First semester: (Syllabus)

(PHI401) Indian logic and Epistemology (1)

Objective: 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.

Syllabus:

Unit-I- Definition of Knowledge:
- Classification of Knowledge
- Means of Valid Knowledge

Unit –II Perceptions:
- Nyaya view on perception
- Buddhist view on perception
- Vedantic view on perception

Unit- III
Nyaya definition of Inference
- Definition of Vyapti
- Classification of Inference
- Fallacies of Inference
- Buddhist view on Inference
- Vedanta view of Inference

Unit-IV
Comparison:
- Definition of Upamana
- Classification of Upamana
- Jaina, Buddha and Mimasa’s view on Upamana (comparison)
- Can upamana be an independent source of valid knowledge?

Unit- V
Testimony or Sabda:
- Definition of sabda and its kinds
- Word and meanings, the import of words.
- The theory of Sphota.
- The construction of sentence.
- The meaning of sentence, the import of sentence.
Basic Books:

Recommended Books:
5. D.N. Shastri- Critique of Indian Realism, Agra Universityst, 19964.

(PHIL402) 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 text and fundamental ethical concepts. The course covers the cosmo-centric, universal and duty-oriented nature of Indian ethics.

Unit-I - Metaphysical foundation of Indian ethics
- Existence of God
- Immortality of soul
- Law of Karma
- Common Characteristics of Indian ethics

Unit-II- Salient features of Indian ethics
- Purushartha Vyavastha
- Ashrama Vyavastha
- Varna Vyavastha
- Sanskara Vyavastha

Unit-III- Sum Important concepts of Indian ethics:
- Dharma
- Bhavana
- Vidhi
- Nisedha and Arthvada
- Srutivakyas
- Apurva
- Apauruseya
Unit-IV- Low of Karma :
- Ethical Implications
- Sadharanadharma
- Concepts such as : Rta, satya, Rna, yajna, karma yoga,
- svadharma,lokasangraha in Vedas, Upanidads, Gita and Mahabhrata
- Yama- Niyam of Yoga

Unit – V- Jaina and Buddhist Ethics
- Triratna
- Dasavidhadharma
- 12 Anuprekshas
- Five great waves ( Pancha Mahavrata )
- Doctrine of Karma

- Buddhist Ethics:
  - Aryasatya
  - Ashtangikamarga
  - Bodhisatva
  - Six Paramitas

Books:
2. M. Hiriyana : The Indian concept of Values.
3. I.C. Sharma : Ethical Philosophies of India.

(PHI403) : Symbolic Logic
Objectives :
1. To master various techniques involved in Sentimental Logic, Predicate Calculus and set theory at a level higher than the high or higersecondary school and undergraduate courses.

2. To master the theory underlying these techniques.

Unit-I
- What is logic ?
- The nature of Argument
- Truth and validity
- Symbolic logic
- Branches of symbolic logic
Unit-II
- Simple and compound statements
- Use of new Symbols: Conjunction- Implication
- Proposition constant - propositional variables
- Conditional propositions and material implication
- Argument forms and Truth Tables
- Kinds of statement forms
- Material and logical Equivalence
- Paradox of material Implication

Unit-III
- Formal proof of validity
- Elementarily valid Argument forms (rules of Inference)
- The Rules of Replacement

Unit-IV
- Proving Invalidity
- Conditional proof
- Indirect proof

Unit-V
- Predicate logic : The limitations of propositional logic
- Singular and general propositions
- Individual variables and propositional function
- Quantification and general propositions

Books:
1. Kahane : Logic and philosophy , (Californiya wardsworth publications ,1669)
3. Basson and o’Connor : Introduction to symbolic (Oxford)

Reference Books:
3. Church A Introduction to mathematical logic (Princeton )
5. Irbing M. Copi and James Gould : Contemporary readings in Logical theory (Macmillan , 1967 )
7. J. Hintkker and others (ed.) : Essays on Mathematical and Philosophical logic. (synthese library vol. 22, 1979)
Modern Indian thought

Objectives: The course aims to make students familiar with development and characteristic of Modern Indian Thoughts and contribution of important modern Indian thinkers.

