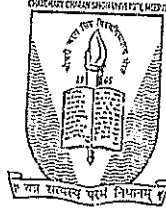




श्रीधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ



2008-09 एवं आगे के वर्षों के लिये

संशोधित पाठ्यक्रम

बी०ए० I, II, III - बी०ए० I, II, III - दर्शनशास्त्र
एम०ए० I, II - एम०ए० I, II - दर्शनशास्त्र

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के निर्देशानुसार
एवं पाठ्यचर्या के आधार पर तैयार किया गया पाठ्यक्रम

जुलाई 2008

M.A. (PHILOSOPHY)

There will be ten papers in all. Five papers are to be taught in M.A.I and five papers including viva-voce are to be taught in M.A. II, viva-voce will be the fifth paper in M.A. II. Each paper will be of 100 marks.

M.A. PREVIOUS**COURSE (I): ETHICS (Indian and Western)****PART I – INDIAN ETHICS**

4994 (G-145)

- 1) Four purusharthas; Human values.
- 2) Dharma : Meaning, Nature and types, the views of Manu, Prashastapada and Mimansa.
- 3) The law of karma : Nyaya, Mimansa, Buddhist views.
- 4) Ethics of Bhagwadgita : karamayoga, swadharna, lokasangraha
- 5) Contrast between Jnana and Karma in Advaita Vedanta and Mimansa.

Part – II – Western Ethics.**Ethical theories :-**

1. Hedonism and its kinds.
2. Utilitarianism - Bentham, Mill, Sidgwick.
3. Perfectionism - Aristotle, T. H. Green and Bradley
4. Rationalism of Kant - The categorical imperative
5. Virtue theory of Aristotle.

Meta-ethics

6. The definition, problems and major doctrines of meta-ethics.
7. Intuitionism - G.E. Moore & W.D. Ross
8. Emotivism - A.J. Ayer & C.L. Stevenson
9. Prescriptivism - R. M. Hare.

SUGGESTED READINGS:-

1. S Dasgupta - Development of Moral Philosophy in India.
2. P Foot (Ed.) - Theories of Ethics
3. Sellars and Hospers (Ed) - Reading Ethical Theories.

4. Louis Pojman (Ed.) - Ethical Theory : Classical and Contemporar Readings.
5. वेदप्रकाश वर्मा : अधि-नीतिशास्त्र के मुख्य सिद्धान्त
- 6- दिवाकर पाठक : भारतीय नीतिशास्त्र
7. संगमलाल पाण्डे : नीतिशास्त्र का सर्वेक्षण

COURSE II : INDIAN PHILOSOPHY (EPISTEMOLOGY & METAPHYSICS)

499

PART – I EPISTEMOLOGY (INDIAN)

1. Nature Of Prama And Aprama
2. The debate about validity, svatahpramanyavada, paratahpramanyava reference to Nyaya and Mimansa.
3. A brief study of pramanas pratyaksa, anumana, sabda, upamana, arthi anupalabdhi with reference to Buddhism, Mimansa & Vedanta.
4. Khyativada Theories about invalid perceptual cognition akhyati, anyathakhyati, viparitakt atmakhyati, asatkhyati, anirvacaniyakt satkhyati & sadasatkhyati.

PART II – METAPHYSICS (INDIAN)

1. Atman (Soul) : Jaina, Nyaya, Sankhya, Adv Vishishtadvaita theories
2. Ishwara (God) : Nyaya, Yoga, Advaita, Vishishtadvaita
3. Jagat (World) : Sankhya, Vaisheshika, Advaita, Vishishtadv
4. Causation : Buddhism, Nyaya, Sankhya, Adv Vishishtadvaita.
5. Universals : Buddhism, Nyaya, Mimansa.

SUGGESTED READINGS:-

- 1 Debabrata Sen : The Concept of Knowledge
- 2 Swami Satprakashananda : Methods of Knowledge
- 3 D.M. Datta : The Six Ways of Knowing
- 4 Satishchandra Chatterjee : The Nyaya Theory of knowledge
- 5 Stephen H. Phillips : Classical Indian Metaphysics
- 6 Jadunath Sinha : Indian Realism
- 7 S. Radhakrishnan : Indian Philosophy, Vols I & II
- 8 M. Hiriyanna : Outlines of Indian Philosophy
- 9 C.D. Sharma : A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy
- 10 Datta & Chatterjee : Introduction to Indian Philosophy
- 11 S. N. Dasgupta : A History of Indian Philosophy, Vol. I to V
- 12 चक्रधर विजल्वान : भारतीय न्यायशास्त्र
- 13 महेश भारतीय : भारतीय दर्शन की प्रमुख समस्याएँ
- 14 चन्द्रधर शर्मा : भारतीय दर्शन का आलोचनात्मक सर्वेक्षण
- 15 एच. राधाकृष्णन : भारतीय दर्शन, भाग 1 एवं 2
- 16 एन. के. देवराज : भारतीय दर्शन
- 17 उमेश मिश्र : भारतीय दर्शन

