

पुणे विद्यापीठ
परिपत्रक क्र. १४३/२००३

विषय : तत्त्वज्ञान विषयाच्या एस.वाय.बी.ए. व एम.ए. भाग-१ च्या
सुधारीत अभ्यासक्रमाबाबत

या परिपत्रकाद्वारे सर्व संबंधितांस विद्यापीठ अधिकार मंडळाने घेतलेल्या निर्णयानुसार असे कळविण्यात येत आहे की, एस.वाय.बी.ए. तत्त्वज्ञान विषयाच्या खालील पेपर्सचा अभ्यासक्रम सुधारीत करण्यात आला आहे.

1. Gandhian Thought-G-II-Socio-Political and Religious Thought
2. Logic and Methodology of Science-G-II-Section I 'Formal Logic'
3. Philosophy (General) G-II-Philosophy of Saints.
4. Applied Ethics
5. Epistemology & Metaphysics-Indian Approaches.
6. Epistemology & Metaphysics-Western Approaches.

तसेच, एम.ए. भाग-१ च्या सुधारित अभ्यासक्रमाची अंमलबजावणी शैक्षणिक वर्ष २००३-२००४ पासून करण्यात येणार आहे.

गणेशखिंड, पुणे-४११ ००७)
जावक क्र : सीबीएच/३०९४)
दिनांक : १२/६/२००३)

सही XXX
कुलसचिवांकरिता

General Instructions About Courses & Pattern of Examination

1. General Structure :

The post Graduate (M.A.) course is a full time course of the duration of two years. It is divided into two parts i.e. M.A. Part I and M.A. Part II. Eligibility for the admission to this course is basically graduation in philosophy but graduates from other faculties are also eligible provided they fulfill some additional requirements. The course is conducted in the form of lectures, seminars and tutorials. The teaching of M.A. Part I and Part II is sequential and syllabus for each paper is discussed in 80 to 100 clock hours (approximately) during each academic year.

2. Pattern of Examination

A Post Graduate student is assessed for his/her performance at a written test of 800 marks i.e. eight papers of 100 marks each. In the existing examination pattern a student is assessed for each paper at the end of first and second term of every year. The question paper set for the first term-end examination is for 60 marks to be converted into 20 marks. The question paper set for the second term i.e. for the annual examination is for 80 marks. Both the question papers are set according to the revised pattern.

3. The revised syllabi are structured in the following way :

- (i) Two Compulsory Courses
- (ii) Two Optional Courses

At both these levels, students are required to study various courses in Western and Indian Traditions.

[A] The Compulsory Courses

M. A. Part I

PH 101 Indian Epistemology and Metaphysics

PH 102 Moral Philosophy (Western and Indian)

M. A. Part II

PH 201 Western Epistemology and Metaphysics

PH 202 Social and Political Philosophy

[B] Optional Courses

In addition to the above compulsory courses, the students has to offer two courses from the group of optional courses per year.

In M.A. Part I the students can elect any two courses from PH 103 to PH 112

In M.A. Part II the students can elect any two courses from PH 203 to PH 212

However, in M.A. Part I, external students can elect two courses only from PH 103 to PH 108, and in M.A. Part II the external students can elect any two courses only form PH 203 to PH 208.

4. The P. G. Departments in Constituent / Affiliated Colleges will normally make arrangements to conduct courses as offered by the students. The P. G. department in Constituent/Affiliated Collge will decide which elective courses will be offered every year and will notify to the students.

5. Dissertation and Open Course :

In addition to optional courses, the syllabus provides for (i) Dissertation and (ii) Open Course.

The facility of Dissertation is provided for internal students securing first class in the first year of his/

her post-graduation. The topic and the plan of the dissertation is decided in consultation with a **Faculty member and is approved by the Departmental committee.**

The facility of open course is made available to students, to acquaint them with some developing areas of philosophical studies not covered in the above list. The title, contents and bibliography of the course prepared by the concerned teacher is duly approved by the Departmental Committee of the P. G. Centre.

