unit 3: Vedic Teaching in theory and practice.	07 Hours
Unit 4: The common basis of Hinduism.	07 Hours
Unit 5: Vedanta, <i>Upanishads, Vedas</i> .	07 Hours
Unit 6: The Influence of Vedantic thought in England.	06 Hours
Unit 7: The nature of duty, and realization of reality.	06 Hours
Unit 8: God, world and soul.	07 Hours
Unit 9: The mission of Vedanta	06 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Swami Vivekananda: <i>Vedanta Philosophy</i> at the Harvard University Udbodhana Office, Calcutta, 1978. 2. Swami Vivekananda: <i>Lectures from Colombo to Almora</i>, Advaita Ashrama, Calcutta, 1978. 3. Swami Vivekananda: <i>Karma-Yoga</i>. Advaita Ashrama, Calcutta. 4. Swami Vivekananda: <i>Jnanayoga Advaitashrma</i>, Calcutta. 5. Swami Vivekananda: <i>Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda</i>, Volumes (Related topics only); Advaita Ashrama, Calcutta. 1980. 6. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದ, ಕೃತಿಶ್ರೇಣಿ (ಅನುವಾದ, ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳು) 1 ರಿಂದ 10 ಸಂಪುಟಗಳು, ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣಾಶ್ರಮ, ಮೈಸೂರು. 	

M.A. IV Semester:

A Compulsory course:

Paper Code and Name	D 01: Western Moral Philosophy
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	understand the nature of Western Moral Philosophy.
CO 2	understand kinds of ethics and their methods.
CO 3	think about moral freedom and his responsibility in the society
CO 4	The relation between Fact and Value.
CO 5	To learn about Professional ethics, particularly Moral freedom and responsibility.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: Introduction: Nature and definition of morality, Scope of Moral Philosophy.	08 Hours
Unit 2: Relation between first order moral discourse and second order moral discourse. Nature of moral reasoning, <i>moral standards</i>	09 Hours

Unit 3: Normative Ethics; Utilitarianism: Act Utilitarianism and Rule Utilitarianism, Ross's egoism, Kant's Categorical Imperative, Rawls's Social contract theory. Kant and Rawls.	09 Hours
Unit 4: Meta-Ethics: Naturalism of Perry, Intuitionism of Moore, Emotivism of Ayer and Stevenson, Prescriptivism of Hare.	09 Hours
Unit 5: Distinction between normative Ethics and meta-ethics	08 Hours
Unit 6: Descriptivism: Relation between fact and value (Is-ought relation)	08 Hours
Unit 7: Professional ethics: moral freedom and responsibility.	09 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feldman, F :<i>Introductory Ethics</i> ,Englewood, Prentice Hall, 1978. 2. Finis, J: <i>Fundamental Ethics</i> Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1983. 3. Garner, R.T. and Rosen, B: <i>Moral Philosophy</i> Macmillan New York, 1967. 4. Moore, C.E: <i>Principia Ethica</i> Cambridge University Press,1957. 5. Nowell-Smith, P.H: <i>Ethics</i>, Philosophical Library, New York, 1959. 6. Quintion, A: <i>Utilitarian Ethics</i>, Macmillan Co., London, 1967. 7. Ross, W.D: <i>The Right and the Good</i>, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1930. 8. Warnock, C.J: <i>Contemporary Moral Philosophy</i>, Macmillan, London, 1967. 	

Paper Code and Name	D 08: Dissertation/Projects work
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	understand the importance of data collection, field work and analysis.
CO 2	write proposals for projects works.
CO 3	recognize the burning problems/issues in the present society and propose a possible philosophical solution to it in the dissertation.
CO 4	Develop independent thinking skills.
CO 5	Develop critical and constructive thinking.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: The topics to be given to the students for dissertation work be decided in the Departmental Council meetings as per the University rules.	

