

SAURASHTRA UNIVERSITY
MASTER OF ARTS
PHILOSOPHY



IN FORCE FROM
JUNE – 2006

(SYLLABUS)

M.A. SEMESTER - I

- I INDIAN ETHICS
- II INDIAN LOGIC
- III INDIAN EPISTEMOLOGY
- IV(A) SHANKAR AND POST SHANKAR VEDANTA
- OR
- IV(B) NAVYA - NYAYA
- V(A) NYAYA (K SUMANJALI)
- OR
- V(B) BUDDHISM (MADHYAMIKA KARIKA)

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- VI WESTERN ETHICS
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- IX MATHEMATICAL LOGIC
- OR
- IX PHILOSOPHY OF KARL POPPER
- X PHILOSOPHY OF RUDOLF CARNAP
- OR
- X PHENOMENOLOGY AND EXISTENTIALISM

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XX NAVYA – NYAYA(TATTVAVACHINTA MANI)
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XX ADVAITA SIDDHI
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M.A. SEMESTER - I

(I) INDIAN ETHICS :

OBJECTIVES:

There are peculiar characteristics of Indian ethics, which are lacking in the west. The objective of this paper is to introduce these characteristics with a text – based and issue – oriented study of the original texts and fundamental ethical concepts. The nature of the ethical philosophizing in Indian is metaphysical and the course covers the cosmo - centric, universal and duty-oriented nature of Indian ethics.

- I. The first five sutras of Purva – Mimansa sutra of Jaimini with S'astra Dipika of Parth Sarathi misra.
- II. The following ethical concepts and doctrines from the Arthasamgraha of Laygaksi Bhaskar.
 - (a) Dharma
 - (b) Bhavana – Sabdi bhavana and Arthi Bhavana
 - (c) Vidhi – Nis'edha and Arthavada.
 - (d) Mantra and Namadheya.

- III Rejection of materialistic and hedonistic ethics in Ramyana. Jabali – Rama dialogge in 108, 109 Adhyaya of Ayodhya Kanda.
- IV Karma yoga of Bhagavada gita.
- V Yama and Niyama of Yoga Dars`ana Patanjala Yoga Sutra with Vyas Bhasya.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- 1) Arthasangraha of Laugaksibhaskar
- 2) Sastradipika- Parthasarathi Mis'ra
- 3) Valmiki Ramayana – (Ayodhya Kanda)
- 4) S'rimadabhadgavad Gita – S'ankar Bhasya
- 5) Patanjali – Yoga sutra with Vyas Bhasya
- 6) I.C.Sharma : Ethical philosophies of India.

(II) INDIAN LOGIC :

OBJECTIVES :

This course is aimed at highlighting the distinctive aspect of Indian logic, which mainly incorporate its connection with epistemology and ontology. It is also aimed that it would provide a sound background for a comprehensive study and evaluative interpretation of classical texts of Indian logic.

- (1) The close relationship of logic, epistemology and ontology in Indian. Primacy of logical reasoning in establishing one's own system and refuting all rival systems; The method of Purvapaksa and Siddhanta.
- (2) Definition of Anuman : Nyaya Buddhist and Advaitic perspectives.
- (3) Constituents of Anuman : Nyaya , Buddhist and Advaitic perspectives.
- (4) Process of Anuman : Nyaya , Buddhist and Advaitic perspectives.
- (5) Types of Anuman : Nyaya , Buddhist and Advaitic perspectives.
- (6) Inductive elements in Indian logic: definition of yapiti and vyapiti grahopaya in Nyaya.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- 1) Vis'vanatha : Bhasaparichheda.
- 2) Annambhatt : Tarka samgraha
- 3) Kes'ava Misra : Tarkabhasa
- 4) Dharmakirti : Nyayabindu
- 5) Dharmaraja dhvarindra : Vedanta Paribhasa
- 6) S.S.Barlingay : A modern introduction to Indian logic

7) B.K.Matilal : Logic, Language and Reality

(III) INDIAN EPISTEMOLOGY :

OBJECTIVES :

This course aims at introducing the distinctive features of Indian epistemology. The organization of course is text based and concept – oriented. It provides the necessary ground for the study and interpretation of classical Indian text.

- (1) Cognition : Its definition and nature according to Nyaya, Buddhism Advaita Vedanta and Purvamimasa.
- (2) Pratyaksa and Mechanism of Pratyaksa in Nyaya, Buddhism Advaita Vedanta. Nyaya- Buddhist debate about Savikalpa and Nirvikalpa Pratyaksa.
- (3) Svatahpramanya Vada and Paratah Pramanya Vada- Nyaya – Purvamimansa debate.
- (4) The debate about knowledge : Savisayata, Sakarttva, Svapras'attva , Paraprakas'attva.
- (5) The debate concerning pramana vyavashta and pramana samplava.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- 1) Visa'anatha : Bhasaparichheda.
- 2) Dharmakirti : Nyaya – bindu

- 3) Dharmarajadhavin : Vedantaparibhasa.
- 4) Naryanabhattra : Manameyodoya.
- 5) D.M. Datta : The six ways o knowing
- 6) D.N.Shastrri : A critique of Indian realism

IV(A) S'ankar and post- Sankar Vedanta:

OBJECTIVES :

The course is aimed at introducing, with sufficient depth, the fundamental metaphysical concepts of S'ankar and post- Sankar Vedanta in a homogenous order. It provides a sufficient background for interpretation and research in S'ankara and post S'ankar Vedanta.