COURSE III : WESTERN PHILOSOPHY
PART - I EPISTEMOLOGY (WESTERN)

1. The nature and concerns of Epistemology.
2. Sources of knowledge.
3. Scepticism and the possibility of knowledge.
4. Nature and definition of knowledge; belief and knowledge.
5. Gettier problem and responses to it.

4996 (6-147)

6. Theories of truth : Correspondence, Coherence, and Pragmatic theory
7. Apriori knowledge; analytic and synthetic; necessary and contingent, synthetic apriori .
8. Limits of knowledge.

PART-II METAPHYSICS (WESTERN)

1. Metaphysics : Possibility, scope and concerns.
2. Appearance and Reality.
3. Substance : Aristotle's account; substance and properties; kinds and activity : The debate between rationalism and empiricism.
4. Causation : Aristotle, Hume, Kant, Mill.
- 5(i) Space : nature and dimensions; theories; absolute and relational; appearance or reality
- (ii) Time : nature and direction; passage of time; theories: absolute and relational; appearance or reality.
6. Universals and particulars : Nominalism, conceptualism, realism: classical and contemporary.
7. Mind and Body : Dualism and materialism; contemporary debates.
8. Self-knowledge and self-identity: memory criterion; body criterion, the primitiveness of the concept of the person.

SUGGESTED READINGS:-

1. Lehrer : Knowledge
2. R. M. Chisholm : Theory of Knowledge (3rd ed.)
3. A. J. Ayer : The Problem of Knowledge.
4. A. C. Danto : Analytical Philosophy of Knowledge
5. J. Hintikka : Knowledge and Belief
6. B. Russell : Human Knowledge: Its Scope and Limits
7. N. Rescher : Coherence Theory of Truth

- 8 J. L. Pollock : Knowledge and Justification
 9 Hamlyn : Theory of Knowledge
 10 A Stroll (Ed.) : Epistemology: New Essays in the Theory of Knowledge
 11 P. F. Strawson : Skepticism and Naturalism: Some Varieties
 12. P. Unger : Ignorance: A case for Skepticism.
 13. N. Malcolm : Knowledge and Certainty
 14 S. Bhattacharya : Doubt, Belief and Knowledge.
 15. D. P. Chattopadhyaya : " Induction, Probability and Skepticism.
 16. R. L. Martin (Ed.) : Recent Essays on Truth and the Liar Paradox.
 17. Wittgenstein : On Certainty
 18. F. H. Bradley : Appearance and Reality.
 19. Richard Taylor : Metaphysics
 20. Sosa & Tooley(eds) : Causation
 21. Richard Swinburne : Space and Time
 22. M.Macbeath&others(eds) : The Philosophy of Time
 23. David Wiggins : Sameness and Substance
 24. P. M. Churchland : Matter and Consciousness
 25. D.C. Dennett : Consciousness Explained
 26. David Hales(ed) : Metaphysics : Contemporary Readings
 27 केशरनाथ तिवारी : तत्वमीमांसा और ज्ञानमीमांसा
 28 हरिशंकर उपाध्याय : ज्ञानमीमांसा के मूल प्रश्न

COURSE IV : SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

1. Social philosophy : Meaning and Significance. 4997 (G-248)
 2. The Human Nature : Individual and Society, state and nation.
 3. Social Institutions : Marriage and Family
 4. War and Peace
 5. Tradition, Change and Modernity with special reference to Indian Social Institutions.

6. Social Morality : Rights and Duties including Human Rights, Moral Virtues, with special reference to international relations.
 7. Contemporary social philosophies with special reference to Gandhi, Marx and Sri Aurobindo.
 8. Role of violence in shaping social structure and values.
 9. Political ideologies-constitutionalism, democracy, socialism, fascism, theocracy, communism, anarchism, gender equality, secularism, philosophy of ecology.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. J. S. Mackenzie : Social Philosophy
 2. B. Russell : Principles of Social Reconstruction.
 3. V. P. Verma : Modern Indian Political thought
 4. J. P. Sood : Modern Political thought, Vol. IV
 5. K. G. Mashruwalla : Gandhi and Marx.
 6. शिवमानु सिंह : समाज दर्शन
 7- रामजी सिंह : समाज दर्शन के मूल तत्व