Paper Code and Name	D 03: Philosophy of Religion – Western
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to understand:	
CO 1	the analyses of religious concepts, beliefs, terms, arguments and practices.
CO 2	arguments or proofs for the existence of God and explications of apparent inconsistencies in the description of the nature of God.
CO 3	the existence of God and his divine attributes, religious language, and the justification of religious belief.
CO 4	Kinds of values and uniqueness of religious values.
CO 5	And know about the problem of evil in religion and try to find possible solutions.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: The nature and scope of Philosophy of Religion.	10 Hours
Unit 2: Religious language: The <i>general</i> Characteristics of religious language-religious statements as symbolic - religious language as non-cognitive-paradox in religious language.	10 Hours
Unit 3: God and Religion: <i>Introduction</i> , Meaning, Nature and Attributes of God - <i>Different</i> theories of God-Proofs for the Existence of God-Cosmological, Teleological, Ontological and Ethical Religion without God.	10 Hours
Unit 4: Religious Experience: Religion as Experience-The Nature, the foundations and the validity of religious experience-The nature, characteristics, kinds and evaluation of mysticism.	10 Hours
Unit 5 Religious values: Kinds of values – Nature and uniqueness of religious value – Belief in immortality as an aspect of religious values.	10 Hours
Unit 6: Religion and Evil: The problem of <i>Good and</i> evil in religion – origin, nature and kinds of evils – Theories of evil and possible solutions.	10 Hours
REFERENCES	
1. Diamond, M.L: <i>Contemporary Philosophy and Religious Thought</i> , Mac Graw Hall Book Co, New York, 1974. 2. Frederich Ferre : <i>Basic Modern Philosophy of Religion</i> , Goerge Allen & Umwin, London,1976. 3. Hick, John: <i>Philosophy of Religion</i> , Englewood Cliffs H.J. Prentice Hall, New York, 1963. 4. Mahadevappa, N.G: <i>Dharmika Nambikegalu Mattu Darshanika Visleshane</i> ,	

<p>Virasaiva Adhyayana Academy, Belgaum. 1995.</p> <p>5. Mahadevappa, N.G. (Tr): <i>Dharma-mimamse</i>, Published by: Prasaraṅga, Karnatak University, Dharwad. 1992.</p> <p>6. Jalihal, M.A: “<i>Dharma-Samprati</i>”, Chennachetana Prakashana, Hirekalmatha, Honnali, Dist: Shimoga. 1999.</p> <p>7. Mitchell, Basil: <i>The Philosophy of Religion</i>, Oxford University Press, 1971.</p> <p>8. Mitchell, Basil: <i>Justification of Religious Belief</i>, Macmillan, London, 1975.</p> <p>9. Radhakrishnan, S.: <i>East and West in Religion</i>, George Allen & Unwin, 1949.</p> <p>10. Thomas.Mc.Pheron: <i>The Philosophy of Religion</i>, Van Nostrand, London, 1965.</p>	
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Paper Code and Name	D 04: Virasaivism / Lingayatism of <i>Vacanakaras</i>
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to understand:	
CO 1	the various philosophical concepts in the Vacanas.
CO 2	the contribution of Vacanakaras in the twelfth century - Social, Ethical and religious.
CO 3	the hidden ethical aspects in the vacanas and their practical applicability leading to peace and harmony in present society.
CO 4	And know the significance of Linganga Samarasya as an ultimate goal of human life.
CO 5	And know the Vacanakaras' concept of universal religion and its characteristics in compassion to other schools.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: The Philosophy of the <i>Vacanakaras</i> . a) The concept of Reality – concept of God (<i>Parasiva</i>), man (<i>jiva</i>) and the world (<i>jagat</i>) and their relation. b) <i>Anubhavamantapa</i> – An Academy of Philosophical and Religious dialogues.	12 Hours
Unit 2: Ethics of the <i>Vacanakaras</i> : Practical application of the philosophical and religious principles in actual life – <i>Sat-sthala</i> , <i>Asthavarna</i> , <i>Pancacara</i> .	10 Hours
Unit 3: Concept of Liberation (<i>Linganga Samarasya</i>) in Vacanas.	08 Hours
Unit 4: <i>Vacanakara</i> 's concept of Religion; Universal Religion – its characteristics.	10 Hours
Unit 5: Social Philosophy of the <i>Vacanakaras</i> - <i>Kayaka</i> , <i>Dasoha</i> , Sacredness and Equality of professions leading to Linganga Samarasya. Peace and Harmony in Society.	10 Hours
Unit 6: Relevance of the above scheme of the <i>Vacanakaras</i> to the present society – Moral Behaviour, commitment, sincerity and integrity.	10 Hours