- (1) Advaita school before S'ankar – Gaudapada-equivalence of dream and waking state , metaphysical interpretation of dream & sleep. Analysis of state of consciousness in Mandukya – Upanisad and Gaudapada Karika.
- (2) S'ankar – Nivgunabrahma- theory of Adhyasa-Dhamadhyasa and Dhamidhyasa – Mamkaradhyasa and idmakaradhyasa – rejection of Samkhya prakriti as the ground of the

universe- chetan bharna as the cause of the universe.

- (3) Criticism of other schools like vais'esika, Buddhism and Jainism in Trakapada.
- (4) Post sankar Vedanta : Avidya and Maya three levels of reality – theory of badha.
- (5) Difference between Bhamati and Vivarna prashtana. Avachhedavada and Abhasa vada.
- (6) Svaprakasattva and reality.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Samkar : Commentaries on brahmasutra and upanisadas
- 2) Vacaspati Mis'ra : Bhamati
- 3) Citsukhacavya : Citsukhi
- 4) Vidyaranya : Vivarana Prameyasamgraha
- 5) Jadunatha sinha : Problems of post-sa'nakar Vedanta.
- 6) Shri harsa : Khandankhandakhadya.

IV(B) Navya – Nyaya

OBJECTIVES :

The course is aimed at providing the basic introduction to the fundamental concepts of Nyaya – Nyaya, it provides a sufficient background for the study and understanding of the classical text of Nyaya – Nyaya. The course contains concept and issue-oriented structure.

- (1) The transition between old and Navya Nyaya .
- (2) Problem of relation : epistemological and ontological status of relations in Navya – Nyaya : svarupa and tadatmya sambandha.
- (3) The definition of vyapti in old and Navya – Nyaya – Gangesh definition of vyapti.
- (4) Concept of Abhava in Navya – Nyaya .
- (5) Truth and pramanya in Navya – Nyaya Gangesh theory of truth.
- (6) Basic concepts and techniques in Navya Nyaya. A vachheda Kativa, kotita, Visayata and Prakarita.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) D.C.Guha : The Navya –Nyaya logic.
- 2) H.Inagalls : Materials for the study of Navya Nyaya

- 3) Matilal : The doctrine of negation in Navya Nyaya .
- 4) Potter H.(ed) : Encyclopedia of Indian philosophy Vol.VI
- 5) Joshi L. : Navya –Nyaya pravesh

V (A) NYAYA KUSUMANJALI

OBJECTIVES :

The course is aimed at performing a deep study of an important text of Nyaya –Dars'an. The student is supposed to understand the rationally argued theological theme of Udyanacarya. It prepares student for an actual research in the vast area of old Nyaya – metaphysics.

- (1) General background of Nyaya ontology and udyagana's contribution in Nyaya metaphysics.
- (2) Comprehensive study of the first Stabaka with particular emphasis on Udyan's rejection of causality of difference schools.
- (3) Comprehensive study of the second Stabaka with particular emphasis on eternity and non-eternity of words and proofs of creation and annihilation.
- (4) Comprehensive study of the third Stabaka with particular emphasis on the refutation of the

arguments for non-existence of God from C'arvaka, old Vais'esika and Prabhkar.

- (5) Comprehensive study of the fourth Stabaka with a particular emphasis on the criticism of Mimansaka's concept of Jnatata.
- (6) An evaluative and critical apprehension of fifth stabaka with a logical analysis of Udyan's hetus for the existence of god.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Nyaya Kusumanjali of Udayanacharya Vol. Tras. Dravid N.S.
- 2) Potter H.(ed) The encyclopedia of indian philosophics Vol.II
- 3) Atmatattva – Viveka : Udayanacarya
- 4) Nyaya Vartika tatpavyapari suddi: udayanacavya.

V(B) MADHYAMIKA KARIKA (NAGARJUN)

OBJECTIVES :

The course is aimed at a deep study of the famous Buddhist text. It provides a control over dialectic reason used in Indian dialectic and logic.