COURSE V : MODERN INDIAN THOUGHT 4998 (G-2)

1. SWAMI VIVEKANANDA: The Absolute and God, the arguments to prove the existence of God, . The nature of God, world, maya and man, salvation and its means (the various Yogas), the universal religion, the practical Vedanta.
 2. SRI AUROBINDO: Reality as sat-cit-ananda, the nature of world and maya, involution and evolution, mind and supermind, integral yoga.
 3. RABINDRA NATH TAGORE : The nature of God, world, maya and man, religion of man, Humanism.
 4. M.K. GANDHI :- God and truth, non-violence, satyagraha, swaraj, sarvodaya and ideal state. :
 5. K.C.BHATTACHARYA:- Concept of philosophy, negation, subject as freedom, concept of the Absolute
 6. SARVAPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN:- God and the Absolute, nature of spirit and world, religious experience sense experience, intellect and intuition.
 7. MOHAMMED IOBAL:- Intuition. God. Self. nature of world.

8. M. N. ROY :- Materialism, and humanism.

SUGGESTED READINGS:-

1. T.M.P. Mahadevan & C.V. Saroja : Contemporary Indian Philosophy.
2. B.K. Lal : Contemporary Indian Philosophy.
3. Binay Gopal Ray : Contemporary Indian Philosophy
4. V.S. Naravane : Modern Indian Thought
5. Swami Vivekananda : Practical Vedanta
6. Sri Aurobindo : Integral Yoga
7. M. Iqbal : Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam.
8. S. Sinha : Iqbal the Poet and His Message.
9. R.N. Tagore : Religion of Man
10. K.C. Bhattacharya : Studies in Philosophy.
11. S. Radhakrishnan : An Idealist View of Life.
12. Mahatma Gandhi : Hind Swaraj
13. Prabhu : The Mind of the Mahatma
14. D.P. Chattopadhyaya : Sri Aurobindo and Karl Marx : Integral Sociology and Dialectical Sociology.
15. Bhikhu Parekh : Gandhi's Political Philosophy.
16. बसन्त कुमार लाल : समकालीन भारतीय दर्शन ,
17. सम्पादक-लक्ष्मी सक्सेना, सभाजीत मिश्र, शिवानन्द शर्मा : समकालीन भारतीय दर्शन

M.A. FINAL (PHILOSOPHY)

Course VI : CONTEMPORARY WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

1. IDEALISM : F.H. Bradley's criticism of materialism, Appearance and the general nature of Reality, Absolute Idealism.
2. PRAGMATISM : Radical Empiricism of William James, Doctrine of Truth.

3. REALISM & NEO-REALISM : General characteristics of Realism, G.E. Moore's refutation of Idealism, defence of common sense.
4. CRITICAL REALISM: Refutation of Neo-Realism, general characteristics, nature of datum.
5. LOGICAL ATOMISM : Bertrand Russell's Theory of Description , Logical Construction, Theory of Types, Logical Atomism.
6. LOGICAL POSITIVISM : The Principle of Verification, Elimination of Metaphysics and Function of Philosophy with special reference to A.J. Ayer.
7. ANALYTIC PHILOSOPHY :
 - (i) Ludwig Wittgenstein – *Tractatus – Logico – Philosophicus* – world, proposition, picture theory, function of philosophy. *Philosophical Investigations* – Criticism of *Tractatus*, philosophical problems, meaning and use, language – game.
 - (ii) Gilbert Ryle : 'Knowing that' & 'Knowing how,' category mistake, The Ghost in the Machine.
 - (iii) J.L. Austin : Performatives, Speech Act.
8. PHENOMENOLOGY : Edmand Husserl's Phenomenological Method, Nature of consciousness .
9. EXISTENTIALISM – General characteristics of Existentialism, Martin Heidegger's being, J.P. Sartre's 'existence precedes essence'

SUGGESTED READINGS:-

1. Michael Davitt & Kim Sterelney : Language and Reality.
2. Bertrand Russell : Logic and knowledge
3. Ludwig Wittgenstein : *Tractatus Logico Philosophicus* Philosophical Investigations.
4. Austin : How to do Things with Words.
5. Herbert Spiegelberg : The Phenomenological Movement.
6. Paul Ricour : Husserl An Analysis of his Phenomenology

