

**NORTH MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY, JALGAON**  
**Syllabus for M.A. Part I. PHILOSOPHY**  
**(W.e.f. July, 2002)**

**PH 101: Issues in Western Philosophy**

**The objectives**

The objectives of the paper is to introduce basic metaphysical and epistemological issues and problems of philosophy as discussed in Western philosophy and to develop an attitude of critical thinking and understanding of Western philosophy.

**Section I**

1. **Methods and Nature of Philosophy**
  - 1.1 Socrates: Philosophy as intellectual midwifery
  - 1.2 Plato: Dialectic method
  - 1.3 Aristotle: Classification of sciences
  - 1.4 Descartes: Doubt method
  - 1.5 Kant: Transcendental method
  - 1.6 Husserl: Phenomenological method
  - 1.7 Russell, Moore and Wittgenstein: Analytic method
2. **"Schools" in Philosophy**
  - 2.1 Epistemological schools: Empiricism (Locke, Berkeley and Hume)  
Rationalism (Descartes, Spinoza and Leibnitz)
  - 2.2 Metaphysical schools: Idealism (Plato, Berkeley, Hegel and Bradley)  
Realism (Aristotle, Locke, Reid and Moore)  
Phenomenalism (Russell, Carnap)
3. **Epistemological issues**
  - 3.1 Opinion, belief and knowledge
  - 3.2 Criterion of knowledge
  - 3.3 Knowledge and language
  - 3.4 Nature and kinds of knowledge
  - 3.5 Sources of knowledge
4. **Problems of Knowledge**
  - 4.1 Scepticism: The Sophists and Pyrrhonism, Descartes and Hume
  - 4.2 Theories of Truth: Correspondence, Coherence, Pragmatic, Semantic.
  - 4.3 Theories of meaning: Picture theory, Use theory, Referential theory.

## M.A. I - PHILOSOPHY

### Section II

5. Metaphysical Issues: Universal
  - 5.1 Realism
  - 5.2 Conceptualism
  - 5.3 Nominalism
  - 5.4 Family resemblance
6. Metaphysical Issues: Causation
  - 6.1 Theories of causation: Aristotle, Mill, Hume Cause as functional dependence.
  - 6.2 Freedom and determinism: Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz, Kant, Sartre.
7. Metaphysical Issues: Space and Time
  - 7.1 Zeno's paradox of time and its resolution by Russell
  - 7.2 Space and time: Newton, Kant, Bergson, McTaggart and Einstein
8. Metaphysical Issues: Self and God
  - 8.1 The concept of self: Aristotle, Descartes, Hume, Kant, Strawson and Ryle
  - 8.2 The concept of God: Aristotle, St. Aquinas, St. Anselm and Kant
  - 8.3 Arguments for the existence of God: Ontological, Cosmological, Teleological, From design.
  - 8.4 The problem of evil.

### Books for reading

1. Ayer, A. J., 1979. *The Central Questions of Philosophy*, MacMillan, Bombay.
2. Copleston, F., 1962-67. *History of Philosophy*, 16 Vols., Double Day Company, Garden City, N. Y.
3. Ewing, A. C., 1951. *The Fundamental Questions of Philosophy*, RKP, London.
4. Feldman, R., 1993. *Reason and Arguments*, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliff, New Jersey.
5. Hear, Anthony, 1985. *What Philosophy Is: An Introduction to Contemporary Philosophy*, Penguin Books, U. K.
6. Hospers, John, 1971. *An Introduction to Philosophical Analysis*, Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd New Delhi.
7. Joshi, G. N. *History of Western Philosophy* (in Marathi), 4 Vols., Maharashtra Government
8. O' Corner, D. J., 1964. *A Critical History of Western Philosophy*, MacMillan, The UK.
9. Pap, Arthur and Edward, Paul, 1957. *A Modern Introduction to Philosophy*, The Free Press, London.
10. Passmore, John, 1957, *A Hundred Years of Philosophy*, Gerald Duckworth, London
11. Paul, Edwards, 1967. *The Encyclopaedia of Philosophy*, 4 Vols., Free Press, New York
12. Russell, B., 1912. *The Problems of Philosophy*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
13. Staupf, S. E., (ed.), 1977. *Philosophy: History and Problems*, McGraw Hill Inc. The USA

## PH 102 : Issues in Indian Philosophy

Objective: The main objective of the paper is to offer students a close acquaintance with the major issues and important concepts of Indian Philosophy. The course is divided into two sections.

