

NORTI MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY, JALGAON
Revised Syllabus for M.A. PHILOSOPHY (PART-I)
(with effect from July 1998)

General Instructions for students :

1. There will be two parts: Part I and Part II.
2. Part I and Part II will be taught sequentially.
3. Per part, there will be four courses/papers of the education of one year, out of which two will be compulsory and the remaining two will be optional compulsory and the remaining two will be optional.

COMPULSORY PAPERS

PH-101: Western Philosophy: History & Problems

Objectives :

The objectives of the paper is to acquaint the students with the problems of philosophy in the western tradition and to show how these problems are dealt with in the writings of philosophers upto kant. Thus in section I the concept, method and use of the philosophy will be taught, whereas in section II, selections of reading the works of leading philosophers upto kant in their original form will be taught.

Section-I

(Problems of Philosophy)

1. Concept, Methodology and Branches of philosophy and the Uses of the study of philosophy
2. Epistemological Problems
Knowledge: Nature, Source and Scope
Kind of Knowledge, Necessary and Empirical; Knowledge of the physical world.
Theories of Truth and Skepticism.
3. Ontological problem
Mind and Body, Universal and Particular; cause and effect.
Determination and Freedom; Time and Space
4. Moral and Social Problems
Ethics and Meta-ethics, Society and the state; Justice and Equality
5. Problems of Religion
Meaning of Religion: concepts; The Existence of God.

Section-II

(Problems in the History of Philosophy)

6. Epistemology
Plato: On the nature and types of Knowledge
The Meno and Phaedo
Sextus Empiricus: Skepticism and the postponement of knowledge

Outlines of Pyrrhonism.

Descartes: Clear and distinct knowledge

Meditations

Berkeley: The nature of knowledge: Esse Est Percipi

A Treatise concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge. Section I-33.

Hume: Empiricism and the limits of knowledge.

Inquiry Concerning Human Knowledge.

Kant: Possibility of Synthetic A priori Judgement

Critique of Pure Reason.

7. Ontology

Lucretius: Matter and Space as the Basis of All things.

On the Nature of Things.

Descartes: The Mind as a Thinking Thing

Meditations

Spinoza: On the nature of Substance

Ethics

Berkeley: Consciousness as the True Reality

Dialogues

Hume: The self as Fleeting Perceptions

A Treatise of Human Nature

8. Moral and Social Philosophy

Aristotle: Basing Ethics on Human Nature

Nicomachean Ethics.

Epictetus: Epicurean Ethics

Discourses.

Kant: The Categorical Imperative

The Fundamental Principles of the Metaphysics of Moral

Mill, J.S.: Utilitarian Calculus

What Utilitarianism is?

Aristotle: The Natural Basis of Society

Politics

Aquinas: The moral dimension of law

Treatise on Law

Locke: Natural Rights and Civil Society

Second Treatise on Civil Government

Mill, J.S. The Individual and the limit of state power

On Liberty.

9. Problems of Religion

Saint Anselm: Ontological Arguments

Proslogium

Saint Aquinas: Cosmological Arguments

The Five Ways

Hume: Arguments from Design

Dialogues on Natural Religion

Kant: On whether the proofs of the existence of God possible or not

Critique of Pure Reason.

Books for Reading

Section-I

1. Feldman, R., 1993. Reason and Arguments, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
2. Hare, Anthony, 1965 What Philosophy Is: An Introduction to Contemporary Philosophy, Penguin Books, U.K.
3. Russell, B., 1912, The Problems of Philosophy, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
4. Pap, Arthur and Edwards, Paul, 1957, A Modern Introduction to Philosophy, The Free Press, London
5. Passmore, John, 1957, Hundred Years of Philosophy, Gerald Duckworth London.
6. Ayer, A.J., 1979, The Central Questions of Philosophy, MacMillan, Bombay.

7. Ewing, A.C., 1951. The Fundamental Questions of Philosophy. RKP, London.
8. Nagel, Thomas, What Does it All Mean? Oxford University Press, Oxford.
9. Wilson, John, What Philosophy can Do? MacMillan, London.
10. Scriven, M., 1966. Primary Philosophy McGraw-Hill Inc. The USA.
11. Hook, Sidney, 1967. "Does Philosophy Have a Future". Saturday Review, 50, No. II. pp. 21-23.

SECTION-II

Selections from the primary works in their original forms are prescribed for the reading for Section II. The following anthologies list all the prescribed selections. However, students are advised to read and refer to the original texts of the classics, which are available readily in a good library.

1. Titus, H.H. and Maylea, H.H. (eds.), 1974. The Range of Philosophy: Introductory Readings, East and West Press Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Staupf, S.E. (ed.), 1977, Philosophy: History and Problems, McGraw-Hill Inc., The USA.
3. Ackermann, R. (ed.), 1965, Theories of Knowledge: A Critical Introduction, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., New Delhi.

