



Date :- 01/08/2023

NOTIFICATION

Sub :- CBCS Syllabi of M. A. in Philosophy (Sem. I & II)

Ref. :- Decision of the Academic Council at its meeting held on 26/07/2023.

The Syllabi of M. A. in Philosophy (First and Second Semesters) as per **NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY - 2020** and approved by the Academic Council as referred above are hereby notified for implementation with effect from the academic year 2023-24.

Copy of the Syllabi Shall be downloaded from the College Website
(www.kcesmjcollege.in)

Sd/-
Chairman,
Board of Studies

To :

- 1) The Head of the Dept., M. J. College, Jalgaon.
- 2) The office of the COE, M. J. College, Jalgaon.
- 3) The office of the Registrar, M. J. College, Jalgaon.

Knowledge is Power

KHANDESH COLLEGE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
MOOLJI JAITHA COLLEGE, JALGAON

An “Autonomous College”

Affiliated to
KavayitriBahinabaiChaudhari
North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon-425001



STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS

M. A. I
(F.Y.M.A)

PHILOSOPHY
(Semester I & II)

Under Choice Based Credit System (C.B.C.S)
and as per NEP 2020 Guidelines

Academic Year 2023-24
With effect from June 2023

PREFACE

The age-old discipline Philosophy has intrigued and challenged human minds for centuries. It seeks to explore and understand the fundamental questions about the nature of reality, knowledge, morality, and existence. It is a field of study offering profound insights into the nature of truth, ethics, and the meaning of life. With its origins dating back to ancient Greece, philosophy has since evolved into a vast field of study encompassing various sub-disciplines and philosophical traditions.

The Master of Arts in Philosophy program aims to provide students with a comprehensive and rigorous education in the diverse areas of philosophical inquiry. Through a combination of core courses and electives, students will engage in critical analysis, systematic thinking, and logical reasoning to delve deeper into the complexities of philosophical thought.

Programme Outcome (PO) for MA Philosophy Honours /Honours with Research

Upon successful completion of this programme, student will be able to:

PO No.	Programme Outcome (PO)
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Programme Specific Outcome (PSO) for MA Philosophy Honours /Honours with Research

Upon successful completion of this programme, student will have:

PSO No.	Programme Specific Outcome (PSO)
1	Comprehensive and rigorous education in diverse areas of philosophical enquiry well oriented towards research in the subject of philosophy.
2	Development of higher order critical thinking and analytical skills in the vast domain of philosophy to engage in critical analysis, systematic thinking, and logical reasoning and to delve deeper into the complexities of philosophical thought for deriving meaningful outcomes.
3	Accomplished to engage with timeless philosophical questions and theories built around that over the long period of human evolution in philosophical thought.
4	Deliberate with competence and take up research in intellectually stimulating and socially relevant subjects of interest in contemporary world which can deliver meaningful outcome for the administrative policy directions for social development.
5	Post Graduate in Philosophy ready to take up subsequent doctoral level research in philosophy or take up competitive public services exams with confidence for appointment on positions of responsibility in government or other services.
6	Overall holistic intellectual development of a human being who can add value in the society and make positive social and economic contribution towards development in the world.

**KHANDESH COLLEGE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
MOOLJI JAITHA COLLEGE, JALGAON**

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

M.A. PROGRAMME - PHILOSOPHY

Credit distribution structure for two years/one-year PG MA programme

Academic Year 2023-24

With effect from June 2023

M.A. PHILOSOPHY - STRUCTURE							
(w.e.f. June-2023)							
Sem I and II							
CLASS	SEM	COURSE MODULE	CREDIT	HOURS	TH /PR	PAPER CODE	TITLE
MA Part - I	I	DSC	4	4	T	PHI -DSC-511	Indian Philosophy -I
		DSC	4	4	T	PHI -DSC-512	Western philosophy -I
		DSC	4	4	T	PHI -DSC-513	Ethics Part -I
		DSC	2	2	T	PHI -DSC-514	Modern Indian thinkers
		DSE	4	4	T	PHI -DSE-515-A	Logic –I
						PHI -DSE-515-B	Contemporary philosophy (Indian & western)
		RM	2	2	T	PHI -RM-516	Research Methodology in Philosophy
		OJT/Int	2	4	PR	PHI-OJT-517	OJT/Int / App
	II	DSC	4	4	T	PHI -DSC-521	Indian Philosophy -II
		DSC	4	4	T	PHI -DSC-522	Western Philosophy -II
		DSC	4	4	T	PHI -DSC-523	Philosophy of yoga
		DSC	2	2	T	PHI -DSC-524	Philosophy of Maharashtra's Saints
		DSE	4	4	T	PHI -DSE-525-A	Logic –II
						PHI -DSE-525-B	Existentialism and Phenomenology
		RM	2	2	T	PHI -RM-526	
		OJT/Int	2	4	PR	PHI-OJT-527	OJT/Int / App