### Issues involved in the concept of knowledge.

Unit I The Issue regarding the nature of knowledge:

- 1.1 The nature of knowledge: Yathartha and Ayathartha (Nyaya), Sapeksha and Nirapeksha, Aparoksha and paroksha (Vedanta), Vidya and Avidya (Vedanta, Vaisesika)
- 1.2 The concept of Pramana: according to Charvaka, Nyaya, the four schools of Buddhism, and Vedanta

Unit II The criteria of Knowledge:

- 2.1 The concepts of Prama and Aprama, Prama and Pramana.
- 2.2 Criteria of Pramana: Avisamvadtva (Buddhism), Anadhigatatva (Mimamsa and Buddhism), Abadhitavisayatva (Mimamsa), Artha kriya kriktva, The concepts of Swatahpramanya and Paratahpramanya

Unit III Classification of Pramanas: Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana, Sabda, Arthapatti and Anupalabdhi

Unit IV Khyativada (Theories of Error)

- 4.1 Atmakhyati, Asatkhyati, Akhyati, Anyathakhyati, Anirvachaniya khyati, Vivekakhyati.
- 4.2 The nature and kinds of Hetvabhasas

Unit V The Issue of Knowledge and the nature of Self

- 5.1 The concept of knowledge in relation to self according to the views of Nyaya, Samkhya, Vedanta and Buddhism

Unit VI The Issue of Language

- 6.1 Sabdabodha and aphotavada
- 6.2 The Classification of Para, Pasyati, Madhyama and Vaikhari
- 6.3 Lakshana, Nature and purpose of Definition and the Fallacies of Definition.

## II

### Issues involved in the concept of Reality

Unit VII The nature of the Real and the Non-Real

- 7.1 Sat according to Advaita Vedanta, Jainism, and Buddhism. The distinction between the Real and the Unreal.
- 7.2 Different views about the Real, Monistic, Dualistic and Pluralistic views.

#### Unit VIII The Issue of the Concept of God

- 8.1 The Nyaya Arguments for the existence of God.
- 8.2 Relation between Ishwara, Jagat and Jiva according to Shankara and Ramanuja.

#### Unit IX The Issue of Universals

- 9.1 The nature and status of Universals: The views of Nyaya and Buddhism.

#### Unit X The Concepts of Self and mind and Moksha

- 10.1 Antahkarana-Chatustaya and Saksi
- 10.2 The concepts of Purusa, Jiva, Aham, and Atma
- 10.3 The relation between Atma and Sarira.
- 10.4 The concept of Moksha according to: Samkhya, Buddhists, Vedanta, Jaina and Nyaya

#### Unit XI The Concept of Causation

- 11.1 Prityasamutpada,
- 11.2 Arambhava-vada
- 11.3 Satkarya-vada
- 11.4 Parinamavada
- 11.5 Abhasavada
- 11.6 The classification of Karanas.