Further Readings

1. Copleston, F., 1962-67, History of Philosophy, 16 Vols. Double Day and Company, Garden City, N.Y.
2. Russell, B., 1946, History of Western Philosophy, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.
3. O' Conner, O.J., A Critical History of Western Philosophy, MacMillan, U.K.
४. पश्चात्त्य तत्त्वज्ञानाचा इतिहास - खंड १, २ व ३ - डॉ. जी. एन. जोशी,
म. ए. ए. मंडळ, फर्ग्युसन कॉलेज, पुणे-४, संबंधित भाग पहावा.

PH-102: Problems in Indian Philosophy

Objectives

The main objective of the paper is to see whether the students are well acquainted with the main problems presented in various systems of Indian philosophy i.e. Charvaka, Buddhism, Jainism, Nyaya, Vaishesika, Samkhya, Yoga, Mimamsa and Vedanta. The course is divided into two sections:

SECTION-I

1. General Introduction of the various typical problems pertaining to the Non-Vedanta and Vedanta systems of Indian Philosophy with special reference to the purpose and objectives of these systems, i.e. Charvaka, Jainism, Buddhism (Non-Vedanta Systems) and Samkhya, Yoga, Nyaya-Vaishesika, Mimamsa and Vedanta (Vedanta Systems).
2. Logical & Epistemological problems
 - a. Problem about the nature of knowledge: Kinds of human knowledge: Direct and Indirect knowledge (Aparoksha and Paroksha), Proper, improper, yathartha and Ayatha & Relative and Absolute (Sapeksha and Nirapeksha).
 - b. General criteria of the reliability of human-knowledge. Various views about the reliability of knowledge - coherence (avisamvadayatva), Novelty (Anandhigatatva) Uncontradictoriness (Abadhitaviratatva), Serviceability / Applicability (Vyavaharvyayatva)
 - c. Distinction between prama & Aprama.
Determinants of pramatva- i.e., Correspondence (Tatprakashaktva), giving rise to action related with real (Arthakriyakaritva), successful action (Saphalpravritti Jnanatva).
Determinants of Aprama - i.e., samsaya (Doubt) indecision (Viparyaya), Illusion (Bhrama) and Non-discrimination (Aviveka)

- d) Relation between prama, pramana & prameja. Distinction between cognition and certification of pramatva. General nature of pramana as a means of prama, pramanaya and apramanya. (Reliability and Unreliability of knowledge) & means of knowledge. Svatah vs Paratah pramanya (on its own or on the basis of other knowledge).
- e) Relation between prameya (knowable) and pramana (means of knowledge). Whether kinds of prameyas determine kind of pramanas or vice versa. the problem of independence vs reduction of pramanas. cognitive and certificatory role of pramanas.
- f) Different opposing views about the nature and kinds of pratyaksha, Nature and Role of Vyapti - Determiners Constituents (Avayavas) of Anumana - Kinds of Anumana. kinds of Hetvabhasa - Nature and Role of Sabda-pramana.
- g) Theories of Error (Khyativada) - Atmakhyati, Asatkhyati, Akhyati, Anyatakhyati, Anivrachaniya Khyati, Vivekakhyati
- h) General Nature of Vakarthabodha (Comprehension of the meaning of a sentence) and its determiners.
- j) Definition (Laksana) - Its nature, purpose & defects.

Section-II

(3) Metaphysical

- a) Theories of causation- Pratityasamutpada, Arambhvada, Satkaryavada, Asatkaryavada, Parinamvada, Vivartavada, Adhyaropvada/ Akhasavada, Avachedavada, Classification of Karanas - Samavayi, Asamavayi, Nimitta, Sahakari, Nitya, Ipadana, Critical Review of the relation between Karana- Karya - Anyatva (Difference) Ananyatva (Non- Difference)

- b) Nature and Structure of the Real - Different views or Concepts about the Real. Unitary vs Pluralistic (Eka Vs Aneka) Discrete Vs Connected nature of the Real; Account of the Emergence (Utpatti) Change (Vyaya) and Permanence (Nityatva), Continuity (sthit/Sthairya) and Degeneration/ Destruction (Bhanga/Lopa) of the Real. The nature and status of the world (Jagat). The distinction between Sat (Real) Asat (unreal)
- c) The concept of God in Various Vaidika Darshanas. The status of the of Ishwara or God in the Universe and of arguments for the existence of Ishwara. Relation Between Ishwara, Jagat & Jiva.
- d) The meaning of the term Self - Its nature and its different concepts like Ahm (Ego), Sarira (Body), Jiva, Atma, Anatma (Nonself), Pratyaksha (Epistemological Self), Sakshi (Neutral), Relation between Jiva and Karma. The Problem of Transmigration (Punarjanma) Relation of Self With Sthira (Gross), Sukshma (Subtle), Sarira (Body). The problem of Dukha (pain or suffering) and Dukha Nivritti, and its bearing on The Concept of self. The concepts of antahkarana, chaturtaya, chittavritt - ite nirodha and their bearing on the concept of self.
- e) The Nature and Status of Universals - Jati or Samanya.