CONTENTS

Course No. Name of the Course: M.A. Part 1

Compulsory Courses :

- PH 101 Indian Epistemology & Metaphysics
- PH 102 Moral Philosophy (Western & Indian)

Optional Courses : (Any two out of the following)

- PH 103 Sāṃkhya Yoga
- PH 104 Formal Logic
- PH 105 Philosophy of Religion
- PH 106 Jñāneshwar
- PH 107 Plato
- PH 108 Gandhian Philosophy

Optional Courses (in addition to the above only for internal students)

- PH 109 Hume
- PH 110 Philosophy of Education
- PH 111 Dissertation
- PH 112 Open Course

Proposed Syllabi for M.A. Part II (Titles only)

Compulsory Courses

PH 201 Western Epistemology and Metaphysics

PH 202 Social & Political Philosophy

Optional Courses (any two of the following)

PH 203 Jainism-Buddhism

PH 204 Contemporary Western Philosophy

PH 205 Aesthetics

PH 206 Śāṅkar

PH 207 Wittgenstein

PH 208 Ambedkar

Optional Courses (in addition to the above only for internal students)

PH 209 Kant

PH 210 Philosophy of Science

PH 211 Dissertation

PH 212 Open Course

PH 101 Indian Epistemology and Metaphysics

Objectives :

1. To develop systematic and critical Understanding of the basic concepts and problems in Indian epistemology.
2. To introduce basic issues and problems of Metaphysics as discussed Indian tradition.
3. To develop in attitude of critical understanding of Indian metaphysical trends.

Section I

1. Nyāya conceptions of Buddhi/Jnāna, Anubhav, Smṛti, Pramāṇa, Pramā. Types of Pramā and Apramā. The notions of Tadvati tatprakāraka, saphalapavrttijanaka and their roles.
2. a. Nature of Pramāṇa according to Nyāya, Mimāṃsā and Buddhists school.
b. Prāmāṇyavāda : Prāmāṇa and Aprāmāṇya : Svataḥ and Parataḥ.
3. a. Pratyakṣa : Its nature and kinds according to Nyāya and Buddhism. The notions of Savikalpaka, Nirvikalpaka, Laukika, Alaukika sannikarṣa and their discussion in the respective systems.
b. Khyātivāda: Akhyāti, Anyathākhyāti, Viparītakhyāti, Ātmakhyāti, Asatkhyāti, Anirvacanīyakhyāti, Satkhyāti.
4. a. Anumāna - Its nature and kinds according to Nyāya.
Hetvābhāsa - Its nature and kinds according to Nyāya.
b. Nature of Upamāna, Śabda, Arthāpatti, Anupalabdhi, Reducibility of Pramāṇas.

5. a. Nature of Sat according to Vaiśeṣika, Sāṃkhya, Vedānta, Jainism, Buddhism.
b. Vaiśeṣika concept of Padārthas.
c. Universals : Nyāya-Buddhist Debate.
6. Body, Mind and Soul - Perspectives of following systems
1) Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika 2) Sāṃkhya 3) Yoga 4) Advaita Vedānta 5) Buddhism 6) Cārvāka
7. a. Nature and creation of the world Views of - 1) Vaiśeṣika
2) Advaita Vedānta 3) Sāṃkhya 4) Rāmānuja
b. Concept of God - 1) Advaita-Vedānta (Samkarācārya's criticism of God), 2) Rāmānuja, 3) Nyāya.
8. Theories of Causation : Nyāya, Buddhism, Sāṃkhya, Advaita-Vedānta.

Book for Reading

1. B. K. Matilal : Epistemology, Logic and Grammar in Indian Philosophy, Monton, 1971.
2. B. K. Matilal : Perception, Oxford University Press, 1980.
3. B. N. Kar : Theories of Error in Indian Philosophy, Ajanta Publications, Delhi, 1978.
4. D. N. Datta : Six ways of Knowing, University of Calcutta, Calcutta, 1960.
5. S. C. Chatterjee : Nyaya Theory of Knowledge.
6. S. S. Barlingey : Modern Introduction to Indian Logic.
7. S. N. Dasgupta : History of Indian Philosophy, Cambridge University Press, London, 1940 (Relevant Volumes and Chapters).

PH 102 Moral Philosophy (Western & Indian)**Objectives**

- i) To acquaint student with different conception of moral life in the west and with some normative frameworks of values accepted in the Indian context.
- ii) To acquaint students with new interpretations of these in the modern context.
- iii) To make students aware of practical problems of moral life as well.

Section I

1. a. Plato's views on Justice.
b. Aristotle's Eudaimonian Ethics : Virtue and Excellence of Character, Virtue and Happiness, Weakness of the will.
2. a. Kant on Goodwill, Duty, Categorical Imperative and Interrelation between them.
b. The moral Law and different formulation of Categorical Imperative.
3. a. Mill on Utilitarianism.
b. Frankena on Act Utilitarianism, Rule Utilitarianism and General Utilitarianism.
c. Consequentialism & Utilitarianism.
4. Meta-Ethic all Theories :
 - a. Intuitionism : Moore
 - b. Emotivism : Ayer & Stevenson
 - c. Prescriptivism : Hare
 - d. Naturalism : Foot & Searle.