#### Books for Reading and Reference:

1. Chattrjee S. C. The Nyaya Theory of Knowledge. University of Calcutta, 1950
2. Dasgupta S. M. Theories of Error in Indian Philosophy, Cambridge University Press, London 1940. (Relevant volumes and chapters)
3. Datta D. M. Six Ways of Knowing. University of Calcutta, Calcutta, 1972
4. Dravid, R. R. Problem of Universals in Indian Philosophy, Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi. 1978.
5. Some Non-Vedanta Systems of Indian Philosophy, Datta Lakshmi Trust, Pune-2, 1992.
6. Buddhist and Jain Views in Indian Philosophy, Datta Lakshmi Trust, Pune-2, 1992.
7. Madhavacharya, Sarvadarshana Samgraha. Edited by MN. Vasudev Shastri Abhyankar. BORI Pune, 1974.
8. Matilal, B. K., Perception (Relevant Sections)- Oxford, 1986
9. Barlingay, S. S. A Modern Introduction to Indian Logic, National Publishing House, Delhi. 1969. (Relevant Chapters)
10. Murti T.R.V. The Central Philosophy of Buddhism, George Allen & Unwin, London, 1955.
11. Jwala Prasad. History of Indian Epistemology. M. M. Deli 1956
12. Encyclopaedia of Indian Philosophy: ed. by Karl Potter, Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi. 1995.
- १३ भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानाचा बृहद् इतिहास: ले.डॉ.ग.ना.जोशी, मराठी तत्त्वज्ञान-महाकोश मंडळ, पुणे १९९४

## M.A. I - PHILOSOPHY

### PH 103: Traditional and modern Logic

#### The objective

Logic is the study of the methods and principles used to distinguish good (valid) from bad (invalid) reasoning. The course aims to acquaint students with various techniques to identify validity and invalidity of argument and the basic rules as how to avoid fallacies in deductive and inductive arguments. The paper is divided into two sections: Section—I deals with traditional logic and section—II deals with the modern logic.

#### Section I (Traditional Logic)

1. Definition, nature and Scope of logic
  - 1.1 Logic as a formal science
  - 1.2 Argument and argument forms
  - 1.3 Truth and validity
  - 1.4 Traditional classification of propositions
  - 1.5 Four-fold scheme of categorical proposition
  - 1.6 Doctrine of distribution of terms
2. Immediate inference
  - 2.1 Varieties of inference based on opposition rules: Square of opposition
  - 2.2 Education: Conversion and obversion
3. 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
  - 3.5 Dilemma
4. Fallacies incidental to mediate and immediate inference
  - 4.1 Fallacies incident to immediate inference: False opposition, illicit conversion, illicit contraposition, illicit inversion
  - 4.2 Fallacies incident to mediate inference: *Fetitia principii, ignoratia elenchi, non-sequitur or non propter hoc*

#### Section II (Modern Logic)

5. Modern classification of propositions
  - 5.1 Symbolisation of propositions
  - 5.2 Propositional variables and logical constants: Negation, conjunction, disjunction, implication and equivalence
  - 5.3 Basic truth-table of logical connectives
  - 5.4 Decision procedures: Truth-table, shorter truth-table and truth-tree method

## M.A. I - PHILOSOPHY

6. Method of deductive demonstration
  - 6.1 Rules of inference and replacement
  - 6.2 Proof of validity by direct, conditional and indirect proof
  - 6.3 Proof of tautology by conditional and indirect proof
  - 6.4 Proving invalidity of an invalid argument
7. Axiomatic system
  - 7.1 Its nature and characteristics
  - 7.2 Primitive symbols
  - 7.3 Well formed formulas
  - 7.4 Formation and transformation rules and axioms
  - 7.5 Nature of P. M. system
  - 7.6 Proof of first 15 theorems
8. Predicate logic
  - 8.1 Needs for predicate logic
  - 8.2 Symbolisation of singular and general proposition
  - 8.3 Propositional functions and quantifiers
  - 8.4 Rules for quantifications: UI, UG, EI and EG
  - 8.5 Rules for quantifier negation
  - 8.6 Formal proof of validity of arguments involving quantifiers: Direct and conditional proof
  - 8.7 Proving invalidity of invalid arguments involving quantifiers