SEMESTER- I

M.A. Part I - PHILOSOPHY
SEMESTER- I
PHI-DSC- 511: INDIAN PHILOSOPHY- I

Total marks: 100 (60+40)

(Credit: 4) Total hours: 60

OBJETIVES	To introduce the higher-level learning in the students about; • The characteristics of Indian philosophy and its origins sourced from Ved, Purana, Upanishad and Bhagwat Gita. • Charvaka darshan and its critical analysis. • Jainism in detail with its critical analysis. • Buddhism in detail with its critical analysis.	
OUTCOMES	Upon successfully completing the course the students will have; • Knowledge about Indian Philosophy emerging from ancient vedic, upanishadic, epic, puranans and Bhagwatgita. • Knowledge about Charvakadarshana, pratyaksha, anumana, materialism, atman and hedonism. • Knowledge about Anekantavada, Syadvada, Dryas, Triratna and concept of moksha. • Knowledge about the four noble truths, ten avyakrtas, twelve nidans, Anatmavada and Nirvan.	
UNIT	CONTENT	LECTURES
I	Introduction To Indian Philosophy a) Nature of Philosophy and the Characteristics of Indian Philosophy b) Introduction to Vedas and Upanishads c) Introduction to Epics and Puranas d) Introduction to Bhagwadgita	15
II	CharvakaDarsana a) Approach to Pratyaksa and Anumana b) Materialism c) Sentient body as Atman d) Hedonism	15
III	Jainism a) Anekantavada b) Syadvada c) Drayas: Jiva and Ajiva d) Triratna and Concept of Moksha	15
IV	Buddhism (The life of the Buddha) a) Four Noble Truths and Pragmatic approach b) Ten Avyakrtas and Twelve Nidanas c) PratityaSamutpada and Ksanabhangavada d) Anatmavada and Nirvana	15

STUDY RESOURCES:

M.A. Part I: Indian Philosophy 1

1. Dasgupta S.M. Theories of Error in Indian Philosophy, Cambridge University Press, London 1940. (Relevant volumes and chapters)
2. Dravid R.R. Problem of Universals in Indian Philosophy, Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi, 1978.
3. Some Non-Vedanta Systems of Indian Philosophy, Datta Lakshmi Trust, Pune -2, 1992
4. Buddhist and Jain View in Indian Philosophy Datta Lakshmi Trust, Pune 2, 1992.
5. Madhavacharya, sarvadarshanasamgraha. Edited by MN. Vasudev Shastri, Abhyankar, BORI Pune, 1974
6. Matilal, B.K., Perception (Relevant Sections) – Oxford, 1986
7. Murti T.R.V. The Central Philosophy of Buddhism, George Allen & Unwin, London, 1955.
8. Encyclopedia of Indian Philosophy: ed. By Karl Potter. Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi, 1995.
9. Bhartiya Tattvadyanachahadlatihas: Le. Dr. G.N. Joshi, Marathi, TattvadyanMahakosh Mandal, Pune 1994.

SEMESTER- I

PHI- DSC- 512: WESTERN PHILOSOPHY- I

Total marks: 100 (60+40)

(Credit: 4)Total hours: 60

OBJECTIVE:	To introduce the higher-level learning in the students about; • Learn about historical evolution of Ancient Western Philosophy, or Greco-Roman Philosophy or Greek philosophy. Pre-Socratic & Socratic Philosophy • Learn about the philosophy of Plato • Learn about the Philosophy of Aristotle • Learn about the philosophy of Saint Augustine and St. Aquinas	
OUTCOME:	Upon successfully completing the course the students will have; • Knowledge of Thales (cosmologist). Democritus (Atomist), Heraclitus doctrines, Socratic method. • Knowledge about theory of knowledge, theory of ideas, god and human soul. • Knowledge about Aristotle logic, theory of causation, form and matter, the mover and the moved. • Knowledge about God, problem of evil, faith and reason, essence and existence.	
UNIT	CONTENT	LECTURES
I	Pre-Socratic & Socratic Philosophy a) Thales (cosmologist). Democritus (Atomist) b) Heraclitus: Doctrine of Flux. Parmenides: Doctrine of Being c) Sophists: The Philosophy of Protagoras and Gorgians d) Socrates: Socratic Method. Virtue is Knowledge	15
II	Plato a) Theory of knowledge b) Theory of Ideas c) God d) Human Soul	15
III	Aristotle a) Aristotle logic b) Theory of causation c) Form and Matter d) The Mover and the Moved	15
IV	Saint Augustine and St. Aquinas a) God b) Problem of Evil c) Faith and reason d) Essence and Existence	15

STUDY RESOURCES:

M.A. Part I: Western Philosophy I

1. Outlines of the History of Greek Philosophy: Edward Zeller, 1956.
2. A critical History of Greek Philosophy: Stace W.T., London Macmillan and Co. Ltd., 1956.
3. Greek Philosophy : Thales to Aristotle, ed. by Reginald E Allen, Indiana University
4. Western Philosophy: C.D. Sharma, MLBD, Varanasi.
5. Republic: Plato, Penguin England Book.
6. History of Western Philosophy: Franck Thilly
7. पाश्चात्यतत्त्वज्ञानाचीरूपरेषा , सौप्रामाध्वीकवी , प्राइ. आर. मठवाले

M.A. Part I - PHILOSOPHY
SEMESTER- I
PHI- DSC- 513:ETHICS PART-I

Total marks: 100 (60+40)

(Credit: 4)Total hours: 60

OBJECTIVES:	To introduce the higher-level learning in the students about; • Learn about the purpose of human life • Learn about morality and social life with reference to theories of justice and punishments, values, rights and duties. • Learn about the grounds of moral standards and its founding principles. • Learn about applied ethics at personal, social, governance, medical and professional behaviour.	
OUTCOMES:	Upon successfully completing the course the students will have; • Knowledge of natural moral order of human existence and conscience in moral action. • Knowledge of justice and theories of punishment, values, rights and duties in life. • Knowledge of the founding principles of moral standards given by intuition, law, pleasure and perfection. • Knowledge of applied ethics at personal, social, governance, medical and professional actions.	
UNIT	CONTENT	LECTURES
I	The Purpose of Human Life <i>summum bonum</i> of human existence, Natural Moral Order - Determinism vs Free will - Reason and Moral Judgement - Passions, Circumstances and Conscience in Moral Action	15
II	Morality and Social Life - Justice and Theories of Punishment - Right action Virtues Deontology and Moral Responsibility - Values: Intrinsic and Instrumental - Rights and Duties	15
III	Grounds of Moral Standards - Standard as given by intuition - Standard as Law - Standard as Pleasure - Standard as Perfection	15
IV	Applied Ethics - Professional Ethics, Legal, Medical, Engineering, Media Ethics - Equality: Social, Economic and Gender Equality - Organ Transplantation - Capital Punishment, abortion, right to end life: Suicide & Euthanasia, Drug addiction, Terrorism and Religious Fanaticism	15

STUDY RESOURCES:

M.A. Part I: ETHICS PART 1

1. Ethics for today, Harold Titus.
2. Ethics, Franker" William.
3. Introduction to ethics, Lillie W.
4. Manual of ethics, Hack"n"i"
5. The Principles of ethics, Balbirsing Moral Concepts
6. आदर्शीनितीशास्त्र, प्रा. सु. वा. बखले.
7. नीतिशास्त्र का सर्वेक्षण, प्रा. संगम लाल पाण्डेय
8. नैतिक दर्शन के व वध आयाम, प्रा. जटाशंकर
9. Introduction to Ethics, Peter Singer

M.A. Part I - PHILOSOPHY

SEMESTER- I

PHI-DSC- 514: MODERN INDIAN THINKERS

Total marks: 100 (60+40)

(Credit: 2)Total hours: 30

OBJECTIVE:	To introduce the higher-level learning in the students about; • The modern Indian philosophers • Swami Vivekananda philosophy • Yogi Arvind philosophy • Osho philosophy	
OUTCOME:	Upon successfully completing the course the students will have; • Knowledge of modern Indian philosophers and their impact on Indian philosophy and society. • Knowledge of Swami Vivekananda philosophy and contributions. • Knowledge of Yogi Arving philosophy and contributions. • Knowledge of Osho philosophy and contributions.	
UNIT	CONTENT	LECTURES
I	प्रस्तावना आधुनिकभारताचेतत्वज्ञान. प्रबोधनाचेस्वरूप. पुरातनवआधुनिकमतांचेमेढ. 21 वीशादित्यभारतीतत्वज्ञान	8
II	स्वामीविवेकानंद व्यावहारिकवेदांत ज्ञानमार्ग,कर्ममार्ग, भक्तिमार्ग कर्मवस्वातंत्र ईश्वराच्याअस्तित्वकरीतादेण्यातयेणारेयुक्तिवाद	7
III	योगीअरविंद श्रीष्टीचेस्वरूपविश्वप्रक्रिया अस्तित्वाचेसिद्धांत अतिमानस आत्मिकरूपांतरण	8
IV	ओशोतत्वज्ञान जोजागाझालात्यालाचईश्वरभेटला! समर्पण-एकपरमसमाधान. अमृताचेद्वारमृत्यूआहे. संन्यासपरमसौभाग्यआहे.	7

STUDY RESOURCES:

M.A Part-1:Modern Indian Thinkers

1. समकालीनभारतीयदर्शन,बसंतकुमारलालमोतीलालबनसीदास
2. श्रीअरविंददर्शन, डॉक्टरल. ग. चिंचोलकर, राजीवप्रकाशननागपूर
3. Practical Vedanta,SwamiVivekananada ,AdvaitaAshrama,Calcutta ,1964
4. Jordens (J.T.F.)Dayanand Sarswati - His Life and Ideas, OUP, Delhi,1978
5. समकालीनभारतीयदर्शन, लक्ष्मी सक्सेना

M.A. Part I - PHILOSOPHY

SEMESTER- I

PHI- DSE- 515 A: LOGIC- I

Total marks: 100 (60+40)

(Credit: 4) Total hours: 60

OBJECTIVE:	To introduce the higher-level learning in the students about; • The definition, nature and scope of logic as a formal science • The immediate inference in logical propositions • The mediate inferences in logical proposition • The fallacies incidental to mediate and immediate	
OUTCOME:	Upon successfully completing the course the students will have; • Knowledge of logic as a formal science, forms of arguments, truth and validity, classification of propositions. • Knowledge of four-fold scheme of categorical proposition, varieties of inferences and opposition rules • Knowledge of categorical syllogism, moods and figures, mixed hypothesis and disjunctive syllogism. • Knowledge of fallacies, false opposition, illicit conversion.	
UNIT	CONTENT	LECTURES
I	Definition, nature and Scope of logic 1.1 Logic as a formal science 1.2 Arguments and arguments forms 1.3 Truth and validity 1.4 Traditional classification of propositions	15
II	Immediate inference 2.1 Four – fold scheme of categorical proposition 2.2 Doctrine of the distribution of term 2.3 Varieties of inference based on opposition rules : Square of opposition 2.4 Edution : Conversion and obversion	15
III	Mediate Inferences 3.1 Categorical syllogism: Its nature and general rules 3.2 Moods and figures 3.3 Mixed hypothetical syllogism 3.4 Disjunctive syllogism	15
IV	Fallacies incidental to mediate and immediate 4.1 Fallacies incident to immediate: False opposition 4.2 Illicit conversion, illicit contraposition, illicit inversion 4.3 Fallacies incident to inference: Petitio principia 4.4 Ignoratio elenchi. Non-sequitu or non propter hoc.	15

STUDY RESOURCES:

M.A. Part I: LOGIC I

1. Copi I. M. Introduction to Logic Macmillan Company New York (Tenth Edition).
2. Copi I. M. Symbolic Logic Macmillan Company New York 6th Edition (Relevant Chapters).
3. Kawale. S. R. and Gole Leela; SugamaAkarihaTarkasastra Pune VidyarthzPrakashanGrihaPune 1972

4. Ehlers: Logic by Way of Set Theory.
5. Quine W.V.O. : Methods of Logic (Relevant Chapters)
6. Introduction To Logic: K.T Basantani

M.A. Part I - PHILOSOPHY
SEMESTER- I

PHI-DSE- 515 B: Contemporary Philosophy (Indian and Western)

Total marks: 100 (60+40)

(Credit: 4)Total hours:60

OBJECTIVES	To introduce the higher-level learning in the students about; • The Gandhian approach in contemporary philosophy • The critiques of tradition • The theories of meaning • The problems of reference, meaning and truth	
OUTCOMES	Upon successfully completing the course the students will have; • Knowledge of Gandhian views of spiritual foundations, ahimsa, swaraj and his socio-political ideas. • Knowledge of varna, caste system critique of Hinduism, critique of early Buddhism and radical humanism. • Knowledge of referential, theory, picture theory, use theory and psychological theory of meaning. • Knowledge of problems of reference, problems of translation and interpretation.	
UNIT	CONTENT	LECTURES
I	Gandhian Approach a) Mahatma Gandhi: Spiritual foundations of Politics, Reality with Multiple Aspects, Truth as God, b) Interdependence between multiple selves and other forms of life, Swaraj and Ahimsa c) Mahatma Gandhi: Socio-Political Ideas: Foundations of Good Society- Trusteeship, Sarvodaya, Swadeshi, Means-ends relationship, Satyagraha, Communal Harmony.	15
II	Critiques of Tradition a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: Varna and Caste-system- Critique of Hinduism, b) Critique of Early Buddhism, and Reconstruction of Buddhism. c) M. N. Roy: Relation to Marxism, Freedom, Radical Humanism.	15
III	Theories of meaning a) Referential theory b) Picture theory c) Use theory d) Psychological theory of meaning	15
IV	Problems of Reference, Meaning and Truth a) Reference and Referring: Problems of reference and analysis of singular terms, b) Russell on Denoting and Strawson on Referring. c) Meaning and Truth: Semantic Holism of Quine and Davidson - problems of translation and interpretation	15