Unit-I
- Concept of Philosophy and modern Indian thoughts
- Development of Modern Indian Thoughts.
- Characteristics of modern Indian thoughts
- Rajaram Mohan Roy’s contribution to modern Indian thoughts.

Unit-II
- Ramakrishna Paramhansa's approach to other religions and his views on Brahma, Shakti, and mysticism.
- Vivekananda: Practical Vedanta, Vedanta as universal Religion

Unit-III
- Ramanamaharshi: Search of self – dialectic of reason.
- Aurobindo: Theory of evolution theory as sacchidananda and its relationship with Supermind, Overmind and mind, Purnayoga
- Tagora: Humanism, ways of Realisation.

Unit-IV
- K.C. Bhattacharya: Concept of Philosophy, subjects freedom Negation
- S. Radhakrishna: Intuition and Reason, Notion of Good life
- Iqbal: Self, God, Ego and perfect Egohood (Manava and Atimananam)

Unit-V
- J. Krishnamurti: Philosophy of self Analysis, freedom, Education
- Gandhiji: God & Truth, Non violence, Satyagraha, Sarvodaya, criticism of modern civilization.
- Ambedkar: Critique of social Evil, social equality and freedom, neo-Buddhism

Books:
1. V.S. Narvane, Modern Indian Thought (Asia Publishing House)
2. Bhavna Trivedi (Trans.): Adhunik Bhartiya Chintan, University Granth Nirman Board.
3. R.S. Srivastva: Contemporary Indian Philosophy (Munshiram Manoharlal)
4. B.K. Lal: Contemporary Indian Philosophy (Motilal Banarasidass)
5. B.G. Desai: Adhunik Bhartiya Tattvajnana, University Granth Nirman Board.
8. T.M. P. Mahadevan and C.V. Saroja: Contemporary Indian Philosophy, Madras.
Objectives:
- This paper aims to: Epistemic aims to education
- Moral and political Philosophy of Education
- Value and education
- Pragmatism, feminism, and post modernism in Philosophy of Education

Unit-1 - Aims of Education
- The Epistemic Aims of Education
- Moral and political Aims of Education
- Liberalism and Education

Unit-2 - Nature of Philosophical inquiry with reference to Education
- The search for truth
- Two concept of social reality
- Positivism- The assumptions and nature of science
- The tools of science
- The scientific method
- Criticisms of positivism and the scientific method
- Naturalistic approach to social science.

Unit-3 - Alternatives to positivism
- Normative and interpretive positivism
- Phenomenology, ethno methodology and symbolic interactionism – criticism
- Critical theory and its criticism
- Critical theory and curriculum
- three paradigms and emerging complexities

Unit-4 - Moral, value and character Education
- Caring, empathy and moral
- Kantian Moral Maturity and the cultivation of character
- The persistence of moral skepticism and the limits of moral Education
- Values and Education
- Education for Individual freedom and Democratic citizenship.

Unit-5 -Approach to Philosophy of Education
- Pragmatism and Education
- Feminism and Education
- Postmodernism and Education

Reference Books:
- The oxford Handbook of Philosophy of Education / Edited by : Harvey siegel
- Research methods in Education / by : Louis cohen, Lawrence manion and
(PHI405EA) Advaita Vedanta

Objectives:
The course is aimed at introducing, with sufficient depth, the fundamental metaphysical concepts of Shankar and post-Shankar Vedanta in a homogenous order. It provides a sufficient background for interpretation and research in Shankara and post Shankar Vedanta.

Unit I- Pre-Shankara Advaita Vedanta
- Guudapada karika
- Ajativada
- Mayavada
- Analysis of states of consciousness

Unit II- Shankara’s Advaita
- Influence of Unpanishadas on Shankara
- Brahma Sindihdanta
- Doctrine of Maya
- Adhyas- Theory of error
- Vivartavada- Theory of causation
- Sattatrya

Unit III- Jivatma
- Concept of Jiva
- Relation between Jiva, Jagat and Ishvara
- Concept of Moksha
- Means of attaining liberation

Unit IV- Brahmasutras Shankarabhashya: Tarkapada
- Refutation of Prakrtikaranavada
- Refutation of Vijnana vada
- Refutation of Pramanukaranavada
- Refutation of Jainism