Section II

5. Doctrine of Puruśārtha :
 - a. Traditional Formulations Cārvāk, Trivarga, Caturvarga.
 - b. Modern Views : Rajendra Prasad, Dayakrishna.
6. The Doctrine of Karma : Karma, Karmabandha, Moksa : with special reference to Mimansa and Jainism Distinction between Nitya and Naimittika Karma : Arguments by Rajendra Prasad.
7. Karma Yoga, Dnyāna Yoga : Traditional view. Tilak's concept of Niśkām Karmayoga. Gandhiji's Concept of Anāsaktiyoga.
8. Applied Ethics : Some issues in Applied ethics. Sanctity of life, slippery slope Argument : Abortion, Suicide, Sallekhanā, Euthanasia.

Books for Reference & Reading

1. F. M. Conford : The Republic for Plato OUP 1941
2. Aristotle, trans. E. S. Forster. G. Aristotle : The Nichomachian Ethics, D. Reidel Pub. Co., 1975
3. A. D. Rorty (ed.) : Essays on Aristotle's Ethics, University of California Press
4. J. O. Urmson : Aristotle's Ethics
5. H. T. Paton : The Moral Law : Kant's Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals, Hutchison University Press
6. Roger J. Sullivan : Immanuel Kant's Moral Philosophy, Cambridge University Press 1989
7. J. S. Mill : Utilitarianism, Everyman's Library, London
8. Frankena : Ethics, Prentice Hall of India, N. Delhi, 1982
9. William Bernard and Smart J. J. C. (ed) : Utilitarianism For & Against

10. Foot Philippa (ed): Theories of Ethics, OUP, 1967 (Relevant Articles)
11. W. D. Hudson : Modern Moral Philosophy, Mac Millan, London 1970
12. A. MacIntyre : The Nature of Virtue From A. MacIntyre, After Virtue, University of Notre Dame Press, 1981
13. G. E. M. Anscombe : 'Modern Moral Philosophy, Philosophy, 33, 1958
14. Foot Philippa : Virtues and Vices, Oxford, Blackwell , 1978
15. P. V. Kane : History of Dharmasastra, Vol. I, II, BORI, Pune, 1968
16. N. K. Bose : Selections from Gandhi, Navajivan Publishing House, 1948
17. Dutta Laxmi Trust : Purushartha (Anthology), Pune, 1995
18. Rajendra Prasad : Karma, Causation and Retributive Morality, conceptual Essay in Ethics and Mtaethics, ICPR, New Delhi, 1989
19. B. G. Tilak : Śrīmadbhagvadgītārahasya or Karmayoga Śāstra, Lokmanya Tilak Mandir, Pune, 1935.
20. Ruth Chadwick (ed) : Encyclopedia of Applied Ethics, Academic Press, San Diago, 1998
21. Peter Singer : Applied Ethics : Oxford Readings in Philosophy, OUP, 1998
22. Peter Singer : Practical Ethics, Cambridge University Press, 1999
23. David Lamb : Down the Slippery slope, Arguing in Applied Ethics, Croom Helm, 1988

PH 103 Sāṃkhya Yoga

Objectives :

1. To introduce Sāṃkhya and Yoga as systems of Indian Philosophy.
2. To give a fairly extensive knowledge of the basic issues, concepts, doctrines etc. with reference to the original texts.
3. To give an idea of applications and relations of the systems to other systems, science and practices.

Section 1 : Sāṃkhya

1. The historical background and early developments.
The problem of Duḥkha
2. Evolution of Tattvas.
Theory of causation.
3. Nature, status and relation of Prakṛti and Puruṣa. Trigūṇas. The concept of Mind : Manas, Buddhi and Ahaṃkāra.
4. a. Theory of knowledge. Means of knowledge. Kevala Jñāna and Kaivalya.
b. Relation of Sāṃkhya to Yoga, Vedānta, Āyurveda.

Section II : YOGA

5. a. Different schools of Yoga - Rājayoga, Haṭhayoga, Layayoga, Buddhist Yoga.
b. The problem of Citta. Cittavṛttis, Cittavṛttinirodha, Kleṣa.
Patañjali's Concepts of Yoga.
6. The eith-fold path.
Nature and status of Īśvara.
7. Analysis of Abhyāsa, Vairāgya, Saṃyama, Siddhis, Kaivalya. The Problem of knowledge and the Yoga epistemology.

