

Unit I – Introduction and Problem Formation

Quantitative and Qualitative Research Approach, Basic Elements of Research, Review of Literature, secondary sources of information. Why do research, Objectives, hypothesis, research questions.

Unit II – Data Collection

Methods of data collections – Interview, Questionnaire, interview guide, Focus Group. Analysis of Qualitative and Quantitative Data.

Unit III – Data Analysis

Analysis of Qualitative and Quantitative Data.

Statistical Analysis of data – Univariate Data Analysis -Summarization of data, Bivariate and Multivariate Analysis.

Use of Statistical Software in Analysing Quantitative data – SPSS and others.

Unit IV– Preparation of Research Proposal, Report Writing and Publication process.**TEXT BOOKS/REFERENCES:**

1. Ranjith Kumar, *Research Methodology- A Step by Step Guide for Beginners*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2011.
2. Donald H. McBurney and Theresa L. White, *Research Methods*, Wadsworth Publishing, U.S.A., 2011.
3. Earl R. Bappie, *The Practise of Social Research*, Wadsworth Publishing, U.S.A., 2012.
4. Fred N. Kerlinger and Howard Lee, *Foundation of Behavioural Research*, Wadsworth Publishing, 1999.

Unit I - Philosophy of Vedas and Vedic Religion

Introduction to Veda, Vedic literature, Development of Vedic Religion, Concept of Rta.

Upanishad: Meaning of the term Upanishad, Concept of Reality: Brahman, Atman and identity of Brahman and Atman, concept of world : cosmic concept of Atman, individual self (Jiva), Self-realization, communication of instruction about self: *sravana*, *manana* and *nidhidhyasana*.

Unit II – Bhagavad Gita

Brahmavidya (Samkhya Yoga and Kshetra kshetrajna yoga) and Yogasastra, Theories of Yoga: *Karma*, *Dhyana*, *Bhakti* and *Jnana*. Ideal man: *Sthitaprajna* and *Purushottama*.

Unit III – Non-Vedic Tradition

Charvaka Materialism: Concept of *pratyaksha*, refutation of inference and verbal testimony theory of matter, ethics of egoistic hedonism.

Buddhism : Four noble truths, theory of momentariness, doctrine of non-self.

Jainism: Concept of Reality, theory of multiple modality, *Syad vada*, *Jiva* and *ajiva*, *Kevala Jnana*, doctrine of *Triratna*

Unit I – Nyaya-Vaisesika

Concept of *Padartha*, *dravya*, *asatkarana* *vada*, theory of knowledge: *pratyaksha*, *anumana*, *upamana*, *abhidhaya*, concept of error, theory of liberation : *apavarga*.

Unit II – Samkhya Yoga

Samkhya: Concept of Reality : *purusha*, *prakriti*, *satkaryavada* and evolution of *prakriti*, concept of personal identity, *antakarana* *vritti*.

Yoga : Eight limbs of Yoga, Concept of Samadhi.

Unit III – Systems of Vedic Tradition

- (i) Vedic tradition in sutra literature- meaning of the term ‘Mimamsa’, concept of Dharma and Brahman, schools of Mimamsa and Vedanta, *Prastanatraysin* Vedanta.
- (ii) Purvamimamsa: Vedic ritualism, difference between philosophy of Prabhakara and Kumarilabhatta, six Pramanas.
- (iii) Advaita Vedanta : Theory of Nirgunabrahman, illusoriness of world, identity of Jiva and absolute Self, concept of Jivanmukti.
- (iv) Visishtadvaita: Theory of Sagunabrahman, philosophy of Bhakti and concept of Prapatti.
- (v) Dvaita: Theory of Brahman, fivefold difference (*pancabheda*).

TEXT BOOKS/REFERENCES:

1. Ranganathananda Swami, *The Message of the Upanishads*, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mumbai, Ninth edition, 2007.
2. Radhakrishnan S., *The Principal Upanishads*, Harpercollins, U.P, 2006
3. Hirianna M., *Outlines of Indian Philosophy*, Motilal Banarsidas, New Delhi, 1994.
4. Hirianna M., *Essentials of Indian Philosophy*, Motilal Banarsidas, New Delhi, 2000.
5. Datta D.M. and Chatterjee, *An Introduction to Indian Philosophy*, Rupa Publication, New Delhi, 2007.
6. Raju P.T., *The Structural Depths of Indian Thought*, State University of New York Press, 1985.

Unit I – Ancient Greek Philosophy

- (i) Sophists: Relativism of knowledge, Protagoras- ‘man is the measure of all things’.
- (ii) Socrates : Socratic method ,knowledge is ‘virtue’ – know thyself.
- (iii) Plato – Theory of Knowledge and Theory of forms – simile of divided line and cave-distinction between opinion and knowledge.
- (iv) Aristotle – theory of Form and Matter, four causes.

Unit II – Medieval Philosophy

A. Scholasticism

- (i) Saint Augustine – Faith, belief and knowledge.
- (ii) Saint Anselm – Ontological argument.
- (iii) Saint Thomas Aquinas – Faith and Reason-Natural theology-Revealed theology.