7. J. J. Kockelmans : A First Introduction to Husserl's Phenomenology.
8. Marvin Farber : The Aims of Phenomenology.
9. M. K. Bhadra : A Critical Survey of Phenomenology and Existentialism.
10. Edmund Husserl : Ideas: A General Introduction to Pure Phenomenology, Tr.
11. J. P. Sartre : The Transcendence of the Ego. The Psychology of Imagination Being and Nothingness.
12. Martin Heidegger : Being and Time Introduction to Metaphysics.
13. J. L. Mehta : The Philosophy of Martin Heidegger.
14. H. E. Barnes : An Existentialist Ethics
15. William A. Luitfen : Existentialist Phenomenology.
16. D. M. Dutta : Chief Currents of Contemporary Philosophy
17. Frank Thilly : A History of Philosophy
18. बसन्त कुमार लाल : समकालीन पाश्चात्य दर्शन
19. जगदीश सहाय श्रीवास्तव : पाश्चात्य दर्शन की प्रवृत्तियाँ

15062 | 9-546,
Course VII : Philosophy of Religion - 5020

1. Nature of religion : religious pluralism, philosophy of religion and theology.
2. Science , philosophy and religion, challenges to religion from science, Freudianism and Humanism.
3. Theories of the origin of religion.
4. Origin of the idea of God: the idea of God and the idea of Gods; concept of Isvara and moksa in Indian Philosophy.
5. Foundations of Religious beliefs: (a) Reason (b) Faith (c) Revelation (d) Religious experience and religions consciousness (mysticism)
6. Arguments for the existence of God and Arguments against the existence of God.

7. Transcendence and immanence : God and the Absolute; deism, theism, pantheism, Panentheism.
8. Concepts of soul, immortality, salvation, and human destiny.
9. God, man and the world; Brahman, Isvara, Jiva, Jagat.
10. Problem of evil and suffering.
11. Freedom of the will, karma and rebirth.
12. Inter-religious dialogue and the possibility of universal, religion and secularism.

SUGGESTED READINGS:-

1. N. Smart : The Religious Experience of Mankind
2. R. C. Zaehner (ed) : The Concise Encyclopaedia of Living Faiths.
3. John Hick : Philosophy of Religion.
4. John Hick : An Interpretation of Religion.
5. William James : Varieties of Religious Experience
6. R. Otto : The Idea of the Holy.
7. R. Swinburne : Faith and Reason
8. S. Radhakrishnan : The Idealist View of Life.
9. Flew and McIntryre : New Essays in Philosophical Theology.
10. R.C. Zaehner : Mysticism, Sacred and Profane.
11. Hume : Dialogues Concerning Natural Religion.
12. Kant : Religion within the Limits of Pure Reason
13. Swami Vivekananda : Complete Works (Relevant Chapters).
14. N. K. Brahma : Philosophy of Hindu Sadhana
15. J.C. Plot : Philosophy of Devotion
16. F. Ferre : Language, Logic and God
17. A. Thompson : A Modern Philosophy of Religion.
18. M. Hiriyanna : Quest for Perfection.

COURSE VIII & IX

Note: Course VIII and Course IX are optional papers. Candidates have to choose any group out of the following four groups.

Course VIII & IX :

- Group I : (i) Advanced Modern Logic.
(ii) Advanced Ethics
- Group II : (i) Philosophy of Plato
(ii) Philosophy of Aristotle
- Group III : (i) Nyaya Philosophy
(ii) Buddhism
- Group IV : (i) Philosophy of Sankara
(ii) Philosophy of Ramanuja

GROUP I

(i) ADVANCED MODERN LOGIC

G-549
5021 X

- 1) Definition, nature and scope of logic, classical and symbolic logic, utility of symbols.
- 2) Basic concepts:-
 - i) Terms (connotation and denotation)
 - ii) Truth Function.
 - iii) Inference and implication
 - iv) Truth and validity
 - v) Deduction and induction.
- 3) The calculus of propositions:-
 - i) The fourfold classification of proposition.
 - ii) Immediate and mediate inference – the traditional square of opposition, conversion, obversion, contraposition and categorical syllogism.
 - iii) Venn-Diagram-method-of-testing-validity.
 - iv) Truth table method of testing validity.
 - v) Method of deduction – constructing a formal proof of validity, preliminary rules. and the rules of replacement.
- 4) Predicate calculus :-
 - i) Singular and general propositions – symbolization
 - ii) Universal and existential quantifiers.
 - iii) Propositional functions and quantification rules.
 - iv) Logical truths involving quantifiers – rules of quantifier negation.

- 5) The logic of relations:
- i) Symbolizing relations
 - ii) Some attributes of relations:- symmetrical, asymmetrical and nonsymmetrical transitive, intransitive and non transitive; reflexive, irreflexive and nonreflexive and totally reflexive.
 - iii) Algebra of classes, classes and their relations.