Books for Reading & Reference

- 1) Chatterjee S.C., The Nyaya Theory of Knowledge, University of Calcutta, 1950.
- 2) David R.R., Problems of Universals in Indian Philosophy, Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi, 1971.
- 3) Kar B.N., Theories of Error in Indian Philosophy, Ajanta Publication, Delhi, 1978
- 4) Dasgupta S.N., History of Indian Philosophy, Relevant Volumes and Chapters. Cambridge University Press, London 1940.
- 5) Datta D.M., Six Ways of Knowledge, University of Calcutta, Calcutta, 1967.

- 6) Some Non-Vedanta Systems of Indian philosophy, Dutta Lakshmi Trust, Pune-2, 1992.
- 7) Buddhist & Jaina Views in Indian Philosophy, Datta Lakshmi trust, Pune-2, 1993.
- 8) Madhavacharya, Sarvadarshan Sangraha, Edited By M.N.Vasudev Shastri Abhyankara, BORI Pune, 1924.
- 9) Vishwanatha. Bhasa pariccheda with Nyaya Sidhanta Muktawali, Translated by Madhavaranda - (Relevant Section), Advaita Ashram, Mayavati, Almora, 1954.
- 10) Hirayanna M., Outlines of Indian Philosophy, George Allen & Unwin, London, 1918.
- 11) Matilal B.K., Perception (Relevant Sections) - Oxford, 1986.
- 12) Barlingay S.S., A Modern Introduction to Indian Logic. (Relevant Chapters), National Publishing House, Delhi, 1969.
- 13) Barlingay S.S., Beliefs, Reason & Reflections. (Relevant Sections), I P Q Publications, Poona, 1974.
- 14) Murti T.R.V., The Central Philosophy of Buddhism (Relevant Sections), George Allen & Unwin, London, 1955.
- 15) Mookerjee, Satkari, The Buddhist Philosophy of Universal Flux, Motilal, Delhi, 1975.
- 16) Jwala Prasad, History of Indian Epistemology, M.M. Delhi, 1956.

OPTIONAL PAPERS

PH-103: Symbolic Logic

Objectives

Logic is a basic discipline which enables us to enrich and encourage our rational power. Students are expected to frame and express logically correct reasoning, for this a systematic study of logic as a basic science of reasoning and inferences is essential at the post graduate level. The objectives of the paper is to enable the students:

- a) To understand fundamental terms, definitions, concepts principles, theories etc. of logic;
- b) To understand modern logic as the study of inference;
- c) To differentiate various forms of statements and arguments;
- d) To apply formal techniques to arguments;
- e) To develop an ability of logical thinking and
- f) To develop interest in logic

Section-I

Propositional logic:

- 1) Propositional variables and logical constants - Negation, Conjunction, Disjunction, Strong and weak implication and logical equivalence, basic truth tables, symbolizing proposition, decision procedures; truth table method, shorter truth table method and truth tree method.
- 2) Nature of deductive proof, deductive demonstration of the validity of arguments - Direct, Conditional and Indirect, proof of tautologies by C. P. and I. P. demonstration of invalidity of arguments.
- 3) Axiomatic system - its nature, primitive symbols, Well formed formulas, Axioms and rules, Characteristics of an Axiomatic system, P. M. system and its first 15 theorems.

Section-II

Predicate logic

- 4) Need for predicate logic-Singular and General propositions - its nature and symbolization Propositional function, Quantifiers, Rules of quantification (preliminary version) - UI, EI, and EG, proof of validity of arguments involving quantifiers, Proving Invalidity of Invalid Arguments.
- 5) Singly and multiply general propositions - its nature & symbolizations, Free and Bound variables, Revised rule of UI, UG, EI and EG. Proof of validity of arguments involving multiply general propositions, proving logical truths involving quantifiers, Rule of quantifier negation.

6) Relational logic.

Nature and types of relational proposition - its symbolization, properties of dyadic relation, proof of validity of relation proof of validity of relational arguments, Relational enthymeme - proving validity of enthymic arguments, Principle of identity, Definite Descriptions.