- (1) General characteristics and background of Buddhist metaphysics. Buddhism and Upanisadas.
- (2) Examination of pratyaya. Gatagata, senses, skandha, Raga , and Sanskrita.
- (3) Examination of Karma- Karaka, Purva, Agnidhana, Purvaparakoti, Dukh and Sanskara.
- (4) Examination of Svabhava, Bandha- Moksa, Karmafala, Atma, Kala and Samgri.
- (5) Examination of Sambhava- Vibhava, Tathagata, Viviparyasa and Avya satya.
- (6) Examination of Nirvana, Dvadas'anga and Dristi.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Nagarjun : Madhyamaka S'astra.
- 2) Nagarjun : Vighraha vyavartini.
- 3) C'andrakirti : Prosampada.
- 4) Stcherbatsky : Buddhist logic Vol. I & II

M.A. SEMESTER - II

* VI WESTERN ETHICS

OBJECTIVES :

The course is aimed to highlight the basic trends and concepts of western ethics. The emphasis has been put on the ethial issues of Bradly , Moore, logical positivism and Sartre.

- (1) Metaphysical ethics of F.H.Bradley. Characteristic of Bradley's metaphysics. Bradley's central question. "Why should I be moral?"
- (2) Bradley's criticism of duty for duty's sake and pleasure for pleasure's sake. My station and its duties.
- (3) Moores approach towards ethics. Analysis and ethics . Uderfinability of good.
- (4) Moores positivism and ethics. Ayer's emotive theory of ethics Stevenson on emotive meaning of ethical term.
- (5) Psychological approach towards ethics. Toulmin's search for good reason.
- (6) Existentialistic ethics of sartre. Human freedom and bad faith.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Bradley : Ethical studies.
- 2) Moore : Principia Ethica
- 3) Ayer A.J. : Logical positivism
- 4) Marry Warnock : Ethics since 1900

*** VII SYMBOLIC LOGIC**

OBJECTIVES :

The course is aimed at introducing the basic techniques and concept of symbolic logic. The student is supposed to get control over formal techniques of symbolic logic. The course provides the background for the study of Axiomatic approach.

- (1) Elementary notions and principles of truth functional propositional logic. proof construction – Conditional and indirect proof.
- (2) Quantification theory . Quantificational rules (Preliminary version). Invalidity of arguments.
- (3) Inferences involving propositional functions. Generalized quantificational rules. Logical truths involving quantifiers. Theorems of logic.

- (4) The logic of relations. Symbolizing relations-arguments involving relations – attributes of relations.
- (5) Identity and definite description. Attribute of attribute and predicate variables.
- (6) Intuitive set theory. Basic operation and their calculus, functions , equivalence and order relations.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) I.M.Copi : Symbolic logic
- 2) Richard : Formal logic:its scope and limits
- 3) S.S.Sharma : Pratika Tarkashastra
- 4) Patrik suppes : Introduction to logic

*** VIII WESTERN EPISTEMOLOGY**

OBJECTIVES :

The course is aimed at providing a general view and features of western epistemology. The paper is issue oriented and spans from modern western philosophy to contemporary thoughts.

- (1) Scepticism and possibility of knowledge, belief and knowledge.

- (2) Justification of knowledge – claims and epistemic decision; foundationalism, coherentism
- (3) Knowledge of other minds
- (4) Theories of truth; self-evidence, correspondence, coherence, pragmatic and semantic
- (5) Meaning and reference-
- (6) A priori knowledge – analytic and synthetic-
Kantian and contemporary view, necessary and contingent – synthetic a priori.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) R.M.Chisholm : Theory of knowledge.
- 2) Bertran Russell: Human knowledge: its scope and limits
- 3) J.R.Ammerrmann: Classics in analytic philosophy
- 4) Rescher N. : Coherence theory of truth
- 5) Greyling A.C. : Philosophy I.Chapter on epistemology

*** IX(A) MATHEMATICAL LOGIC**

OBJECTIVES :

The course is aimed at a comprehensive study of the fundamental issues and concepts of mathematical logic. It provides a sufficient ground for current

research in the field. The requirement is basic iterative set theory.

- (1) Partial ordering, total ordering and well ordering of sets, upper and lower bounds, maximal and minimal elements of partially ordered set.
- (2) Axiom of choice, Zermelo's well ordering theorem and Hausdorff's maximal principle.
- (3) Cardinal numbers, definition. Schöder-Bernstein theorem. Enumerability and non-enumerability of sets. Arithmetic of cardinal number. Power set. Cantor's theorem.
- (4) Boolean Algebra – definition- properties of Boolean Algebra
- (5) Alternative formulation of Boolean algebra – congruence relations and representation of Boolean Algebra.
- (6) Boolean Algebra and propositional calculus. Filters and ideals – Boolean logic – consistency and completeness.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) R.R. Stoll : set theory and logic
- 2) P. Suppes : Axiomatic set theory
- 3) W.V.O. Quine : Set theory and its logic
- 4) Halmos P. : Naive set theory

*** IX(B) PHILOSOPHY OF KARL POPPER**

OBJECTIVES :

The course provides a comprehensive study of the methodology and philosophy of science of Karl Popper. The course is designed from the original works of Karl Popper.