SUGGESTED READINGS:-

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Bason & O. Connor | : | Introduction to Symbolic Logic |
| 2. | Cohen & Nagel | : | Logic and Scientific Methods |
| 3. | I. M. Copi | : | Introduction to Logic |
| 4. | I. M. Copi | : | Symbolic Logic |
| 5. | संगमलाल पाण्डेय | : | तर्कशास्त्र का परिचय |
| 6. | राममूर्ति पाठक | : | तर्कशास्त्र प्रवेशिका |
| 7- | अविनाश शिवारी | : | प्रतीकात्मक तर्कशास्त्र : एक अध्ययन |

⊙ (ii) ADVANCED ETHICSG-550
15064 5022

1. The nature and scope of Meta-ethics.
 - i) The definition of meta-ethics.
 - ii) Meta-ethics and normative ethics
 - iii) Major problems of Meta-ethics.
2. The classification of meta-ethical theories – descriptive and non-descriptive (cognitive & non-cognitive)
3. i) The cognitive theories - naturalism & non naturalism
 - ii The divisions of Naturalism –
 - a) Subjective Naturalism – Hume, Russell, R. B. Perry.
 - b) Objective Naturalism – Spencer, Bentham.
 - iii) Objections against naturalism and a general estimate .
 - iv) Non-naturalism (Intuitionism)
 - a) G.E. Moore - the undefinability of good; ought, duty and virtue.
 - b) H. A. Prichard - The concepts of ought and duty.

- c) W.D. Ross- The concepts of ought, duty and good.
- v) Objections against intuitionism and a general estimate.
- 4) The non-cognitive theories:-
- i) Emotivism – Rudolf Carnap, A. J. Ayer, C. L. Stevenson, Paul Edwards.
Objections against emotivism and a general estimate.
- ii) Prescriptivism – R. M. Hare, P. H. Novel Smith.
- 5) The Neo-naturalism - P. T. Geach, Philippa Foot.
G. Warnock.
Objections against it and a general estimate

SUGGESTED READINGS:-

1. G. E. Moore : Principia Ethica
2. R. M. Hare : The Language of Morals.
3. David Hume : A Treatise of Human Nature, Book III
4. J. Hospers (ed.) : Readings in Ethical Theory
5. Bertrand Russell : What I Believe
6. R. B. Perry : Realm of Value
7. Bertrand Russell : Human Society in Ethics and Politics.
8. Herbert Spencer : The Principles of Ethics.
9. Jeremy Bentham : Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation.
10. Philippa Foot : (Ed.) Theories of Ethics.
11. W.D. Ross : Foundations of Ethics.
12. W. D Ross : The Right and the Good.
13. R. M. Hare : Freedom and Reason
15. C. L. Stevenson : Ethics and Language
16. Paul Edwards : The Logic of Moral Discourse.
17. G. J. Warnock : Contemporary Moral Philosophy.
18. A. J. Ayer : Philosophical Essays.
19. A. J. Ayer : Language, Truth and Logic
20. Rudolf Carnap : Philosophy and Logical Syntax
21. P. H. Novel Smith : Ethics
22. H. A. Prichard : Moral Obligation
23. G. J. Warnock : The Object of Morality.

GROUP - II**(i) PHILOSOPHY OF PLATO**

X 5023

1. Plato's life and influences of social and political conditions of his time on his thought.
2. Justice : notion and arguments by Sophists and laymen refuted by Socrates.
3. Origin of social organization and its growth.
4. Plato's view of education.
5. Myth of metals. Guardians and Auxiliaries. View of Ideal state.
6. Justice in State and the individual.
7. Plato's view of individual soul.
8. Plato's view about the education of women. His view about family.
9. The philosopher, ruler and his education, knowledge, belief and opinion.
10. Myth of cave.
11. Imperfect societies and their main causes of decline: Timocracy, oligarchy, democracy and tyranny corresponding human characters.
12. Plato's theory of art and his view of an artist.
13. Plato's view of immortality of soul.

BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

1. Republic : Trans, Desmond lee. Penguin publications
2. Phaedo : Plato.

⊙ (ii) **PHILOSOPHY OF ARISTOTLE**

9-552
5024

1. Life and times of Aristotle. Influences on Aristotle's philosophy.
2. The political association and its relation to other associations.
3. Plato's republic and his scheme of communism evaluated by Aristotle. Plato's Laws criticized by Aristotle.
4. Aristotle's view on will or consent in politics, citizenship.
5. The idea of the constitution, constitutions and their classification, term 'Polis' and its derivatives.
6. The principles of oligarchy, democracy and the nature of distributive justice kingship and its forms.
7. Actual constitutions and their varieties. Kingship, aristocracy, democracy, oligarchy and tyranny, .
8. Practicable constitutions according to Aristotle. Desirability of constitution according to civic body.
9. Methods of establishing constitution. Causes of revolution and constitutional change. The constitutions of democracies and oligarchies.
10. Political ideals, nature of highest good, the best and happiest life .
11. The population, territory, the social structure and physical planning.
12. The general principles of education, training of the youth, education in music, aims and methods. Aristotle's conception of Ethics, Politics and Rhetoric, conception of justice, law and equity.

BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

1. The Politics of Aristotle Trans by Ernest Barker, Oxford University Press.

GROUP - III

(i) **NYAYA - PHILOSOPHY**

X 5025

1. The sixteen padarthas – pramana, prameya, sanshaya, prayojana, drstanta, siddharnta, avayava, tarka, nirnaya, vaad, jalpa, vitanda, hetvabhas, chhal, jaati, nigrahasthana.
2. Division of knowledge (jnana) – experience (anubhava) and memory (smrti). Further division of anubhava into valid (prama) and invalid (aprama)
3. Nyaya – epistemology: –
 - i. Definition and nature of cognition (prama)
 - ii. Sources of cognition (pramana – mimamsa) :-
 - a. Perception and its classification – laukik and alaukik, The terms – indriya, artha and sannikarsha.
 - b. Inference and its classification – svarthanumana and parathanumana. The terms–vyapti, pakshadharmata and upadhi,. hetvabhasa and its types, comparison with western logic.
 - c. Analogy
 - d. Verbal testimony and its conditions.
 - iii. Theory of validity of knowledge (paratahpramanyavada), the debate about the nature, origin and ascertainment of validity between the followers of svatahpramanyavada and paratahpramanyavada.
 - iv Classification of aprama – doubt (sanshaya), error (bhrama) and hypothetical argument (tarka).
 - v. Theory of Error (anyathakhyativada)
4. Nyaya – Metaphysics:-
 - I. Process of creation – paramanuvada.
 - II. Body (Sharira) – Physical and non physical
 - iii. Law of causation (asatkaryavada)- The conditions and the classification into samavayi karana, asamavayi karana and nimitta karana.
 - iv Nature of soul
 - v. Nature of God, proofs for the existence of God.
 - vi. Salvation (apavarga)
- 5) A critical estimate.

BOOKS PRESCRIBED

1. E.B. Cowell --- (tr.) Udayan's Kusumanjali with the commentary of Hari Das Bhattacharya, Calcutta.
2. उदयनाचार्य : न्याय कुसुमांजलि (हिन्दी व्याख्या : श्री विश्वेश्वर)

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. G.N. Jha : The Nyaya Philosophy of Gautama, Allahabad.
2. S. C. Chatterjee : The Nyaya Theory of Knowledge.
3. S. Radhakrishnan : Indian Philosophy, Vol. II
4. D. M. Datta } : The Six Ways of Knowing.
5. Vidya Bhushan | : History of Indian Logic.
6. B. L. Atreya : The Elements of Indian Logic.
- 7 हरिमोहन झा : न्याय - दर्शन, पटना
- 8 अन्नं भट्ट : तर्कसंग्रह दीपिका सहित
- 9- जयन्त भट्ट ! : न्याय मंजरी, चौखम्मा प्रकाशन
- 10-विश्वनाथ : भाषा परिच्छेद, मुक्तावली सहित
(हिन्दी व्याख्या, श्री ज्वाला प्रसाद गौड़)
- 11-जीवानन्द विद्यासागर : न्याय दर्शन वात्सयायन के भाष्य विश्वनाथ की वृत्ति सहित
(कलकत्ता)
- 12-जीवानन्द विद्यासागर : तर्कसंग्रह (तत्त्वदीपिका और विवृति सहित)
- 13-माधवाचार्य : सत्यदर्शनसंग्रह (कलकत्ता)
- 14-गंगानाथ झा : न्यायसूत्र भाष्य और वार्तिक सहित ।
- 15-केशव मिश्र : तर्कभाषा (मूल ग्रन्थ अंग्रेजी अनुवाद सहित पूना)
- 16-बलदेव उपाध्याय : भारतीय दर्शन
- 17-राधाकृष्णन : भारतीय दर्शन, खण्ड 2

(ii) BUDDHISM

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I. The avyakrt prnas

II. Four noble truths (a) There is suffering (dukha)

- (b) Theory of dependent origination or dukh samudaya (Pratitya samutpada or dwadash niddan chakra)
- (c) Salvation or Nirvana (Dukh nirodh)
- (d) The eightfold path (Arya astangik marg or dukh nirodh gamini pratipada)

iii. Sheel, samadhi and pragya.