STUDY RESOURCES:

M.A. Part I: Contemporary Philosophy (Indian and Western)

1. Roy Manavendra Nath-Materialism-an outlines of the History of Scientific Thoughts
2. The Basic Writings of Bertand Russell, ed by Robert Eagner 4. Impact of Science on Society : Bertrand Russell
3. पाश्चात्यतत्त्वज्ञानाचीरूपरेखा: पीडीचौधरी
4. Gosavi, D.K., *Tilak, Gandhi and Gita*, BharatiyaVidhyabhavan, Bombay, 1983.
5. Kelekar& Prabhu, *Gandhi and Tagore: Truth called them differently*, Navajivan, 1961.
6. Ambedkar, B.R., *Annihilation of Caste*, BheemPatrika Publication, Jullundur, 1975.
7. Raghuramraju, *Debating Gandhi*, Oxford university press, New Delhi, 2006.40
8. गाँधी और कबीर के नैतिक वचार: एक अवलोकन, प्रा. (डॉ.) रजनी सन्हा, शैलजा प्रकाशन, कानपूर (2019)

M.A. Part I - PHILOSOPHY

SEMESTER- I

PHI-RM- 516: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN PHILOSOPHY

Total marks: 100 (60+40)

(Credit: 2)Total hours:30

OBJECTIVES	To introduce the higher-level learning in the students about; • The research in philosophy • The research methods in philosophy • The tools of research in philosophy • The methodology of preparing a research paper in philosophy.	
OUTCOMES	Upon successfully completing the course the students will have; • Knowledge of research and recent methods of philosophical research. • Knowledge of valid research references, data collection and analysis, statistical methods of analysis, testing of hypothesis. • Knowledge of standard structure of report writing presentation, development of thesis proposal, data analysis, citation, Knowledge of philosophical observation, myth, philosophy and science, philosophical quest • Knowledge of quantitative and qualitative research, exploratory and conclusive notes and bibliographic references.	
UNIT	CONTENT	LECTURES
I	Research in Philosophy a) Introduction to Philosophical Observation b) Selection and Definition of a Research Subject c) Myth, Philosophy and Science d) Philosophical Quest	8
II	Research Methods in Philosophy a) Quantitative and Qualitative Research b) Exploratory, Conclusive Research c) Earlier methods in Philosophical Research d) Recent methods in Philosophical Research	7
III	Tools of Research a) Research references b) Data Collection and Analysis c) Statistical methods of Analysis d) Hypothesis and Testing	8
IV	Methodology of Preparing Research Paper a) Structure of Report Writing b) Developing Thesis Proposal and Presentation c) Data analysis d) Adding Citation, Notes and Bibliographic references	7

STUDY RESOURCES:

M.A. Part I: Research Methodology

1. Introduction to Logic and Scientific Method: Cohen and Nagel.
2. The Structure of Science: Ernst Nagel.

3. Methodology of Social Research: Goode and Hatt.
4. Fundamentals of Statistics: Elhance D.N.

SEMESTER- II

M.A. Part I - PHILOSOPHY
SEMESTER- II

PHI-DSC- 521: INDIAN PHILOSOPHY-II

Total marks: 100 (60+40)

(Credit: 4) Total hours: 60

OBJECTIVES	To introduce the higher-level learning in the students about; • The Nyaya-Vaisheshika • The Samkhya darshan and Yoga darshan • The Purva Mimamsa • The Schools of Vedanta	
OUTCOMES	Upon successfully completing the course the students will have; • Familiarity with 16 padarthas of nyaya, nature & types of knowledge, nature of four pramanas, Khyativad and Hetvabhas, six padarthas and abhava of vaisheshika. • Knowledge of theories of causation, pursha and prakriti, yoga and Ashtangayog • Knowledge of vedapramanya, vidhi, six pramanas and karmas • Knowledge of advait Vedanta of Shankara, Vishistadvaita of Ramanuja, Dwaita of Madhva, Shuddhadvait and dwaitadwait of Vallabha and Nimbarka.	
UNIT	CONTENT	LECTURES
I	Nyaya-Vaisheshika: 16 padarthas of nyaya, nature & types of knowledge - The nature of four pramanas: Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana & shabda - Introduction to Khyativad and Hetvabhas - Six Padarthas and Abhava of Vaisheshika	15
II	Samkhya and Yoga - Theories of causation - Nature and Distinction between pursha and prakriti - The problem of suffering and Liberation - The definition of yoga and Ashtangayog	15
III	Purva Mimamsa - Veda Pramanaya - Vidhi and Arthavada - Six Pramanas : Arthapatti and Anupalabdhi. - Karmas: Nitya, Naimittika and Kamya	15
IV	Schools of Vedanta - Advaita Vedanta of Shankara - Vishistadvaita of Ramanuja - Dwaita of Madhva - Shuddhadvait and dwaitadwait of Vallabha and Nimbarka	15