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

Paper Code and Name	D05: Theistic Vedanta of Ramanuja and Madhva.
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	understand the metaphysical concepts in these systems and get their comparative understanding.
CO 2	understand the epistemological issues in the systems.
CO 3	understand the ethical concepts according to Ramanuja and Madhva.
CO 4	Know the criticism of Advaita by Ramanuja and Madhva.
CO 5	Realise/understand the Concept of sakshi as a distinct concept in Madhva.

PARTICULARS	Teaching
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	Hours (Max. 60)
Ramanuja's Visistadvaita:	10 Hours
Unit 1: Metaphysics: (a) Criticism of Advaita (b) Brahman, (c) Cit and, (d) Acit	
Unit 2: Epistemology: (a) The concept of Jnana-distinction between substantive and attributive knowledge (b) Pramanas, (c) Theory of error.	10 Hours
Unit 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	10 Hours
Madhva's Dvaita:	10 Hours
Unit 1 Metaphysics: (a) Criticism of Sankara's Advaita and Ramanuja's Visistadvaita (b) Brahman, (c) Jiva, (d) Jagat, (e) Panchabheda and (f) Pratibimbhavada.	
Unit 2 : Epistemology: (a) The concept of Jnana (b) Pramanas, (c) Theory of error,(d) The concept of Saksi.	10 Hours
Unit 3:: Ethics: (a) Nature of liberation (b) Means of Liberation: Jnana-Sruti, tarka and anubhava; Karma and Bhakti.	10 Hours
REFERENCES	
I. On Ramanuja:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rangacharya, M: <i>Shree Bhasya of Ramanjua: Adhyaya-I Pada Sutra, 1-4, Adhyaya-II Pada I/II</i> ,Educational Publishing, Madras, 1961,1963 and 1964. 2. Raghavachar, S.S: <i>Vedantha Sanghra of Sri.Ramanuja carya</i>, Sri. Ramakrishna Ashrama, Mysore, 1968. 3. Srinivasachari, P.N: <i>Fundamentals of Visistadvaita</i>, M.L.B.D. 4. Yamunacharya, M: <i>Ramanuja's teachings in his own word,s</i> Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, 1970. 5. Narayanachar,K.S:<i>The epistemology and Metaphysics of Sri Ramanuja-Vindicated</i>, S.Krishnaswamy Igengar, 3-B, Puthur Agraharam, Tiruchirapalli, 1990. 6. Narayanachar, K.S: <i>Basic Concepts of Visistadvaita</i>, VedaVidya Prakashana, Dharwad, 1990. 7. Narayanachar, K.S: "<i>Tattvamasi</i>", <i>matu "Neti Neti"</i>, <i>Sri Ramanuja Darshan</i>, Veda Vidya Prakashana, Dharwad, 1991. 8. Settaloor Srinivas Rangacharya: <i>Visistdvaita Darpan(K)</i>, Part-1 & 2, Nrusimha nilaya, chamrajpet,Bangalore,1986. 	
II. On Madhva:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sharma, B.N.K: <i>Philosophy of Madhvacharya</i>, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay. 2. Srinivasan, G: <i>Vedanta Parichaya</i> (K), Samaja Book Depot, Dharwad, 1991. 3. Subba Rao S: <i>Vedanta-sutras with commentary of Madhvacharya</i> ,Vyasa press, Tirupati, 1936. 4. Sharma, B.N.K: <i>Madhva's Teachings in His Own Words</i>, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, 1961. 5. Raghavendracharya, H.N: <i>Dvaita Vedanta</i> (K), Sahitya Sankruti Abhivruddi Ilaakhe, Mysore,1988. 6. Raghavachar, S.S.: <i>Visnutattva Vinirnaya</i> (Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Mangalore) 	