- (1) Background – logical positivism – problem of meaning and verification- rejection of induction.
- (2) Falsification- the problem of demarcation between science and metaphysics – potential falsifiers- falsifiability- asymmetry between verification and falsification.
- (3) Corroboration and verisimilitude.
- (4) Theory of truth.
- (5) Propensity interpretation of quantum mechanics.
- (6) Popper's concept of probability – Axiom system of probability- independence of axioms – Carnap and Popper on probability.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Popper Karl : The logic of scientific discovery
- 2) Popper Karl : The unended quest.

- 3) Popper Karl : Realism and aim of science
- 4) Popper Karl : Conjectures and Refutation
- 5) Popper Karl : Quantum theory & schism in physics
- 6) Carnap R. : The logic foundation of probability

*** X(A) PHILOSOPHY OF RUDOLF CARNAP**

OBJECTIVES :

The course aims at a comprehensive and integrated study of the philosophy of Rudolf Carnap. Starting with the physicalism of Carnap, it covers his later works on semantics and probability. It enables the student to understand the basic philosophical background for a current research in the field of semantics and modalities.

- (1) Carnap and logical positivism – physicalism and the theory of meaning – verification, testability and meaning.
- (2) The logical syntax of language- determinate and indeterminate languages – Carnap and Godel's incompleteness theorems.
- (3) Analyticity , meaning and necessity.
- (4) Carnap's logic of modality.

- (5) Carnap on semantics.
- (6) Carnap's views on probability. C* function and the confirmation of a universal law.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Carnap Rudolf: 'Tesability and maning'
- 2) Carnap Rudolf: The logical syntax of language
- 3) Carnap Rudolf: Meaning and necessity
- 4) Carnap Rudolf: The logical foundation of probability
- 5) Schipp P.A.(Ed): The philosophy of Carnap Rudolf
- 6) Fridmann M. : Reconsidering logical positivism
- 7) Cofta J.A. : The semantic tradition from Kant to Carnap.

*** X(B) PHENOMENOLOGY & EXISTENTIALISM**

OBJECTIVES :

The course aim is to introduce the basic trends and currents of phenomenology and existentialism with a particular reference to husserl. Heidegger and Sartre.

- (1) Phenomenology : A movement of thought: A radical method of investigation; a presuppositionless philosophy.
- (2) Edmund Husserl : Development of his thought bracketing phenomenological reduction pure consciousness and transcendental subjectivity.
- (3) Heidegger : Being Dasein
- (4) Existentialism : Its distinctive characteristics. Varieties; common grounds as well as diversities among existentialists.
- (5) Man's being in the world –existence preceding essence
- (6) Freedom : decision and choice

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Edmund Husserl : A general introduction to pure phenomenology.
- 2) Jean- Paul Sartre : Being and nothingness
- 3) Martin Heidegger : Being and time
- 4) Christina Howells : Cambridge companion to Sartre
- 5) Barry smith(Ed) : Cambridge companion Husserl
- 6) Charles Baigou : Cambridge companion to Heidegger

M.A. SEMESTER - II

* (XI) INDIAN METAPHYSICS

OBJECTIVES :

The course is aimed at familiarizing the student with the broad outlines of the distinctive ideas of Indian metaphysics.

- (1) Pramega and padaratha according to Nyaya Veis'esika- universals the Nyaya – Buddhist debate – Samanya and Apoha.
- (2) Causation – Asatkaryavada, Satkaryavada, Vivartavada
- (3) The concept of self (ataman) in Nyaya, Samkhya and Advait Vedanta.
- (4) The concept of God in Nyaya, yoga, puravamimansa and visistadvaita.
- (5) Vijnanavada of Dharmkirti and its refutation by realists.
- (6) The skepticism about categories: Nagarjun , Jayras'i Bhatt and Shri Harsa.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Jadunath Sinha : Indian realism
- 2) Radhakrishnan : Indian philosophy Vol.II

- 3) Ramanuja : Shri Bhasya
- 4) Harsa : Khandan Khanda
Khadya
- 5) Nagarjun : Madhyanika karika
- 6) Jayarashi Bhatt : Tattvo paplava singh

* (XII) INDIAN PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE

OBJECTIVES :

The aim of this paper is to provide a brief overview of the chief elements of the Indian philosophy of language

- (1) The problem of meaning : abhidha-classes of words, import of words- akriti vada vyakti- vada, jativada- jatyakriti vyakti vada, apohavada.
- (2) Sphota – Patanjali, Bhartruhari and other arguments against sphota.
- (3) Conditions for working sentence meaning : Akansa, Yogyata, Sannidhi, Tatparyajnana.
- (4) Comprehension of sentence meaning : anvitabhidhanavada and abhihitavaya vada.
- (5) The mimansa theory of Bhavana and its criticism by vaiyakarnas.
- (6) The metaphysical basis of language : Bhartrhari's theory of S'abda Brahman.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Mandan misra : Sphotasiddhi
- 2) Parthasarathi misra: S'astradipika
- 3) Bhartrahari : Vakyapadiya
- 4) Coward H.G. : The spota theory of language
- 5) Potter H. : Encyclopedia of Indian philosophy Vol. V

*** (XIII) PHILOSOPHY OF KANT**

OBJECTIVES :

The aim of this paper is to introduce a serious understanding of Kant's critique of pure reason in the light of contemporary interpretations of kant. It provides a sufficient background for research in Kantian epistemology and puts the student on the frontier of Kantian international scholarship.