STUDY RESOURCES:

M.A. Part I: INDIAN PHILOSOPHY 2

- 1) Bharatiya Tattvadnyana: Shrinivas Hari Dixit (The latest edition i.e. 1996 edition is prescribed)
- 2) S. Radhakrishnan: Indian Philosophy, Vol. I and II

- 3) Dasgupta S.N.: History of Indian Philosophy (Abridged)
- 4) M. Hiriyanna: Outlines of Indian Philosophy.
- 5) Datta and Chattarji: An Introduction to Indian Philosophy

M.A. Part I - PHILOSOPHY
SEMESTER- II

PHI-DSC- 522: WESTERN PHILOSOPHY- II

Total marks: 100 (60+40)

(Credit: 4)Total hours:60

OBJECTIVES	To introduce the higher-level learning in the students about; • The modern western philosophy which is marked by separation of philosophy from theology and science. Study the three main schools of philosophies, “Rationalism”, “Empiricism” and “Transcendentalism”. • How Rationalism tries to give importance to reason by using deductive method propagated by Rene Descartes, Spinoza and Leibniz. • How Empiricism spoke about sense knowledge using inductive method of philosophizing by Locke, Berkeley and Hume. • How Transcendentalism tried to bring about a synthesis between Rationalism and Empiricism the main proponent being Immanuel Kant in this school of thought.	
OUTCOMES	Upon successfully completing the course the students will have; • Knowledge of the evolution of western philosophical thought into modern western philosophy, which revolves around rationalism, empiricism and how it is propagated by prominent western proponents in modern western philosophy. • Knowledge of rationalism of prominent western philosophers, Decartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz. • Knowledge of empiricism of Locke on theory of knowledge, Berkeley on concept of God, Hume on notion of causality, theory of knowledge. • Knowledge of Kant’s philosophy on criticism of rationalism and empiricism, analysis of knowledge.	
UNIT	CONTENT	LECTURES
I	Introduction a) Origin and Characteristics b) Main features of Modern period c) Nature and Scope	15
II	Rationalism a) Rationalism: Basic Features b) Descartes – Nature of Self, Mind- Body Relation-Interactionism c) Spinoza – Notion of God, Body-Mind Relation - Parallelism d) Leibnitz- Pre – established Harmony, Concept of God	15
III	Empiricism a) Empiricism – Basic Features b) Locke – Theory of Knowledge c) Berkeley – Ess - est –Percipi, Concept of God, d) Hume – Notion of Causality, Theory of Knowledge	15

IV	Kant a) Criticism of Rationalism and Empiricism b) Distinction between apriori and aposteriori c) Distinction between Analytic and Synthetic Proposition d) Analysis of Knowledge: Pure Reason, Categories of Understanding Noumena-Phenomena	15
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STUDY RESOURCES:

M.A. Part I: Western Philosophy II

1. Outlines of the History of Greek Philosophy: Edward Zeller, 1956.
2. A critical History of Greek Philosophy: Stace W.T., London Macmillan and Co. Ltd., 1956.
3. Greek Philosophy : Thales to Aristotle, ed. by Reginald E Allen, Indiana University
4. Western Philosophy: C.D. Sharma, MLBD, Varanasi.
5. Republic: Plato, Penguin England Book.
6. H.S. Uppadhyay; 'Pashchatya Darshan Ka Udbhav aur Vikas, Anushilan Publication Allahabad, (2018)
7. पाश्चात्य तत्त्वज्ञानाची रूपरेषा; प्रा. माधवी कवी आ ण प्रा. ई. आर. मठवाले

M.A. Part I - PHILOSOPHY
SEMESTER- II
PHI-DSC- 523: PHILOSOPHY OF YOGA

Total marks: 100 (60+40)

(Credit: 4)Total hours:60

OBJECTIVES	To introduce the higher-level learning in the students about; • The evolution of the yoga and yogic practices with details of nature, scope and practices. • The yogic philosophy in upanishad • The Ashtangyoga of Patanjali • The yoga and Buddhism	
OUTCOMES	Upon successfully completing the course the students will have; • Knowledge of nature, scope and kinds of yoga and its practices. • Knowledge of hamsa, amritvindu, nadvindu and yoga chudamani Upanishads. • Knowledge of yoga darshan, bhairang yoga, antarang yoga and patanjali yoga • Knowledge of vipasana, zen meditation, mahamudra and atiyoga practices in Buddhism.	
UNIT	CONTENT	LECTURES
I	Introduction of Yoga a) Definition of Yoga b) Nature and scope of Yoga c) Kinds of Yoga d) History of Yoga	15
II	Yogic Philosophy in Upanishad a) Hamsa Upanishad (Shukla Yajurved) b) Amritvindu Upanishad (Atharvaved) c) Nadvindu Upanishad (Atharvaved) d) Yoga Chudamani Upanishad (Samaveda)	15