2 The Doctrine of Momentariness (kshanikavada) and the No soul theory (Anatmavada).

- 3) The schools of Buddhism - (i) Hinayana
(ii) Mahayana

Further classification of Hinayana Buddhism (Sarvastivada) into -

(a) Vraibhashik (bahyapratyakshavada) - epistemology and metaphysics.

(b) Sautantrika (Bahyaanumeyavada)- epistemology and metaphysics.

4) Classification of Mahayana Buddhism into -

a) Yogacara Vijnanavada - metaphysics

b) Madhyamika Sunyavada - metaphysics.

7) Swatantra Vijnanavada by Dinganaga -

i) Epistemology - Perception and inference.

ii) Metaphysics (a) nature of Tatva

b) Refutation of satkaryavada, atmavada (Upanishada, Nyaya-aisesika, Mimamsa, Sankhya, Jaina), Bahyarthavada.

c) The concept of Universal (Apoahavada), refutation of Nyaya-Vaisesika

4. Buddhism and Vedanta - a comparison.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

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2. S. Radhakrishnan : The Dhammapada (English translation)
George Allen & Unwin Ltd.
3. Keith : Buddhist Philosophy
4. Rhys Davids : The Dialogues of the Buddha
5. Mrs. Rhys Davids : A Manual of Buddhism

6. Kern : Manual of Indian Buddhism.
 7. Oldenberg : Buddha: His life, His Doctrine, His Order.
 8. Thomas (ed.) : Life of Buddha and History of Buddhist Thought.
 9. Th. Stcherbatsky : The Central Conception of Buddhism.
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 11. T. R. V. Murti : The Central Philosophy of Buddhism.
 12. D. T. Suzuki : Outlines of Mahayana Buddhism.
 13. P. T. Raju : Idealistic Thought of India.
 14. Yamakami Sogen : Systems of Buddhist Thought
 15. H. C. Warren : Buddhism in Translations (Harward University Press)
 16. आचार्य नरेन्द्रदेव : बौद्ध धर्म दर्शन
 17. वसुदेव : (विशंतिका तथा त्रिशिका) - हिन्दी अनुवाद और व्याख्या - शास्त्री तथा पं० रामशंकर त्रिपाठी, वाराणसी संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय ।
 18- नागार्जुन : मूल माध्यमिक कारिका, प्रसन्नपदा सहित (मिथिला विद्यापीठ, दरमंगा)
 19- एस० राधाकृष्णन : भारतीय दर्शन
 20- चन्द्रधर शर्मा : बौद्ध दर्शन और वेदान्त
 21- एन० के० देवराज : भारतीय दर्शन

GROUP - IV ✓

(i) PHILOSOPHY OF SANKARA

1) ADVAITA SCHOOL BEFORE SANKARA -

- Gaudapada (i) Theory of Ajativada (non-origination)
 (ii) The four padas of atman (Vishva, Taijas, Pragna and Turiya)

- 2) SANKARA - ADVAITA VEDANTA -
 i. Refutation of Sankhya (Prakriti Karanavada)
 ii Refutation of Vaisesika (Padarthavada and Paramanukaranavada)
 iii Refutation of Buddhism (Sarvastivada, Yogacara, Vijnanavada and Madhyamika Sunyavada)
 iv. Refutation of Jainism.
 3) i) Definition and nature of Adhyasa according to Sankara
 ii. Doctrine of Khyativada:
 a Refutation of Asatkhyativada (Buddhists Sunyavadins)
 b Refutation of Atmakhyativada (Buddhist Vijnanavadins)
 c Refutation of Anyatkhyativada (Nyaya-Vaisesika)
 d. Refutation of Viparitakhyativada (Kumarila Bhatta)
 e. Refutation of Akhyativada (Prabhakara)
 f. Refutation of Satkhyativada (Ramanuja)
 g. Refutation of Sadasatkhyativada (Jaina)
 h. Anirvacaniyakhyativada (Sankara)
 4. The Vedanta - Sutras :-
 i. Athato Brahma Jigyasa - Sadhana Chatustaya
 ii. Janmadyasya Yatah;
 iii. Shastrayonitvat
 iv. Tattu Samanvayat
 5. Brahman - Saguna and Nirguna
 ii) Jiva
 iii. Jagat - Doctrine of Vivartavada
 iv. Doctrine of Maya (Mayavada)
 v. Moksha :- Jnana - Marga
 vi. Role of tarka, sruti and aparokshanubhuti
 6. ADVAITA THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE:
 i. Svatahpramanyavada
 ii. The Pramanas
 7. POST SANKARA ADVAITA:
 Important differences between Bhamatiprasthana and Vivarana prasthana