Books for reading and references

- 1) Symbolic Logic, I.M. Copi and Carl Cohen, 7th edition Macmillan publishing company 806, Third Avenue New York-10022 (Chapters 1 to 6 concerning with propositional Logic, Qualificational Logic and Relational Logic to be Studied)
- 2) Introduction to Logic I.M. Copi and Carl Cohen, 9th edition, Prentice Hall of India, Private Limited New Delhi - 110 020, (Chapters 8 to 10 on Propositional and Qualificational Logic to be Studied only).
- 3) The Elements of Formal Logic, G. E. Hughes and D.G. Longley, B.I. Publications, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. (Chapter No. 8,9,11,12,14,15,16,17,18, and 19 to be Studied)
- 4) सगुण आकारिक तर्कशास्त्र - डॉ. श्री. र. कावडे व डॉ. लीला द. गोळे, पुणे विद्यार्थी ग्रह प्रकाशन, १७८६, सदाशिव पेठ, पुणे-३०, [विभाग तीन मधील प्रकरणे ७ ते १३ पहावीत]
- 5) तर्कशास्त्र भाग-१, - डॉ. ज. शि. धारलिंगे व डॉ. मो. प्र. मराठे, कॉन्टिनेंटल प्रकाशन, विजयानगर कॉलनी, पुणे-३० [प्रकरण क्र. ४, ५, ८, ९, १०, ११, १२ व १४ अभ्यासाची].
- 6) तर्कशास्त्र भाग-२ - डॉ. ज. शि. धारलिंगे व डॉ. मो. प्र. मराठे, कॉन्टिनेंटल प्रकाशन, विजयानगर कॉलनी, पुणे-३०, [प्रकरण क्र. १, २, ३, ७, ८, ११ व १२ अभ्यासाची].
- 7) आकारिक तर्कशास्त्र - डॉ. ए. ए. रेगे, कॉन्टिनेंटल प्रकाशन, पुणे-३०. [प्रकरणे-१, २, ३, ४ व ७ पहावीत].

PH-104: Western Theory of Knowledge

Objectives:

The paper intends to discuss the epistemological problems from the skeptical point view. Though we are not interested in the historical treatment of the problem at hand still in Section-I, traditional approach to the problems has been presented. Whereas Section-II discusses the contemporary approach to the problem.

Section-I

(Traditional Epistemology)

1. Propositional knowledge: True Justified Beliefs
2. Kind and Nature of knowledge:
A priori and A posteriori knowledge; Analytic and Synthetic; Necessary and Contingent knowledge of oneself and others.
3. Gettier's Paradox
4. Scepticism: Scepticism about external world, past, future, self
Induction.
5. Answer to scepticism: Rationalism
6. Answer to scepticism: Empiricism
7. Answer to scepticism: Foundationalism, Phenomenalism, Sense-data.

Section-II

(Contemporary Epistemology)

8. Epistemology and Scientific Method
9. Naturalization of Epistemology (Quine)
10. Genetic Epistemology (Piaget)
11. Social Epistemology (Fuller)
12. The End/Death of Epistemology.

Books for Reading

Section-I

1. Musgrave, Alan. 1993, Common sense, Science and Skepticism: Historical Introduction to the Theory of knowledge, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge (For items 1,3,4,5,6,7 of Section-I).
2. Sorrell, Tom. 1991, Knowledge, The Open University Press, U.K. (For items 1,3 of Section I)
3. Chisholm R. 3rd Ed., 1992, Theory of Knowledge. Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi. (For items 1,2,7 of Section-I)
4. Gettier, E. 1963, "Is justified True Belief Knowledge?", Analysis, 23 pp. 21-23. (for item 3, Section-I)

5. Hookway, C., 1992, Scepticism, Routledge, London (For items 4,5,6,7 Section-I).

Section-II

1. Clark, P.M., Stannard Russell, Coley, N.G. and Fauvel, J., 1981, Modern Physics and the Problem of Knowledge, The Open University Press, U.K. (for item 1, Section II)
2. Quine, W.V.O. 1969, 'Epistemology Naturalized', in his Ontological Relativity and Other Essays, Columbia University Press, New York, (for item 10)
3. Kitchner R.F., 1985, Piaget's Theory of Knowledge: Genetic Epistemology and Scientific Reason, Yale University Press, New Haven, (for item 11).
4. Fuller, S., 1988, Social Epistemology, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, The USA. (for item 11, Section-II)
5. Rorty, R. 1979, Philosophy and the Mirror of Nature, Princeton University Press, Princeton (for item 12, Section II).

Further Reading

1. Konblith, H., (ed.) 1985, Naturalizing Epistemology, MIT Press, Cambridge, M.A.
2. Russell, B., 1984, Human Knowledge: Its scope and limits, Allen and Unwin, London.
3. Pappas, G and Swain, M. (ed.), 1978, Essays on Knowledge and Justification, Cornell University Press, London.
4. Feyerabend, P., 1975, Against Method: Outline of an Anarchist Theory of Knowledge, New left Books, London.
5. Hill T.E., 1961, Contemporary Theory of Knowledge, Macmillan, New York.
6. Cornman, James, W., 1980, Skepticism, Justification and Explanation, D. Reidel, Dordrecht.
7. Woozley, A D., 1969, Theory of Knowledge Hutchinson & Co. London.
8. Williams, M., 1998, "Epistemological Realism and the Basis of Scepticism". Mind, Vol. XCVIII, pp.445-439.

9. Ayer, A.J. 1956. The Problem of Knowledge. MacMillan, London.
10. Ackerman, R. 1965. Theories of Knowledge: A Critical Introduction. Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co. Ltd. Bombay.
11. Williams, H. 1992. Unnatural Doubts. Blackwell, Oxford.
12. Lehrer, F. 1990. Theory of Knowledge. Westview, San-Francisco.
13. Goldman, A.I. 1979. "What is Justified Belief" in H. Hornblith's Naturalizing Epistemology.