- (1) The problem of kant- Copernican revolution- synthetic and analytic judgements. Possibility of synthetic- judgements a priori.
- (2) Transcendental Asthetics- space and time – transcendental and metaphysical exposition of space and time . Kant's general view about space

and time – its absolute character Kant and Newton.

- (3) Kant's transcendental logic – metaphysical deduction of categories – transcendental deduction of categories. Kant's refutation of idealism .
- (4) Kant's agnosticism – Phenomena and Noumena
- (5) Paralogisms of pure reason – Antinomies of pure reason
- (6) Ideal of pure reason – Kant's criticism for the proof for the existence of god.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Kant- I/trans Guyer : Critique of pure reason
- 2) Kant- I : Prolegomena to any future metaphysics
- 3) Kant- I Trans.Michael Friedman : Metaphysical foundation of natural sciences.
- 4) Smith N.K. : A commentary to Kant's critique of pure reason
- 5) Paton H.J. : Kant's metaphysics of experience Vol.- I & II.
- 6) Guyer P. : Cambridge companion to Kant
- 7) Baxi M : Kant nun Tattvajnana

* (XIV) ADVANCED SYMBOLIC LOGIC

OBJECTIVES :

This course aims at highlighting the basic contents and techniques of axiomatic methods in propositional and predicate logic. It provides a rigorous treatment and enable the student to comprehend essential meta theorems of propositional and first order predicate calculus.

- (1) Propositional calculus RS- object language and metalanguage, primitive symbols and well formed formulas.
- (2) Functional completeness of RS- Axioms and their independence – analytic completeness.
- (3) Development of the calculus of RS- meta theorems – deductive completeness of RS.
- (4) First order predicate calculus RS- object language and metalanguage- primitive symbols and well formed formulae. Axioms.
- (5) Analytic completeness of RS_1 - Development of RS_1 - deduction theorem – meta theorems.
- (6) Normal forms – Prenex and Skolem normal forms – satisfiability and interpretation- meta theorem on satisfiability- completeness theorem Rs_1 (Henikin's proof)

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Copi S.M. : Symbolic logic
- 2) S.S.Sharma : Pratika tarkasastra
- 3) Church A. : Introduction to mathematical logic
- 4) Rosser R. : Logic for mathematicians
- 5) Kleenae S.C. : Mathematical logic

*** (XIV) SCIENTIFIC METHOD**

OBJECTIVES :

The purpose of the course is to familiarize the student with the modern philosophical debate on the method of science. It would enable the student to critically examine this method and to evaluate the cognitive claims made by modern science.

- (1) Introduction: nature of the relation between philosophy and science.
- (2) Theories and explanations – the nature and role of scientific theories. Theories and laws: explanation and prediction
- (3) Logical positivism and the method of science – verifiability and demarcation between science and non-science reduction and the status of protocol sentences –rejection of metaphysics.

- (4) Falsification- Popper's principle of demarcation :
hypothetico- deductivism. Falsification of singular
statements and the problems of empirical basis.
Verisimilitude and the progress of science.
- (5) Historical and sociological perspectives of science.
Kuhnian perspective of science , the distinction –
pre science and Normal science, anomaly and
crisis. Scientific revolution and progress in
science.
- (6) Feyerbrand's view of science, scientific theories
as world pictures. Scientific revolution and radical
change, incommensurability and relativism.
Science and society. Science and truth :
epistemic realism.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Anthony O'Hear : Introduction to the
philosophy of science.
- 2) Carl G. Hempel : Philosophy of natural
science.
- 3) Thomas Kuhn : Structure of scientific
revolution
- 4) Karl R. popper : The logic of scientific
discovery
- 5) Rosenberg Alex and balashov yuri : philosophy of
science con temporary readings

* XV(B) PHILOSOPHICAL LOGIC

OBJECTIVES :

The course is aimed at highlighting the basic issues and concepts of contemporary philosophical logic. It provides a background which puts students at the frontier of contemporary knowledge in the relevant realm.