Unit V- Post Sankara Advaita Vedanta
- Difference between Bhamati and Vivarana schools
- Avcchedavada
- Pratibimbavada
- Svaparakasattva and Advaita theory of knowledge
- Buddhism and Advaita Vedanta
- Place of Shruti and Tarka in Advaita Vedanta

Basic Books:
1. Brahmasutrabhasya of Sankara
2. Upanishadbhasya of Sankara
3. Bhamati – Vacaspati Misra
4. Citsukhi – Citsukhacarya
Books:

\textbf{(PHI405EB) Philosophy of Madhva}

\textbf{Objectives:} This paper aims to:
- Introduction history and Philosophy of Madhva Tradition.
- Epistemology of Madhva Philosophy
- Metaphysics of Dvaita Philosophy
- Place of Dvaita Philosophy in Vedantins Tradition

\textbf{Unit-I}
- History of Dvaita Tradition.
- Realism and Criteria of Reality.

\textbf{Unit-II}
- Metaphysical categories (Padarthas):
  - Special emphasis on Difference (Bheda), Dependence (Paratantrya),
  - Witness (Saksi) and Mukhya – Prana.
- Madhva’s critique of Advaita and Visistadavaita.

\textbf{Unit-III}
- God: Brahman
- God as Vishnu, Role and place of Lakshmi in Dvaita.

\textbf{Unit-IV}
- worlds and Causation
  - a. Epistemology:
  - b. Nature of Knowledge
    Means of Knowledge (Any-Pramana)
  - c. Theory of Error (Abhinava–Anyalthakhyati)

\textbf{Unit-V}
- Nature of Moxa and means of Achieving it:
- Nature and place of Bhakti,
- Knowledge and (Nisaya) and Action.
- Vaikuntha: The Abode of God,
- Ananda – aratamya and life eternal in the abode.

\textbf{Books Recommended for Reading:}
1. T.P. Ramchandran – Dvaita Vedanta
3. B.N.K. Sharma – Philosophy of Sri Madhvacarya – (Bhartiya Vidhya Bhavan)
4. K.N. Narin – An outline of Madhava Philosophy – (Udayana publications)
Books Recommended for Reference:
1. S.N. Dasgupta – A history of Indian Philosophy Vol. Chs. 25 to 30, (Cambridge University press)
2. B.N.K. Sharma – History of Dvaita School of Vedanta and its literature (Books sellers publishing co.)
3. B.A. Krishnaswami Rao - Outlines of the Phil. Of shri Madhwacarya (The Author, Tumkur, 1951.)

PHI 406S Seminar
Objectives:
- Make a students familiar with original Sanskrit text of Indian Philosophy.
- To make more sound in symbolic logic.
- To make them to review in the books.
- To make them familiar with research methodologies encourage to use a library and reading hobbies.
- How to present a research paper in seminars and conferences.

Details of seminars:
- Textual reading from original Indian Philosophical Text.
- Exercise in Symbolic logic.
- Book reading and Book review.
- Paper presentation.
- Library work.
Objective: 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.

Unit - 1 - Other source of Knowledge:
- Different views about the ultimate source of knowledge
- Arthapatti or postulation as source of knowledge

Unit - 2 - Abhava and Smriti:
- Abhava or anuapalabdhi as source of knowledge.
- Smriti or memory as a distinct source of knowledge
- Summary and general estimate of Nyaya Epistemology.

Unit - 3 - Truth:
- The Nyaya theory of extrinsic validity of knowledge (paratah-pramanyavada)
- Mimamsakas doctrine of intrinsic validity (Svatahpramanyavada)
- Criticism of Buddhist intrinsic invalidity and extrinsic validity knowledge.

Unit - 4 - Error:
- Theories of error of Nyaya – Vaisesika
- Prabhakara, Kumarila,
- Advaita
- Yogacara, Madyamikas
- Jaina
- Ramanuja.

Unit - 5 - Concept of Abhava
- Abhava is an independent category
- Prabhakara and Buddhist views on Abhava
- Definition and Kinds of Abhava
- Abhava is subject of perception
- Kumarila’s and Vedantins view on perception on Abhava

Basic Books:
Recommended Books:
5. D.N. Shastri- Critique of Indian Realism, Agra University, 19964.