PB-105: Indian Renaissance

Objectives

The objectives of the paper are :

1. To enable students various approaches to the study of modern Indian history.
2. To analyze the concepts of Indian and Western traditions;
3. To get acquaintance with the conceptual study of the history and ideas of the Indian renaissance;
4. To introduce various problems posed by Technology, Environmental Ethics, International Politics and social tensions;
5. To compare Indian culture and traditions with Western traditions and
6. To formulate conceptual framework of the models presented by Pandit Nehru, Gandhi and M.N. Roy.

Indian Renaissance

Section-I

1. a) Various approaches to the study of modern Indian History: The Imperialist, the Nationalist and the Marxist approaches, a conceptual study of the history and ideas in the Indian renaissance from Raja Ram Mohan Roy onwards. The contexts of colonial British rule, freedom movement and Nation Building.

- b) A brief account of Modern European History relevant to the understanding of concepts like Renaissance, Reformation, New Awakening, Enlightenment, Revival, Revolution and analysis of these concepts. A brief account of Modern Western Intellectual Tradition.
- c) Challenges posed by the British role and the Western culture before India at various stages. Indian responses to the Challenges.
2. An interpretative, comparative and critical analysis of the nature and growth of Liberalism and Humanism in India as illustrated by the leading thinkers and movements of the period with reference to the Religious, Social, Educational, Economic, Political and Cultural aspects.
3. An interpretative, comparative and critical analysis of the nature and growth of Nationalism and Political Consciousness with varying perspectives as illustrated by the leading thinkers and movements of the period with reference to Democracy, Secularism, Socialism and Ideological strategies.

Section-II

4. A critical study of the self-understanding and transformation of the Indian tradition in its relationship with Western Culture and Modernity in the form of East-West Encounter and Dialogue being carried on by Indian thinkers from Raja Rammohan Roy to Manavendranath Roy. Emergence of different perspectives on Indian's modernization in relation to its traditional beliefs, values and institutions.
5. The post-independence period: Critical analysis of models of transformation. The problem of India's development and transformation. Conceptual framework of the model of Nehru's Democratic socialism. Alternative models: The sarvodaya model of Gandhiji, The radical Humanist model of A.N. Roy. Revivalist and revolutionary perspectives on India's transformation. Constitutional development in India.

6. The problem and need of Second Renaissance in India, problems posed by Technology, Environmental Ethics, International Politics and Social Tensions. A conceptual re-formulation of the "Indian identity" in the changed context of Man-Nature-Society Relationship.

Books for reading and references

1. Bishop D.H. (ed.), Thinkers of the Indian Renaissance, Wiley Eastern 1982.
2. Vyas K.D. Social Renaissance in India, Vora Bombay, 1957.
3. Panthan T. and Devsoti K.L. (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India, Sage New Delhi 1986.
4. Ganguli B.J., India Economic Thought: Nineteenth Century Perspectives, Tata Mc Graw Hill, 1977.
5. Desai A.R., Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Popular, 1966.
6. Desai A.R., Recent Trends in Indian Nationalism, Popular 1973.
7. Heimsath C.R., Indian Nationalism and Hindu Social Reform, Princeton, 1967.
8. Rao M.V. Krishna, The Growth of Indian Liberalism in the 19th Century, Mysore, 1951.
9. Joshi V.C. (ed.), Ram Mohan Roy and the Process of Modernization in India, Vikas Delhi, 1975.
10. Sri Avrobindo, Indian Renaissance Pondichary, 1951.
11. Chandra Bipan, Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India, Orient Longmans, 1979.
12. Radhakrishnan S., East and West, George Allen, 1955.
13. Sri Avrobindo, Formations of Indian Culture, Pondichary, 1951.
14. Ganguli S.R., Tradition, Modernity and Development, A Study in Contemporary Indian Society, MacMillan, 1977.
15. Kamet A.K., Essays on Social Change in India, Smoaiya Bombay, 1983.
16. Nehru Jawaharlal, Discovery of India, Bigner Press, 1947.
17. Nehru Jawaharlal, India and the World, George Allen and Unwin.

18. Kopf David, British Orientalism and Bangal Renaissance, Berkeley, 1969.
19. De Barry, Sources of Indian Tradition, OUP, 1958.
20. Pyarelal, Towards New Horizons, Nav Jivan, 1948.
21. Shah A.B. and Rao, C.L.M. (eds), Tradition and Modernity in India, 1965.
22. Sayer M., When a Great Tradition Modernizes Praeger, 1972.
23. Majumdar R.C., History and Culture of the Indian People, Bombay, 1965.
24. Parekha, Bhikhu and Pantham Thomas (eds), Political Discourse: Explorations in Indian and Western Political Thought, Sage New Delhi, 1987.
25. Dr. B.R. Joshi, Indian Constitution: A Philosophical Critique. First edition, 1995.
२६. भारतीय मनशास्त्र : शोध व बोध - डॉ. बी. आर. जोशी, पुस्तक प्रकाशन, पुणे-३०. प्रथमावृत्ती, PH-105: Philosophy of Mind

Objectives

The objective of the paper is to acquaint the students with the major philosophical problems in mind in a thematic manner without favouring any particular theory. Though it intends to be an introductory level course, it encourages students to undertake further reading in the subject independently. Section I presents the traditional approach and Section-II presents the cognitive approach to the study of mind.