III	Ashtangyoga of Patanjali a) Introduction to Yoga Darshan. b) Bahirang Yoga. c) Antarang Yoga. d) Some salient features of Patanjali Yoga	15
IV	Yoga and Buddhism a) Vipasana. b) Zen Meditation. c) Mahamudra. d) Atiyoga.	15

STUDY RESOURCES:

M.A. Part I: PHILOSOPHY OF YOGA

1. Taimini, I.K., The Science of Yoga, The Theosophical Society Publishing House, Madras, 1971.
2. Dasgupta, S.N., Yoga as Philosophy and Religion, Regan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co., London, 1971.
3. Yoga: Its Philosophy and Science, Dattalakshmi Trust, Pune, 1995.
4. Kuvalayanand and Vinekar, S.L., Yoga Theapy, Central Health Education Bureau, Govt. of India, New Delhi, 1970
5. Madhavacharya, sarvadarshanasamgraha. Edited by MN. Vasudev Shastri, Abhyankar, BORI Pune, 1974
6. Encyclopedia of Indian Philosophy: ed. By Karl Potter. Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi, 1995.
7. Bhartiya Tattvadyanachabuhadlatihas: Le. Dr. G.N. Joshi, Marathi, TattvadyanMahakosh Mandal, Pune 1994.
8. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान; श्रीनिवास दी क्षत, फडके प्रकाशन, नागपुर

M.A. Part I - PHILOSOPHY
SEMESTER- II

PHI-DSC- 524:Philosophy of Maharashtra's Saints

Total marks: 100 (60+40)

(Credit: 2)Total hours:30

OBJECTIVS	To introduce the higher-level learning in the students about; • Some of the saints of Maharashtra and the bhakti movement. • Jnanesvara and his views about knowledge. • Tukaram and his approaches to philosophy • Ramadasa and Jnana, Ajnana, Viveka.	
OUTCOMES	Upon successfully completing the course the students will have; • Knowledge of select saints of Maharashtra, their philosophical views and bhakti movement. • Knowledge of Jnanesvara and his philosophical views about knowledge and philosophy. • Knowledge of Tukaram and his approaches to vedic and upanishadic philosophy • Knowledge of Ramadasa and his social and religious philosophy	
UNIT	CONTENT	LECTURES
I	Introduction a) Salient features of bhakti movement and it socio-cultural impact. b) Cakradhara's views regarding knowledge and pramaEas. c) Nature of and interrelation among IĐvara, Jagat, DevatĀ and JĪva. d) The nature of MokŌa and pathway to it. AcĀradharma.	8
II	Jnanesvara a) Jnanesvara's views regarding knowledge. b) The roles of anubhava, Đabda, jnĀna and ajnĀna. c) The nature of Reality (Vastu); Jagat and JĪva and their interrelation. d) The role of JnĀna, Karma and Bhakti with regard to liberation	7
III	Tukaram a) Tukaram: approach to Vedic and Upanisadic philosophy. b) His concept of Santa, The nature of IĐvara and Bhakti. Social Philosophy. c) Bahenabai: concept of non-dualism and MĀyĀ, Brahmana d) Dnyana, Bhakti, Karma; 'Loyalty to one's husband' (Pativratty) in conventional and spiritual sense	8
IV	Ramadasa a) Ramdasas: Jnana, Ajnana, Viveka b) Nature of Brahman, IĐvara, Jagat, Maya, Ninefold bhakti and fourfold mukti, social philosophy (Prapanca, Paramartha, Prarabdha, Prayatna and Puruothartha) c) Ekanatha: Critique of caste system and religious dogmatism. d) Bhagawat Dharma.	7

STUDY RESOURCES:**M.A. Part I: Philosophy of Saints of Maharashtra**

1. संतज्ञानेश्वरभक्तियोग, आदित्यप्रतिष्ठानपुण
2. पंचार्थ, डॉक्टरअनुराधाकुंडलकर्नी
3. पंचसंतावी, शांगगोतुडपूड
4. तुकारामदर्शन, डॉक्टरसादनंदगोरे

M.A. Part I - PHILOSOPHY**SEMESTER- II****PHI- DSE-525 A: LOGIC-II**

Total marks: 100 (60+40)