8. a. Relation of Yoga to Sāmkhya and Vedānta. Comparison of Patañjali's Yoga with Buddhist yoga.
- b. Yoga and modern psychology. Yoga as therapy.

Books for Reading

1. Mishra Vāchaspati, Sāmkhya Tattvakaumudi, Jayakrishna Das Haridas Gupta, Banaras, 1937
2. Ramashankar Bhattacharya : Sāmkhyadarśana, Bharatiya Vidya Prakashan, Varanasi, 1966
3. Ramashankar Bhattacharya : Sāmkhyatattvakaumudi, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi, 1964
4. Anima Sengupta : Classical Sāmkhya : A Critical Study, Manoramjan Sen, Gaur Ashram, Lucknow, 1969
5. कुरुकर्णी, गं. वि. : सांख्यतत्त्वकौमुदी
6. M. R. Yardi : Yogasūtra of Patañjali, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune 1979
7. I. K. Taimini : The Science of Yoga, Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras, 1971
8. I. K. Taimini : Glimpses into the Psychology of Yoga, The Theosophical Publishing House, Madras, 1973
9. S. N. Dasgupta : Yoga as Philosophy and Religion, Kegan Paul Trench, Trubner and Co. Ltd., London, 1971
10. Dattalakshmi Trust (Anthology) : Yoga--Its Philosophy and Science, Pune, 1995
11. K. K. Kolhatkar : Bharatiya Manasasastra Athava Sartha Ani Savivarana Patanjala Yaga Darsana, K. B. Dhavale, Bombay, 1911
12. Kuvalayanand and S. L. Vinekar : Yogic Therapy, Central Health Education Bureau. Govt. of India, New Delhi, 1963

PH 104 Formal Logic

Note : This courses is recommended to those students who have no background in Symbolic logic at under graduate level. The internal students, who have studied formal logic at under graduate level are not permitted to opt for this course.

Objectvies :

1. To acquaint students with Aristotelean logic.
2. To develop awareness of modern treatment of the same.
3. To acquaint students with basic notions and techniques of modern symbolic logic.

Section I

1. Nature of logic as a study of inference. Formal character of deductive logic.
Traditional Western understanding of propositions.
Aristotle's fourfold classification of propositions.
2. Immediate Inference : Opposition and Eduction.
Conversion and Obversion as basic forms of eduction.
3. Mediate Inference : Categorical Syllogism, Mixed Disjunctive Syllogism, Mixed Hypothetical Syllogism, Dilemma. Formal Fallacies (pertaining to the above).
4. Use of Venn Diagrammes, Criticism by modern Logicians of Aristotelean logic.

Section II

5. Propositional Logic : Nature the classification of propositions. Statements and Statement forms, Arguments and Argument forms. Distinction between Truth, Tautology and Validity.
Decision Procedures : Truth-table, Shorter-Truth-Table.
6. Deductive Demonstration of Validity of valid arguments: Direct, Indirect and conditional proofs.

Demonstration of invalidity of invalid arguments.

Deductive demonstration of Tautologies.

7. Predicate Logic : Propositional functions and Singular and General Propositions.

Rules of quantification (preliminary version).

Rule of Quantificational Negation.

Deductive demonstration of validity of argument involving quantifiers.

Demonstration of invalidity of invalid arguments involving quantifiers.

6. Axiomatic system (with special reference to P. M. System : Propositional Calculus) Primitive symbols and Well-formed formulae. Formation and Transformation Rules.

The notions of consistency, completeness and independence of axioms. Proof of the first 15 Theorems of P. M. System.

Books for Reading

1. I. M. Copi : Introduction to Logic, Collier MacMillan 1972
2. I. M. Copi : Symbolic Logic, 6th Edition, The MacMillan Co, N.Y. 1995
3. S. F. Barker : Elements of Logic, McGraw Hill, London 1970
4. A. Wolf : Text Book of Logic, Surjeet Publications, Delhi, 1976
5. D. B. Terrell : Logic—A Modern Introduction to Deductive Reasoning
6. G. E. Hughes & D. G. Londey : The Elements of Formal Logic, Delhi, 1966
7. W.O.V. Quine : Elementary Logic, Harper Textbooks, New York, 1965

PH 105 Philosophy of Religion

Objectives :

1. To help students to appreciate the contribution of philosophy of religion.
2. To develop critical understanding of different arguments and debates concerning various issues regarding religion.