Section-I

1. Concepts of mind, soul, and Consciousness.
2. Mind-Body Relationship:
Materialism, Idealism, Dualism, Epiphenomenalism, Behaviorism.
3. Computer as the metaphor of Mind:
Turing Test, and Chinese Room Argument.
4. Personal Identity: Who Am I?
5. Death, Reincarnation and Disembodied Mind
6. Others mind: Who are they?
7. Mental terms and their Meaning: How do I/We describe myself/others?
8. Private language and Mind-Skepticism

Section-II

9. Cognitive Science Approach to Mind
10. What is Cognitive Science?
11. Cognitive Psychology and mind
12. Neurobiology and Mind
13. Artificial Intelligences and Mind
14. Philosophy of Mind's Science of Mind.

Books for Reading

Section-I

1. Shaffer, J., 1965 (2nd ed.), The Philosophy of Mind, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi. (for concept of Mind, consciousness) pp. 1-74.
2. Heffling, O. 1966 Body and Mind, The Open University Press, U.K (for Mind-Body Relationship).
3. Penrose, R. 1985, Emperors' New Mind, Oxford Univ. Press, Oxford Chapter-1. (for computer as the model of Mind.)
4. Vesey, G., 1980, Personal Identity, The Open University Press, U.K (for Personal Identif.; Disembodied Mind, Death).
5. Vesey, G., 1980, Others Mind, The Open University Press, U.K (for Others Mind, Mental Meaning, Private Arguments).
6. Wittgenstein L., 1953 Philosophical Investigation, Blackwell, Oxford Section 24-315. (for Private-Language Argument and Mind-scepticism).

Section-II

For this section, selected portion of Howard Gardner's The Mind's New Science (Basic Book, New York, 1985), has been prescribed as the text-book. The selected chapter are:

Part I : The Cognitive Revolution, PP. 3-45.

Part II: Chapter 1: Psychology, PP. 89-137.

Chapter 2: Artificial Intelligence, pp 138-180.

Chapter 3: Neuroscience, pp. 260-289.

Part III: Chapter 4 Conclusion pp. 381-392.

Further Readings

1. Armstrong, David M., 1962, Bodily Sensations, Humanities Press, New York.
2. Gilbert Ryle, 1949, The Concept of Mind, Penguin.
3. Borst C.V. (ed.), 1970 The Mind-Brain Identity Theory, Macmillan
4. Malcolm N., 1971, Problem of Mind, Harper and Row
5. Flew A. (ed.), 1964, Body, Mind and Death, Macmillan
6. Wisdom J., 1965, Other: Mind, Basil Blackwell.
7. Ducasse C.S., 1961, The Belief in a Life After Death, Charles C. Thomas Publishers, Springfield, Illinois.
8. Lewis H.D., 1970, Blissive Mind, Allen and Unwin, London.
9. Partit D., 1971, "Personal Identity", Philosophical Review, Vol. 80.
10. Shoemaker S., 1963, Self Knowledge and Self-Identity, Cornell University Press.
11. Armstrong L., 1968, A Materialist Theory of Mind, Rutledge and Kegan Paul, London.
12. Hofstadter D.R. and Dennett, D.C. (eds.), 1981, The Mind's I, Basic Book Inc.

PH-107: Aristotle

Objectives:

The objective of this paper is to acquaint students with the epistemological, Logical, Metaphysical and ethical views of Aristotle. Students are supposed to read and refer to the original writings of Aristotle. The paper is divided into two sections Section I will deal the major writings by Aristotle; where as Section II will deal with commentaries on Aristotle by different writers.

Section-I

(Writing by Aristotle)

1. Logic and Epistemology
 - a. Categories
 - b. Plato's Dialectics and Aristotle's Criticism of it.
 - c. Logic as the science of Sciences.
2. Physics and Metaphysics
 - a. Four Essential Earthly Principals
 - b. God: Immoved Mover
 - c. Substance
3. Moral Philosophy
Nicomachean Ethics (Book No. 1, 2 & 3).

Section-II

(Writings of Aristotle)

4. Commentaries on Aristotle's Logic and Epistemology
5. Commentaries on Aristotle's Physics and Metaphysics
6. Commentaries on Aristotle's Ethics.

Books for Readings

Section -I

The following writings by Aristotle are referred as the text books for Section-I

Categories

Priori Analytic and Posterior Analytics.

Physics (Books II, III and IV only).

Metaphysics.