(PHI0408) Western Ethics:

Objectives: The course is aimed to highlight the basic trends and concepts of western ethics. The emphasis has been put on the ethical issues of Utilitarianism, Intuitionism, Kantianism, Bradley, Moore A.J. Ayer, Stevenson, Sartre.

Unit-I Philosophical Intuitionism (Kant’s ethical theory)
- Categorical imperative
- Three ethical theory o Kant
- Freedom of will
- Immortality of soul
- Existence of God

Unit-II Utilitarianism:
- Altruistic Hedonism or utilitarianism
- Empirical utilitarianism
  - Bentham
  - Mill
- Rational utilitarianism of sidgwick
- Bradley’s ethical theory
- Metaphysical ethics of Bradley
- Bradley’s central question , Why should I be moral?
- Bardley’s concept of my station and its duties.

Unit-III G.E. Moore’s approach towards ethics
- In definability of Good
- Naturalistic fallcy

Unit-IV A.J. Ayer’s emotive theory of ethics
- Stevensons emotive meaning for ethical terms.

Unit-V Toulmin’s search for good reason.
- Existentialistic ethics of Sartre, human freedom, and bad faith.
**Books:**

1. Maery Warnok: Ethics since 1900
2. A.J. Ayer (Ed.): Logical Positivism

**(PHI409) Advance 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.

**Advanced symbolic logic**

**Unit- I- Quantification theory**

- Qualification rules: preliminary version
- Providing validity of arguments
- C.P. and I.P. in predicate logic
- Invalidity of argument
- Inferences involving propositional functions
- Precise formulation of qualifiers rules
- Logical truth in predicate logic

**Unit- II-The Logic of Relation:**

- Relational propositions
- General Relational proposition
- Symbolizing Relations

**Unit- III- Introduction to set theory:**

- Set and method of its presentation
- Set operations
- Presentation of sets by Ven Diagrams
- Presentation of categorical propositions by Venn Diagrams.
- Existential import and the square of opposition
- Testing of categorical syllogism by the method of Ven Diagram.
Unit- IV-Axiom system :
- The nature of axiom system
- Semantical paradoxes
- Objectives Language and meta language
- Three competes nesses of Axiom system

Unit- V- Axiom System of propositional logic
- Rosser’s system (R.S)
- Axiom system of predicate logic
- Godel’s Incompleteness theorem
- Hilbert’s meta mathematics and
- Completeness of mathematics
- Gold’s Arith matization of Metamathematics and Gode’s numbers.

Books :
1. Kahane : Logic and philosophy , (California wardsworth publications ,1669)
3. Basson and o’Connor : Introduction to symbolic ( Oxford)

Reference Books :
3. Church A Introduction to mathematical logic (Princeton )
4. James A. Thomas : Symbolic logic ( Mersrill A Bell & Howell co. Columbus,
5. 1978.
6. Irving M. Copi and James Gould : Contemporary readings in Logical theory 
   ( Macmillan , 1967 )
8. J. Hintkker and others (ed.) : Essays on Mathematical and Philosophical logic. 
   (syntese library vol. 22, 1979)

(PHI410EA) Philosophy of Religion :
Objectives : This paper aims to introduce to :
- Philosophy of Religion
- Religion, Theology and Philosophy of Religion
- Religion and Philosophy – Indian views
- Religion and Philosophy- Western views
- Problem of Evil
- Challenges of Religion in counterparty time

Unit-1
- Religion and Philosophy of Religion, Theory and Philosophy of Religion
Unit- 2
- Religion : Indian view :
  - (Vaidic and non –vaidic traditions )
  - (a) Nature and Attributes of God
  - (Indian and western views)
  - (b) Proofs for the existence of God (Nyay – Vaisesika )

Unit- 3
- Immorality of self (Indian – view )
- Law of Karma, bondage, cycle of rebirth, Moksa.
- Nature and function of religious of language Analogical - symbolic and non cognitive.

Unit- 4
- (a) Problem of evil (Indian stand point )
- (b) concept of original ignorance (avidya )
- Warship, Prayer Rituals, Meditation
  - (Indian and Western views)

Unit- 5
- Challenges to Religion, Atheism and Agnosticism, Positive and Modern science.
- Future of Religion , Role of Religion in contemporary Age.