- (1) Names – Mill, Frege, Russell and Kripke.
- (2) Description : Russell's theory – Names and description contrasted- understanding – stipulation identity –existence.
- (3) Russell's puzzles- The law of identity, the law of excluded middle.
- (4) Existence – is exists ever a predicate of individual –Evans view of identify.
- (5) Necessity – boxes and diamonds – quantifiers – an extra argument place quantifiers – counter part theory some metaphysics.
- (6) Truth- tarski's schema and liar's paradox- Enriching tarski's schema minimalism, redundancy- correspondence convergence.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Grayling A.C. : Philosophy I.
- 2) Susan Hack : Philosophical logic

- 3) Strawson F(ed): Philosophical logic
- 4) Quine W.V.O. : Philosophical logic
- 5) Russell : "On denotig"
- 6) Frege : "On sense and reference"

* XV RUSSELL- 'MY PHILOSOPHICAL DEVELOPMENT'

OBJECTIVES :

The aims of this course is to perform a critical, evaluation and comprehensive study of Russell's my philosophical development.

- (1) My present view of the world first efforts excursion into idealism.
- (2) Revolt into pluralism- logical techniques in mathematics.
- (3) Principia mathematica –philosophical and mathematical aspects .
- (4) The external world –theory o knowledge –the impact of wiffgenstein.
- (5) Language –Universal names –the definition of truth.
- (6) Non demo, nstrative inferences- the retreat from pythagoras- some replies to criticism.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Russell B. : My philosophical development
- 2) Schilp P.A. : The philosophy of Bertrand Russell
- 3) Russell B. : An inquiry into meaning & truth
- 4) Russell B. : Human knowledge ; its scope of limits.
- 5) Nicholas Griffen: The Cambridge companion to Russell

* XV(A) PHILISOPHY OF YOGA

OBJECTIVES :

The aim of this paper is to introduce the basic metaphysical principles and concepts of Yoga Dars'an with reference to Vyas Bhasya and other commentaries on Yoga – Sutra.

- (1) Cittavritti- yoga as cittavritini rodha : Vritti – their control through abhyasa and vairagya – para and apara Vairagya.
- (2) Two types of samadhi- their characteristics- attainment of samadhi through mediating on Iswara- sabij and nirbija samadhi.

- (3) Five klesha and their nature – conjunction of drasta and drasya as the root cause of ignorance. Kaivalya result from removal of avidya – eight fold path.
- (4) Concentration of citta on various entities and the resulting consequences- eight siddhies.
- (5) Nature of Kaivalya
- (6) The nature of nirmancitta: Kinds of Karmas and Vasanas produced of beginningles sasana Dharmamegha samadhi.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Woods J.H. : Patanjali Yogasutra
- 2) Das Gupta : The study of patanjali
- 3) T.S. Rukamani: Yoga vartika of Vijnana bhiksu

*** (XV) PHILISOPHY OF JANISM**

OBJECTIVES :

The aim of this course is to introduce some basic metaphysical and ethical concepts of jain philosophy.

- (1) Introduction –background –main characteristics of Jainism
- (2) Ontology, different categories –being –infinite – fold characteristic of reality.

- (3) Epistemology – kind of knowledge- nature of keval – jnana
- (4) Nature of self- Bondage- Karma – liberation.
- (5) Jain logic –syadavada- Naya vada –Saptabhangi- Anekantavada- Implications.
- (6) Jain Ethics- tolerance and ahimsa.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Radhakrishnan S : Indian philosophy Vol.I
- 2) Jayadev Vedalankar: Bharatiya darshan
- 3) Vacaka Umaswati : Tattvarth sutra
- 4) Vadi Devasari : Pramananayatattvaloka
- 5) Sidhasen Divawar : Nyayavata.

M.A. SEMESTER - IV

* (XVI) WESTERN METAPHYSICS

OBJECTIVES :

The course is aimed at familiarizing the student with the broad outlines of the chief ideas, issues and debates in contemporary metaphysics with particular reference to Anglo- saxon tradition and some relevant reference of classical metaphysics.

- (1) The nature of metaphysics – possibility and scope –historical reflections.
- (2) Appearance and Reality Bradley's arguments against relation and quality.
- (3) The necessity and the possible –problem about modality- possible worlds- the metaphysics of possible worlds – identity and necessity.
- (4) Space : nature and dimension : Theories : absolute and relational appearance or reality – Bradley's view.
- (5) Time nature and direction – McTaggart's argument about unreality time. Absolute and relational time appearance and reality bradley's view.

- (6) Universal and particulars – abstract entities-nominalism.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Bradley F.H. : Appearance and Reality
- 2) Michael J.Loux: Metaphysics : contemporary introduction.
- 3) Michael J.Loux: Metaphysics : contemporary reading
- 4) A.C.Greyling : Philosophy I
- 5) David Hales : Metaphysics : contemporary reading

*** (XVII) ANALYTIC PHILOSOPHY**

OBJECTIVES :

The course is aimed at familiarizing the student to new ideas and styles analytic philosophy from the beginning of 20th century to recent times. The problem area requires a study of the works of Frege, Russell, Kripke, Wittgenstien, Austien, Quine, Strawson, Davidson, Dummett and searle.