There are many standard translation of Aristotle works and readily available in any library. The Marathi translation of Aristotle is written by Prof. G.V. Tulpule which may also be referred to.

McKeon, P. (ed.), 1941. The Basis works of Aristotle. Random House New York.

Section-II

The following books are referred as the text on the writings of Aristotle

1. Moravcsik J.M.E. (Ed.), 1968, Aristotle: A collection of Critical Essays, Macmillan, London.
2. Barnes, J., Schofield, M. and Sorabji, R. (eds.), 1975, Articles on Aristotle, Vol. I & II, Duckworth.
3. Ackrill J.L., 1974, Aristotle: The Philosopher, Oxford.

PH-108: Jñanesvara

Objectives

To critically study the philosophy of Jñanesvara with the help of his chief works Jñanesvari, Amritanubhava, Changadeva Pasasti and to know his theory of Childivilas.

Section-I

1. The formative years of Jñanesvara - Socio-political and religious conditions of Maharashtra during the period of Jñanesvara. Works of Jñanesvara - Jñanesvari, Amritanubhava, Changadeva Pasasti, Haripatha, Manau and Abhaugas.
2. Theory of knowledge - Nature and origin of knowledge, Limitations of pramanas; Dristisristivad, Refutation of Ajnana. Relation between vidya and Avidya.
3. Theory of Reality - Nature of Brahman or Atman; Siva and Sakti or Purusa and Prakriti; the conception of Sat, Chit and Ananda and other characteristics of Brahman.
4. Nature of Jiva- Ekaivatava: doctrine of transmigration, personal and impersonal immortality.

Section-II

5. Nature of the world - Refutation on Mayavada, the world as the expression of Divine Love and Joy (Childivilas).

6. The notion of God and God-realization or Bhakti - Jannesvara's conception of Bhakti - difference between his conception of Bhakti and other kinds of Bhakti such as Bhagvadgita, Bhagwata, Shandilya Sutra, Nisad bhakti Sutra and Bhakti Mimamsa Sutras.
7. Ethical teachings: 'The seductive power of the senses, catalogue of virtues and vices (Sauri sampatti and Asuri Sampatti)'.
8. Comparative study of Jannesvara and spinoza

Text books

1. Jannesvari
2. Anritanubhava
3. Chhangadeva Parashti

Books for Reference

1. Bhairat E.P., The Philosophy of Jnanadeva, Popular Prakashan, Second edition, 1961, or special Edition on the occasion of World Philosophers Meet a June from 24th to 30th November 1996.
2. Ramade R.D., Pathway to God in Marathi Literature, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay 1961 (relevant portion only)
3. Taighatti S.R., Chhangadeva Parashti, Maharashtra Institute of Technology, Pune, 1961
4. वैश्वेदेव एम.डी. - ज्ञानेश्वरांचे तत्त्वज्ञान, के.पी.टवडे, मुंबई, १९४१.
5. देशमुख एम. जी. - ज्ञानेश्वर दर्शन, वाङ्मययोजक मंडळ, अहमदनगर, १९३४.
6. दांडेकर एम.व्ही. [संशोधित] - साधे ज्ञानेश्वरी, प्रसाद प्रकाशन, पुणे, १९५८ [एक प्रस्तावना].
7. कांदीकर व्ही.आर. - ज्ञानेश्वरांचा आत्मसंवाद - अनुभवाभूत एक दर्शन, कॉन्टीनेंटल, पुणे, १९८५.
8. गोखले प्रदीप प्र. - ज्ञानेश्वरांचे अनुभवाभूतातील तत्त्वज्ञान, आमोद ग्रंथसेवा, अंभोनेर, १९८५.
9. जोशी जी.आर. - अनुभवाभूत भाषाकोश, भाषात बुध्द आणि अन्य प्रज्ञावंत, प्रकाशक प्रा.मरे. मंग्यरेखा जोशी, विधा वर्धनी हो.सो. सि. १९९६. [एक प्रकरण २, अनुभवाभूतातील तत्त्वज्ञान].
10. कुलकर्णी प्रसाद - ज्ञानेश्वरी तत्त्वज्ञान.
11. डॉ. ग. वा. जोशी - भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानाचा बृहद इतिहास, खंड, ६, सुभद्रा सारस्वत, पुणे, १९९५.

PH-109: J. Krishnamurti

Objectives :

To introduce the students the teaching of J. Krishnamurti and to understand his approach to the problems of our life.

Section-I

1. J. Krishnamurti: The formative years, a man in revolt.
2. Present state of the world: The world as beset by fragmentation, divisiveness, conflict and sorrow.
3. The self: Hindrances to self-knowledge, Knowledge, memory, through and time.
4. Conditioning: Image, prejudice, conformity, authority, self-identification.
5. Relationship in Individuals, Society and Nature: One's relation oneself, to others and to nature.

Section-II

6. Freedom from the Known: Awareness, sensitivity, insight and intelligence.
7. Art of Living: Freedom from fear, violence, anger and pursuit of pleasure. Living and dying from moment to moment.
8. Good and Evil, right action.
9. Beauty, creativity, love and compassion.
10. Inner revolution.