Books :

(PHI410EB) Phenomenology and 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.

Husserl’s Phenomenology:

Unit- 1
- Phenomenology and Twentieth Century European Philosophy – Brentano and Descriptive Psychology and Intentionality.

Unit-2
- Hurserl’s Central problem, stages of Hurserl’s Development – A Brief survey of Logic Investigations, Phenomenology as a pre- Supposition of Science.

Unit-3

Unit-4
Unit- 5

Books :

11. Meurice Mare Forment : That is to Say Heidegger’s Poetics, Stanford University, 1998.

(PHI411EA) Indian Aesthetics
- Objectives : This paper aims to give :
  - Indian view about Aesthetics
  - Theory of Rasa and Dhvani
  - Various schools of Aesthetics
  - Study of basic Sanskrit text concern with Aesthetics

Unit- 1-Indian view about Aesthetics :
- Aesthetics as ‘ Saundarya Shastra’
- Place of Beauty and art in Vedic Upnishadic and other literary
- Art experience , nature and art.
- The content of art ,the method of art, art and morality.

Unit-2-Theory of Rasa and Dhvani
- Bharat Natyasastra
- Bharat’s theory of Rasa
- Bhavas’ Vibhavas, Anubhavas.
- Bhatt Lollata
- Shankuka
- Bhatanayaka
- Abhinavagupta
Unit-3-Various School of Indian Aesthetics:
- Bhahma- Alankara school
- Vamana- Riti School
- Dandian- Guna theory
- Anandavardhana – Theory of Dhavani
- Khemendra - Auchitya theory
- Kuntaka – Vakrokti theory

Unit-4-Basic Sanskrit texts
- From Natyasastra : Bharat
- From Abhinava Bharati : I- Abhinava Gupta
- From Abhinava Bharati : II- Abhinava Gupta
- From Kavyalankara : Bhamaha
- From Dvanyaloka : AnandaVardhana
- From Locana : Abhinava Gupta
- From Vakrokti Jivita : Kuntaka

Unit- 5-Thinking of Art in Gujarati literature
- Aesthetic Conception of Pandita era
- Aesthetic conception of Gandhian era
- Thought of Art in modern Gujarati literature.

Books :
1. Indian Aesthetics – Edited by V.S. Seturaman / Macmillan India Ltd.
2. Dhanylok- Anandvardhan Dhvani vichar
3. Nagindas Parekh – Gujarat Sahitya Parishada
4. Dr. Nagendra – Bhartiya Bhoomika, Oriented Book Depot, Delli
5. Saundaryamimansa By R. B. Rabhapatnkar

(PHI411EB) Western Aesthetic

Objectives : This paper aims to give :
- Introduction to Western Aesthetics
- Aesthetic analysis
- Philosophy of Art
- Aesthetic attitude

Unit- 1-Language about Art and the Aesthetic
- Aesthetic predicates
- Criticism and Value Terms
- The problem of Definition

Unit-2-Aesthetic Analysis its objective
- Formal Analysis
- Aesthetic objectives

Unit- 3-The Artist and the work of Art
- The Artist’s Intentions
- Inspiration
- Creativity and originality
- Breaking the connection between Artist and Art
Unit-4-The Audience and the work of Art
- Attitudes of the Audience
- Critics and criticism
- Institutions and the Role of the Audience

Unit-5-The Artist and the Audience
- The Aesthetics of Reception
- Mythopoesis : Myth and Ritual
- Institutional and post Institutional Aesthetics

Books :
- An Introduction to Aesthetics by: Dabney Townsend / Blackwell publishers (1997) F.E.

(PHI 412S) Seminar
Objectives :
- Make a students familiar with original Sanskrit text of Indian Philosophy
- To make more sound in symbolic logic
- To make them to review in the books
- To make them familiar with research methodologies encourage to use a library and reading hobbies
- How to present a research paper in seminars and conferences.

Details of seminars:
- Textual reading from original Indian Philosophical Text
- Exercise in Symbolic logic
- Book reading and Book review
- Paper presentation
- Library work.