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Paper Code and Name	D06: Philosophy of Sri Aurobindo
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to understand:	
CO 1	the nature of integral philosophy, the concept of man, world, God, etc.
CO 2	and develop the habit of logical thinking.
CO 3	The importance of integral yoga and spirituality.
CO 4	Aurobindo's concept of man, world and God.
CO 5	Aurobindo's graded worlds, and the problems of rebirth

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: Nature of Integral Philosophy.	10 Hours
Unit 2: The origin and remedy of falsehood and error.	10 Hours
Unit 3: Nature and function of Reason, need to cultivate the habits of logical thinking.	10 Hours
Unit 4: The Graded worlds, the ascending and the descending movements.	10 Hours
Unit 5: The structural and functional aspects of Purusa, Ishwara, Maya, Prakrit and Shakti.	10 Hours
Unit 6: Western metaphysics and yoga, the problems of rebirth and personality.	10 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pandit, M.P: <i>The Teachings of Sri.Aurobindo</i>, Bharatiya Vidyabhavan, Bombay, 1964. 2. Sri.Aurobindo: <i>Reason and Beyond Reason</i>, Bharatiya Vidya bhavan, Bombay, 1963. 3. Sri.Aurobindo: <i>The Yoga and its objects</i>, Sri. Aurobindo Ashrama, Pondicherry, 1984. 4. Sri.Aurobindo: <i>The Riddle of this world</i>, Shi. Aurobindo Ashrama, Pondicherry, 1972. 5. Sri. Aurobindo: <i>The Synthesis of Yoga</i>: Sri.Aurobindo Ashrama, Pondicherry, 1972. 6. Sri. Aurobindo: <i>The Life Divine</i>; Sri.Aurobindo, Ashrama, Pondicherry, 	

1972. 7. Sri. Aurobindo: <i>Essays on the Gita</i> , Aurobindo Ashrama, Pondicherry, 1972. 8. Choudary Haridass: <i>The Integral Philosophy of Sri.Aurobindo</i> , London, 1960.	
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Paper Code and Name	D07: A.N. Whitehead's Philosophy of Organism.
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to understand:	
CO 1	the meaning of the new terms used by Whitehead in his philosophy, and see different aspects as being related to each other.
CO 2	the relation between Philosophy and other branches of knowledge, the various concepts in the philosophy of organism.
CO 3	the metaphysical, ethical, religious and philosophical aspects of existence such as God, his nature and necessity, etc., and get to understand the differences with the traditional philosophies.
CO 4	the importance of the language and its relation to object (reality).
CO 5	the difference of Whitehead's concept of God with the traditional philosophical concepts.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max. 60)
Unit 1: Speculative Philosophy and its defence-Philosophic method. The role of Language. Science and Philosophy; Science and religion; Religion and Philosophy; Literature and Philosophy.	15 Hours
Unit 2: Experience: Its structure and content. Experience, knowledge and clarity, Exactness, vagueness as morbid craving for metaphysics. Impossibility of any existence beyond experience.	15 Hours
Unit 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.	15 Hours
Unit 4: Necessity of God as the principle of concretion. Nature of God.	15 Hours
REFERENCES	
1. Emmet Dorothy: <i>Whitehead's Philosophy of Organism</i> , London: St. Martin's Press, 1966. 2. Leclare Ivor: <i>Whitehead's Metaphysics – An Introductory Exposition</i> , London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd. 1955 &1965.	

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Rajagopal L.V: <i>The Philosophy of A.N. Whitehead: The Concept of Reality and Organism</i>, Mysore University Press, 1966.4. Whitehead A.N: <i>Process and Reality: An Essay in Cosmology</i>, New York: The Free Press, 1977. (Correction edition)5. Whitehead A.N: <i>Science and the Modern World</i>. New York: The Free Press, 1967.6. Whitehead A.N: <i>Adventures of Ideas</i>, New York: Mac Millan Co. 1933. | |
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