- (1) Introduction: the linguistic turn and the conception of philosophy.

- (2) Issues and problems; sense and reference, concepts and objects , negative existentials.
- (3) Issues and problems : proper names, definite descriptions, demonstrative and other indexicals.
- (4) The relation between meaning and truth holistic and atomistic approach to meaning.
- (5) Theories of meaning
- (6) Speech acts.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Donald Davidson : Inquiries into meaning & truth
- 2) Michael Dummett : The seas of language
- 3) Saul Kripke : Naming and Necessity
- 4) J.Searl : Speech acts.
- 5) Quine : Two dogmas of empiricism
- 6) Russell : Logic and knowledge
- 7) Frege : On sense and reference

*** (XVIII) MODAL PROPOSITIONAL LOGIC**

OBJECTIVES :

The course is structured for an introduction to modal propositional logic. It starts with historical

background and certain systems of modal logic are developed gradually. It enables student for further research in analytical metaphysics like semantics and possible worlds.

- (1) Logical interconnections between the necessary, the impossible and the permitted –historical background
- (2) Some normal propositional modal system. The systems T, S4 and S5.
- (3) Syntax , models ,truth and validity filtration.
- (4) Systems of modal logic –Axiomatizability
Maximality ana Lindenbaum leama.
- (5) Soundness, completeness and canonicol
Models – Decidability and finite
Model property
- (6) Some alternative bases for T, S4 & S5

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Aristotle : De interpretation(ch.12 &13)
- 2) Aristotle : Prior analytics(1,Cc 3,8-22)
- 3) Hughes and cresswell : An introduction to model logic
- 4) Chellas B.F.: An introduction on modal logic.

* (XIX) PHILOSOPHY OF MATHEMATICS

OBJECTIVES :

The course is structured for an introduce some basic trends and concepts which puts the student at the frontier of contemporary Knowledge in the relevant realm.

- (1) Philosophy of mathematics – need and fundamental questions.
- (2) Mathematical necessity – Mill and Kant- The extrusion of intuition from arithmetic.
- (3) Modern logic – completeness of first order logic – induction- logicism application of mathematics – Russell's paradox
- (4) After the paradox – the vicious circle principle – ordinal numbers and cardinal numbers.
- (5) Formalism – Hilbert's programme – philosophy of geometry.
- (6) Set theory – cumulative hierarchy – Axiom of choice –Skolem-Platonism –intuitionism.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Michael Dummett : The philosophy of mathematics in grayling A.C.philosophy .

- 2) Jacckko Hintikka : The principles of mathematic revisited critique of pure season
- 3) Kant : A system of logic
- 4) Mill : Introduction to
- 5) Russell : Mathematical philosophy
- 6) Russell : Logic and knowledge

* (XIX) MANY – VALUED LOGIC

OBJECTIVES :

The course is aimed at highlighting the fundamental concepts and techniques of many valued propositional logic with its historical back ground .

- (1) Historical conspectus of many –valued logic. Prehistory- early history [1857-1916].The pioneering Era[1920-1932].The recent period [1932-1956].
- (2) The three valued logic of Lukasiewikz, Bochvar and Kleene.
- (3) Many –valued generalization of L3. some infinite valued logics that are not generalization of L3.
- (4) Pluri- valued logic products of plure- valued logic.
- (5) Axiomatizability, relative completeness and characteristic sets of truth tables. Consistency, negation consistency and completeness.

(6) Quantification in many – valued logic

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Nicholas rescher: Many –valued logic
- 2) Kleen S.C. : Introduction to mathematics.

* (XIX) MATAMATHENATICS

OBJECTIVES :

The course is aims a comprehensive introduction to matamathematics in corporating Godel's incompleteness theorems. It starts with a critique of mathematical reasoning and aquires Godel's results through arithmatization of mathematics. The student is provided a comprehensive foundation of the subject which puts him at the frontier of contemporary research.

- (1) Mathematical reasoning – the paradoxes – first inference from the paradoxes. Intuitionism formalism- formalization of a theory.
- (2) Formal number theory – induction- equality replacement $=$ addition, multiplication order further development of number theory.
- (3) Formal calculations – godel's theorem;
- (4) Primitive recursive functions.

- (5) The arithmetization of meta-mathematics recursive meta-mathematical definition Godel numbering.
- (6) General recursive functions – Church’s theorem the generalized Godel’s theorem.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Kleene S.C. : Introduction to metamathematics
- 2) Kleene S.C. : Mathematical logic
- 3) Godel Kurt : Undecidable proposition in principia. Mathematica and related systems
- 4) Manin Y.I. : A course in mathematical logic.
- 5) Peter Ha’jel and Pavel Pudlak :Meta- mathematics of first order arithmetics

*** (XX) NAVYA - NYAYA**

OBJECTIVES :

The course is aimed at performing an intensive study of selections of Ganges’a’s Tattva cintamani with Didhiti of Raghunath.