BOOK PRESCRIBED:-

Brahma-Sūtras by Swami Vireswarananda with text, translation, English rendering, comments according to the commentary of Sri Sankara

SUGGESTED READINGS:-

- 1 G. C. Pandey : Life and thought of Sankaracarya Delhi
- 2 T. M. P. Mahadevan : The Philosophy of Advaita, Madras
- 3 P. K. Sundaram : Advaita Epistemology, Madras
- 4 J. N. Sinha : Problems of Post-Sankara Advaita Vedanta, Calcutta
- 5 Sankara : Commentaries on the Vedanta Sutras (translated by George Thibaut) Chandogya Upanisada and Brhदारanyaka Upanisada.
- 6 Dharmaraja Dhvarindra : Vedantaparibhasha.
- 7 Shanti Joshi : The Message of Sankara
- 8 N. K. Devaraja : An Introduction to Sankara's Theory of Knowledge, Delhi
- 9 D. M. Dutta : The Six Ways of Knowing
- 10 Paul Deussen : The System of the Vedanta, According to Badarayana's Brahmarsutras and Sankara's Commentary. Tr. by Charles Johnston, New York.
11. H. Vinayak Date : (tr.) Vedanta Explained, Sankara's Commentary on the Brahma Sutras. 2 Vols. Bombay
12. Nalini Mohan Mukherji : A Study of Sankara, Calcutta
13. S. S. Roy : The Heritage of Sankara, Allahabad
14. जगदीश सहाय श्रीवास्तव : अद्वैत वेदान्त की तार्किक भूमिका

(ii) PHILOSOPHY OF RAMANUJA

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1. Influences of the Tamil Sages (Alvars), Bhaskara, Yadavprakasha and Yamunamuni.
2. EPISTEMOLOGY - (i) Means of Knowledge -
 - a) Perception - nirvikalpak and savikalpak
 - b) Inference - svarthanumana and pararthanumana
 - c) Verbal testimony - laukik and vedic
- ii) Validity of knowledge - Doctrine of svatahpramanyavada.
- iii) Theory of Error (Bhrama) - Doctrine of Satkhyativada.
3. METAPHYSICS - (i) Three realities (Tattvatraya)-
 - i) Doctrine of Vishistadvaita (Identity - in difference)
 - ii) Nature of Brahman - Its qualities - svajatiya, vijatiya and swagat, refutation of Nirguna Brahman, Five forms of Brahman (God) - Para, Vyuha, Vibhava, Antaryami, Archavataara, Brahman as cause and effect - Karana Brahman and Karya Brahman. Relation of God with individual soul (jiva) and physical world (jagat)
 - iii) Nature of cit or individual soul (jivatma), its consciousness, relation of jiva with physical world.
 - iv) Nature of acit or physical world (jagat), world as sport of God, process of evolution of creation, theory of quintuplication (pancikarana).
 - v) Theory of causation - Satkaryavada - Brahmaparinamavada, refutation of maya (the seven objections) and its evaluation, the distinction between Ramanuja's Prakriti and Sankara's Maya.
 - vi) Bondage and salvation - Bhakti marga - the means to salvation, the nature of bhakti - sadhan and parama, rejection of jivanmukti, prapatti and saranagati
4. A general estimate:

BOOK PRESCRIBED:-

Brahma - Sutras, by Swami Vireswarananda & Swami Adidevananda with text translation, English rendering and comments according to the commentary of Sri Ramanuja - Sri Bhasya.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. S. M. Srinivasa Chari : Advaita and Visistadvaita
2. F. J. Lott : God and the Universe in the
Theology of Ramanuja.
3. P. N. Srinivasachari : The Philosophy of Visistavaita
4. Ramanuja : Sribhasya (selections) (Nirnayasagar Ed)
5. S. Radhakrishnan : Indian Philosophy, Vol. II
6. P. N. Srinivasachari : Ramanuja's Idea of the Finite Self.
7. George Thibaut : (tr.) The Vedanta Sutras with the Comm
of Ramanuja, Oxford.
8. K. C. Varodachari : Sri Ramanuja's Theory of Knowledge.
9. Anima Sen Gupta : A Critical Study of Ramanuja, Banaras.