Books for Study

1. Mary Lutyens, The Years of Awakening
2. J. Krishnamurti, Freedom from the Known, Ed. by Mary Lutyens, B.I. Publications, 54, Jangpeth, New Delhi 110 001, First Indian Edition 1969.
3. J. Krishnamurti, The Awakening of Intelligence.
4. J. Krishnamurti, The First and Last Freedom, Victor Gollancz Ltd, London, Seventh Impression, 1958 (Relevant Chapters only).

5. Dhooeshwarkar A.D. (Krishnamurti and the Texture of Reality. Chetana (P) Ltd. Bombay-1.

Books for Reference

1. J. Krishnamurti, The flight of the Eagle. Krishnamurti. Foundation of India, Madras - 600 018 1982.
2. J. Krishnamurti. Commentaries on Living. Series I and II. ed. Y.D. Raja. Gopal. Victor Gollancz Ltd. London, 1959.
3. J. Krishnamurti, Beyond Violence.
4. J. Krishnamurti. Education and the significance of Life. Krishnamurti Foundation of India (Intern), 1994.
5. Pupal Jayakar, J. (Krishnamurti) - A Biography.
6. Shrangy Dr. K.E., Philosophy of J. Krishnamurti: A systematic study.

Books in Marati

1. जे. कृष्णमूर्ती - ज्ञानावतून मुक्ती, भाषांतर - दिवाकर धैसास, कृष्णमूर्ती फाऊंडेशन ऑफ इंडिया, बांबे सेंटर, द्वितीय आवृत्ती, १९८७.
2. जे. कृष्णमूर्ती - प्रथम अर्धातू अंतिम मुक्ती, भाषांतर मंडळ, पु. ज. देशमुंडे, ग. य. दीक्षित, दिवाकर धैसास, कृष्णमूर्ती फाऊंडेशन ऑफ इंडिया, बांबे सेंटर, मुंबई.
3. आधुनिक भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान - संपा. डॉ. डी. वि. इनसमदार, डॉ. मेरे. स. गोसावी, भारतीय प्रोफेसर हरी दीक्षित यांच्या जे. कृष्णमूर्तीवरील लेख - पान. नं. २२३ ते ३०६, बोली एज्युकेशन सो. , नाशिक.
4. डॉ. वी. आर. गोशी, अनुत्तर भिषकको ज्ञानान बुध्द आणि अन्य प्रज्ञावंत यातीत जे कृष्णमूर्ती-वरील लेख, प्रकाशक सौ. भाग्यरेखा गोशी, विद्या वर्धनी ही. सो., पुणे.
5. डॉ. य. नर. जोशी - जे. कृष्णमूर्तीची जीवमूढटी, मॅसेट्टीक प्रकाशन, १९९६.

PH-110: Philosophy of Law

Objectives

To understand the Philosophy behind the concept of Law and legal system. Also to know the history of the Philosophy of Law.

Section-I

1. Nature and subject matter of Philosophy of Law. Relation between philosophy of Law and Jurisprudence.
2. The nature of law - views of (a) Plato and Aristotle (b) Bacon, Hobbes, Locke and Bentham. (c) Spinoza and Kant (d) Hegel and Marx.
3. Law, authority and legitimacy
4. Justice, law and order.

Section-II

5. The concept of a legal system - The structure of a legal system: the legal system as a system of law - formal requirements of a legal system; the legal system as a system of norms - the normative requirements of a legal system.
6. Theories of legal system - Austin, Kelson and Hart.
7. Moral attitudes to the law - the obligation to obey the law; respect for law. A right to dissent - civil disobedience.
8. Philosophical presuppositions of the modern Indian Legal System.

Books for Reading and Reference

1. Cairns H., Legal Philosophy from Plato to Hegel, The Johns Hopkins
2. Joachim Friedrich Carl, The Philosophy of Law, in Historical Perspective, the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1963.
3. Dworkin R.M. (ed.), The Philosophy of Law, Oxford 1977, (Ch. I and II only).
4. Raz Joseph, The Concept of a Legal System, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1970.
5. Harris J.W., Law and Legal Science: An Inquiry into the concepts of Legal Rule and Legal System, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1979.

6. Harris J.W. The Authority of Law: Essays on Law and Morality, Clarendon Press, Oxford 1979.
7. Hart H.L.A., The Concept of Law, Clarendon Press, Oxford 1966.
8. Rawls Hans, General Theory of Law and State, Russell and Russell, New York 1961
9. Singh, Chhatrapti, Law from Anarchy to Utopia, Oxford, Delhi, 1985.
10. Austin Greenville, Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1966 (Relevant Part only).
11. Joshi E.L., Indian Constitution: A Philosophical Critique, Publisher Bhagyarekha Joshi, Vidya Wardhini Society, Dhule, 1995 (Chapter I only).

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