### Books for reading and reference:

1. Basson, A. H. and O'Connor, D. J., 1993, *Introduction to Symbolic Logic*, 9<sup>th</sup> Impression, Oxford University Press, Calcutta.
2. Carnap, R., *Introduction to Symbolic Logic and its Applications*.
3. Cohen and Nagel, *An Introduction to Logic and Scientific Method*.
4. Copi I. M. and Cohen, Carl, 1995, *Introduction to Logic*, 9<sup>th</sup> Edition, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi
5. Copi, I. M., *Symbolic Logic (relevant sections)* The MacMillan & Co., New York, 1970.
6. Hughes and Londey, *The Elements of Formal Logic*, B.I. Publications, Delhi, 1966
7. Leblan, H., *Introduction to Deductive Logic*.
8. Quine, W. V. O., *Elementary Logic*, Harper Torch books, New York, 1965.
9. Russell, B. and Whitehead, A. N., *Principia Mathematica*, Vol 1 (relevant sections) Cambridge, 1973.
10. Stebbing, L. S., *A Modern Introduction to Logic*.
11. Suppes, P., 1957, *Introduction to Logic*, East and West Press Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
12. Wolf, *Text Book of Logic*.
- १३ डॉ. श्री. र. काकळे व डॉ. लीला गोळे, सुगम आकारिक तर्कशास्त्र, पुणे विद्यार्थी गृह प्रकाशन, १७८६, सदाशिव पेठ, पुणे-३० (विभाग ३ मधील प्रकरणे ७ ते १२)
- १४ तर्कशास्त्र भाग - १ - डॉ. सु. शि. बारलिंगे व डॉ. सो. प्र. फाळे, कॉन्टिनेंटल प्रकाशन, विजयनगर कॉलनी, पुणे - ३०.
१५. तर्कशास्त्र भाग - २
१६. मे. पु. रेगे, आकारिक तर्कशास्त्र, कॉन्टिनेंटल प्रकाशन, पुणे-३०

## M.A. I - PHILOSOPHY

### PH 109: The Study of Classical Texts(Indian Philosophy)

The objective: In this course the students are supposed to study two classical texts: one in Nyaya Vaisesika and the other in the Yoga system. Students are supposed to study the texts along the following philosophical issues.

#### Section I: Tarkasamgraha

- Unit I: The framework of seven padarthas, Dravyas and Gunas: Their definitions and kinds. Samanya guna, Visesa guna, Pakaja and Apakaja, Gunas and Atman.
- Unit II: Causation: Karya, Kaarana, (nature and kinds), karana.
- Unit III: Classification of Buddhi. Classification of Pramana.
- Unit IV: Nature and kinds of Pratyaksha: Upamana, Sabdabodha.
- Unit V: Anumana: Its nature, kinds and fallacies.
- Unit VI: Nature and types (wherever applicable) of karma, Samanya, Visesa, Samavaya, and abhava.

#### Section II: Yogasutra of Patanjali( chapters. II, III-8 with Vyasa bhasya wherever necessary)

- Unit VII: Definition of Yoga, the nature and role of drasta and chitta in Samadhi, chittabhumi and cittavrittis.
- Unit VIII: Means to Samadhi: Ahyasa and Vairagya.; Kinds of Samadhi- Samprajnata and Asamprajnata, Sabija and Nirbija; Isvaraand Isvarapraaidhan; Samapatti, prajna.
- Unit IX: Various ways of attaining purity: tranquility, concentration of mind.
- Unit X: Kriyayoga, the classification of klesas, the analysis of suffering, cessation of suffering and means to the cessation of suffering.
- Unit XI: Eight-fold Yoga: the nature and kinds of Yama and Niyama, Asana, Pranayama and Pratyahara.
- Unit XII: Dharana, Dhyana, and Samadhi: Samyama: Antaranga and Bahiranga of Yoga.

#### Books for references:

1. Tarka-samgraha of Annambhatta: Ed. & Translated by Athalye V. Y. and Bodas M R., BORI, Pune. 1963.
  2. The Science of Yoga: by Taimini I. R. . Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras. 1971.
- ०३ श्रीमद् अलम्बदु विरचित तर्कसंग्रह (भारती अनुवाद व विवेकन) डॉ.सी.नलिनी दाफेकर,  
प्रकाशक श्री.म.म.चाफेकर, ठाणे; पुणे.
- ०४ भारतीय मानसशास्त्र अध्याय सार्थ अंलि सविकरण पातंजल योगदर्शन, कौलहटकर, के.बी.बम्बळे,  
मुंबई, १९९१