Unit III – Modern Philosophy: Rationalism and Empiricism

A. Rationalism

- (i)Descartes-Method of Philosophy – *cogito ergo sum* – Mind and Body.
- (ii)Spinoza – Substance - God and nature - intellectual love of God - mind body relation.
- (c) Leibniz – Monadology - doctrine of pre-established harmony.

B. Empiricism

- (i)Locke – Refutation of innate ideas, theory of knowledge, primary and secondary qualities, concept of substance.
- (ii)Bishop Berkley – Rejection of distinction between primary and secondary qualities, critique of abstract ideas, *esse est percipi*.
- (iii)David Humes – Impression and ideas - Humes fork – refutation of causality personal identity – skepticism.

Unit IV – Modern Philosophy: Kant and Hegel

- (i)Kant – Critical Philosophy – Synthetic *a priori* judgements – Sensibility – Understanding and reason –phenomenon and noumenon – regulative and constitutive ideas.
- (ii)Hegel – Dialectical method - concepts of being - concept of Absolute.
- (iii)Post Hegelian Idealism: F.H.Bradley and T.H.Green.

TEXT BOOKS/REFERENCES:

1. Frank Thilly, *A History of Philosophy*, Ulan Press, 2012.
2. Copleston F.C., *A History of Philosophy*, The New Man Press, United States of America, 1953.
3. Norman Melchert, *The Great Conversation: A Historical Introduction to Philosophy*, Oxford University Press, 2010.

Unit I - Continental Tradition

- (i) Existentialism- SorenKierkegaard:Three levels of Existence, concept of transcendence,Sartre: Nothingness, badfaith.
- (ii) Phenomenology-Phenomenological method- Husserl: phenomenological reduction, Heidegger: 'being-in-the-world'.
- (iii) Critical theory of Frankfurt school-Habermas and renewal of critical theory.
- (iv) Hermeneutics- Heidegger and Gadamer: philosophical hermeneutics.
- (v) Structuralism and Post structuralism: Ferdinand de Saussure: language as a system of difference,Derrida: deconstruction,Michel Foucault: the Archaeologyof Knowledge.
- (vi) Post modernism-Lyotard:post-modern condition.

Unit II - Pragmatic Tradition

- (i) C S Peirce : Truth and Reality
- (ii) William James : Pragmatism
- (iii) John Dewey : Instrumentalism

Unit III - Analytic Tradition

- (i) Russell: Logical atomism.
- (ii) Wittgenstein: *Tractatuslogicophilosophicus*: Thought and language- logical truth, philosophical Investigations –philosophical illusion - language games–ostensive definition.
- (iii) Logical positivism-verifiability principle- elimination of metaphysics-role of philosophy.

TEXT BOOKS/REFERENCES:

1. David West, *An Introduction to Continental, Philosophy*, Polity Press, U.K., 2010.
2. Robert C. Solomon and David Sherman, *The Blackwell Guide to Continental Philosophy*, Wiley-Blackwell, United States of America, 2003.
3. William R Schroeder, *Continental Philosophy a Critical Approach*, Wiley-Blackwell, United States of America, 2004.
4. Christopher Moran, *Introduction to Phenomenology*, Routledge, United States of America, 2000.
5. Munitz Milton K., *Contemporary Analytical Philosophy*, Prentice Hall College Div., New Jersey, 1981.
6. Ayer A.J., *Philosophy in the Twentieth Century*, Vintage books. U.K., 1984.
7. Norman Melchert, *The Great Conversation: A Historical Introduction to Philosophy*, Oxford, 2010.

Unit I – Ancient and Medieval Philosophy

- (i) Socrates: Socratic method, Knowledge is ‘virtue’ – Know thy self
- (ii) Plato: distinction between opinion and Knowledge- simile of divided line and Cave
- (iii) Aristotle: Theory of Form and Matter
- (iv) Scholasticism: Saint Augustine and Saint Thomas Aquinas: Faith, belief and Knowledge

Unit II – Modern Philosophy: Rationalism and Empiricism

- (i) Rationalism: Nature and Method of philosophy- Mind and Body relation
- (ii) Empiricism:
 - (a) Locke – Refutation of innate ideas, concept of abstract ideas, concept of substance
 - (b) Hume’s - Refutation of causality, personal identity.
- (iii) Kant – Critical Philosophy - Phenomenon and Noumenon.
- (iv) Hegel – Dialectical method - concept of Absolute

Unit III - Contemporary trends

- (i) Existentialism- Existence, Transcendence, Nothingness, bad faith.
- (ii) Phenomenology-Phenomenological method- phenomenological reduction.
- (iii) Critical theory ,Hermeneutics, Structuralism and Post modernism-
- (iv) Pragmatism -Instrumentalism
- (v) Wittgenstein(early and later): Thought and language- picture theory and language game

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1. David West, *An Introduction to Continental Philosophy*, Polity Press, U.K., 2010.
2. William R Schroeder, *Continental Philosophy- A Critical Approach*, Wiley-Blackwell, United States of America, 2004.
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7. Frank Thilly, *A History of Philosophy*, Ulan Press, 2012.