- (I) PRATYAKSAKHAND- (with-DIDHITI) sec.II,IV,V,Viii
- (1) Truth – jnapti –purvapaksa and siddhanta utapatti – purvapaksa and siddhanta

- (2) Theory of error –anyathakhyati- sannikarsa and siddhanta
- (3) Definition of perception- sannikarsavada and abhavadavada- purvapaksa- siddhanta – raghunath's – Nan – Vada.
- (II) ANNUMAN KHAND (with DIDHITI) sec.1 to X
- (4) Annuman- vyaptipancaka – Sinha – Vyaghra Vyapti- Vyadhikarna- Vachhinabhava- Caturadasa laksana
- (5) Siddhanta laksana – samanyabhava ata eva catustyam- Vyaptigrahopaya- tarka avacchedakattva- Nirukti
- (III) SABDKHAND(with DIDHITI)sec. I
- (6) Sabdapramanya vada

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Tattva cintamani Didhiti
- 2) Ingalls : Material for the study Navya-Nyaya
- 3) D.C.Guha : Navya-Nyaya system of logic
- 4) Matilal B.K. : Navya-Nyaya doctrine of negation
- 5) Potter K.H. : Encyclopedia of Indian philosophy Vol.VI Indian philosophical analysis.

* (XX) ADVAITA SIDDHI

OBJECTIVES :

The course is aimed to introduce some epistemological and ontological section from a well – known treatise advaita siddhi, it would familiarize the student to the core situation of Indian metaphysical dialectic- with its positive content and contribution and put him at the frontier of research.

- (1) Pratyksa – sattva – vichar, san giat it pratyksedhishtana nyvedha, pratyaksya nyaye prabalya – vichar.
- (2) Pratyksasya nyaye prabalya vichar. Pratyksyopajivyatvena prabalya vichar, pratyksasya lingbedhyattva vichar- pratyksasya sadbad badhyattva vichar.
- (3) Aniravachyattva laskana vichar, anivavachayattava sadhaka – pramana vichar, anirvachyattve arthapatti – pramana vichar.
- (4) Brahmano nirganattva vichar, nirgune parmana vichar , Brahmana nirakarattava vichar.
- (5) Svaprakasattva- laksana vichar , anubhuteh svprakasattva vichar, atmanah svaprakasattva vichar
- (6) Avidya nirvitti – vichar, avidya – nivitarka vichar –jivanamukti- vichar.

The course is structured from the "Nyayamrita – Advaita shiddhi"

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Madhsudan sars'vati : Nyayamrita – Advaita Siddhi –Vol.I & II Tras. Svami Yogindra nanda.

*** (XX) S'ribhasya**

OBJECTIVES :

The course is aimed at highlighting the first four sutras of Brahma-sutra with Ramanuja- bhasya. It provides an information of the basic epistemological and ontological arguments of vis'istadvaita school which puts the student at the frontier of research in the relevant realm

- (1) Sutra 1:1:1 Ramanuja's interpretation the small purvapaksa and small sidhatna pasra.
- (2) Sutra 1:1:1 Ramanuja's interpretation. The great parvapaksa – avdiya – plurality – scripture's interpretation- being and consciousness
- (3) Sutra 1:1:1 Ramanuja's interpretation. The great sidhanta paksa- difference – proof – peraption- plurality- being and consciousness- the meaning of sayamprakasattva consciousness are objected

- (4) Sutra 1:1:1 Ramanuja's interpretation. Conscious subject in susuti and moska- scripture – rejection of maya
- (5) Ramanuja's interpretation of sutra 1:1:2 Brahma as the world ground. Sutra 1:1:3 supported by scriptures
- (6) 1:1:4 Ramanuj's interpretations the relation between jiva and brahma rejection of identify relation

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) The Vedanta – Sutras with the commentars of Ramanuja – Try . Geogre Thibout.
- 2) Shrimd – bhagavad Gita –Ramanuja bhasya

*** (XX) PHILOSOPHY OF RADHAKRISHNAN**

OBJECTIVES :

The course is aimed to perform a comprehensive study and critical evaluation of the philosophy of Radhakrishnan.

- (1) Radhakrishnan 's world – critique of naturlism.
- (2) Reason and intuition –metaphysics – mind , matter and God.
- (3) Radhakrishnan's philosophy of spiritual and universal religion

- (4) Theism – absolutis and mysticism in Radhakrishnan's philosophy
- (5) Comparative religion – radhakrishnan's examination of the substitutes of religion
- (6) Radhakrishnan's view in the perspective of Indian philosophy

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1) Radhakrishnan S : An idealist view of life.
- 2) Schipp P.A. : The philosophy of sarvepalli
- 3) Radhakrishnan : The bhagavada Gita
- 4) Radhakrishnan : Eastern religion and western through
- 5) Radhakrishnan S : The hindu view of life.
- 6) Radhakrishnan S : Religion and society