(Credit: 4)Total hours:60

OBJECTIVES	To introduce the higher-level learning in the students about; • The nature and types of inductive inference • The formal and material grounds of induction • The hypothesis and Mill's inductive methods • The justification of induction	
OUTCOMES	Upon successfully completing the course the students will have; • Knowledge of induction, problem of induction, difference between inductive and deductive inferences • Knowledge of formal grounds of induction, causes and fallacies and the material grounds of induction. • Knowledge of nature, kinds and origin of hypothesis, conditions of valid hypothesis, verification and proof of hypothesis. Knowledge of principles of uniformity of nature, laws of universal causation, scientific explanation.	
UNIT	CONTENT	LECTURES
I	Nature and types of Inductive inference a) Nature of Induction. b) Problem of Induction. c) Distinction between inductive and deductive inference. d) Types of Induction – Simple enumerative – induction, scientific induction and Analogy.	15
II	Formal and Material grounds of Induction a) Formal grounds of induction – Principle of uniformity of nature and principle of causality. b) Popular notion of cause – Nature and Logical fallacies. c) Scientific notion of cause. d) Material grounds of induction – observation, experiment and testimony.	15
III	Hypothesis and Mill's Inductive methods a) Nature and kinds of Hypothesis. b) Origin of Hypothesis. c) Conditions of valid Hypothesis d) Verification and proof of hypothesis	15
IV	Justification of Induction a) Principles of Uniformity of Nature. b) Law of Universal Causation. c) Induction as giant leap in the darkness.	15

	d) Scientific Explanation.	
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STUDY RESOURCES:M.A. Part I: LOGIC II

1. Introduction to Logic – I. M.copi and carl cotlen .
2. Modern Introduction to Logic – L.S. Stebbing
3. Introduction to Logic and scientific method – Cotton and Nagel
4. The structure of science – Ernst Nagel Text book of Logic – A wolf
5. Methodology of social research – Goode and Hat
6. Introduction to logic—K.T Basantani
7. तर्क वदया (I&II), डॉ. बी. आर. जोशी, स्वाती प्रकाशन, पूर्ण

M.A. Part I - PHILOSOPHY SEMESTER- II

PHI-DSE- 525 B: Phenomenology and Existentialism

Total marks: 100 (60+40)

(Credit: 4)Total hours: 60

OBJECTIVS	To introduce the higher-level learning in the students about; • Thephenomenology and methods • Some Phenomenological issues • Themain concepts, methods and nature of existentialism • The general nature of theory	
OUTCOMES	Upon successfully completing the course the students will have; • Knowledge of movement of thought, investigation, pre-supposition in phenomenology • Knowledge of transcendental ego, intentional structure of consciousness as phenomenological issues. • Knowledge of different forms of existentialism • Knowledge of metaphysics, phenomenology of perception, Satre's concept of human self.	
UNIT	CONTENT	LECTURES
I	Phenomenology & Methods a) A movement of thought, A radical method of investigation b) A pre-supposition less philosophy, A religious science c) Notion Of Intentionality, Phenomenological Reduction d) Things Themselves, The concept of life world	15
II	Some Phenomenological issues a) Husserl's Transcendental Ego and the Problem of Solipsism, the search for inter subjectivity. b) Intentional Structure of Consciousness: Difference between Brentano and Husserl c) MarleauPonty's perception d) Sartre's existentialism	15

III	Main concepts, Methods and Nature of Existentialism a) Salient features, Nature, and their methods b) Phenomenology, Theistic and Atheistic form of existentialism- place of existentialism in Contemporary Philosophical thought. c) Main concepts of existentialistic Philosophy – Human existence, d) Being and Nothingness, Freedom, Choice and Commitment, Subjectivity (Heidegger) Sein and Dasein (Heidegger)	15
IV	General Nature of Theory a) Heidegger's Concept of Dasein, & Metaphysics. b) Merleau-Ponty's phenomenology of perception, c) Sartre: concept of human self, Existence and Pour-Soi- Dread alienation, Absurdity,	15

STUDY RESOURCES:

M.A. Part I: Phenomenology &Existentialism

1. J. P. Sartre: Being and Nothingness.
2. H.J. Black hams: Six Existentialist Thinkers 2nd ed, New York
3. John Macquarie: Existentialism, 1973.
4. *From Rationalism to Existentialism*: R.C. Solomon
5. *Ideas: A General Introduction to Pure Phenomenology*: Edmund Husserl
6. *Existentialism*: M. Warnock
7. *The Transcendence of the Ego*: Jean- Paul- Sartre
8. *Being and Nothingness*: Jean-Paul-Sartre
9. *The Philosophy of Edmund Husserl, A Historical Development*: J.N.Mohanty
10. Range of Philosophy – Harold Titus
11. Six existentialist thinkers – Black Ham
12. Existentialism from Kierkegaard to Sartre
13. The Philosophy of Sartre – Warnock M.
14. समकालीन पाश्चात्य दर्शन, बी. के. लाल, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, नई दिल्ली