Section I

1. Philosophy of Religion and Religious Philosophy. Ethics, Metaphysics and Religion. Religion and spirituality. Religion as a social Institution.
2. Various Elements of Religion and their significance :
 - a. Belief system, Ritualism, code of conduct, scriptural authority.
 - b. Certain concepts and issues : God, Atman, Sacred, Evil, Life after death, Reincarnation.
3. Arguments for the Existence of God : Ontological, Cosmological, Teleological (From Western Tradition) and Arguments by Nyāya Darsan (From Indian Tradition). The Problem of Evil.
4.
 - a. The Doctrine of Karma and Rebirth : Traditional view and the Arguments presented by Rajendra Prasad.
 - b. Doctrine of Immortality of Soul : Arguments for and Against.

Section II

5. Naturalistic/Atheistic Approach to Religion : Hume, Jainism, Buddhism.
6. Nature of Religious Experience. Mysticism, Religious Symbolism. Ineffability.
Karmayoga, Dnyānyoga, Bhaktiyoga.

7. a. Morality and Religion, possibility of morality without religion.
- b. Religion and Science : The Possibility of thier synthesis.
- c. The Role of Religion for Peace and Integration.
- d. Gandhiji's concept of Sarvadharmā Samabhāva.

Books for Reading

1. John Hick : Philosophy of Religion, Prentice Hall, 1963
2. B. Mitchell (ed.) : The Philosophy of Religion, OUP, 1971
3. Ninian Smart : Varieties of Religious Experience
4. M. L. Mehta : Concept of Theism, Atheism and Pantheism
5. Flew A., New Essays in Philosophical Theology, SCM, London, 1955
6. Helm Paul ed. : Divine Commands and Morality, OUP, 1981
7. Bhattacharya : Nature and Structure of Religious Experience
8. S. S. Barlingay : Beliefs Reasas of Reflkections : IPQ Publication, Pune, 1983
9. ज. वा. जोशी : धर्माचे तत्त्वज्ञान, काँटिनेंटल प्रकाशन, १९३५
10. लक्ष्मणशास्त्री जोशी : सर्वधर्मसमीक्षा, हिंदुधर्मसमीक्षा.

PH 106 Jñāneśvara

Objectives :

1. To acquaint the students with the basic writings of Jñāneśvara.
2. To acquaint the students with the contribution of Jñāneśvara in his interpretation of the Gīta.
3. To help the student understand controversies regarding philosophical standpoint and position of Jñāneśvara.

Section I

1. a. Philosophical background of Jñāneśvara : Natha, Varakari and Mahanubhava cults.
b. Influences on Jñāneśvara : Vedanta and Kasmira Saivism
2. Jñāneśvara as a poet and a philosopher. His views on poetry; Jñāneśvari as an interpretation of the Gīta.
3. a. Place of Jñāna, Karma and Bhakti in Jñāneśvara's Philosophy
b. Jñāneśvara's views on yoga
c. The Place and importance of Guru.
4. Jñāneśvara as a social philosopher. His concepts of dharma, svadharmā, lokasamsthā, lokasamgraha and visvatmakadeva. His Pasayadana.

Section II

5. a. Nature of Reality : Siva and Sakti, Vastu and Vastuprabha, Drasta and Drasya, Status of Jagat.
b. Jñāneśvara's philosophical position : Whether Kevaladvaita or Cidvilasavada.
6. Refutation of ajñāna and jñāna as reflected in Anubhavamṛta.

7. Role and limits of language : Vacarna-parihara, Sabdakhandana.
8. Jñāneśvara's concept of para bhakti.

Prescribed Readings

1. Jañāneśvari (Adhyayas IV, VI, IX, XII and XIII, Namana of 1st Adhyaya, Pasayadana).
2. Anubhavamrta.
3. Cangadev Pasasti
4. Haripath
5. Dr. V. R. Karandikar : Dynaneshwari Darsan/ Dnyaneshwar's Atmasamvada
6. Dr. S. D. Pendse : Dynaneshwaranche Tattvadnyana
7. B. P. Bahirat : Philosophy of Dnyaneshwar.

PH 107 PLATO

Objectives :

1. To introduce some basic issues and problems discussed by Plato.
2. To give the students an exposure to read the text.

Section I

1. Background of Plato's philosophy. Contribution of Socrates and Sophists.
2. Study of Meno with references to —
 - a. The nature of virtue,
 - b. Whether virtue can be taught,
 - c. The recollection theory of knowledge,
 - d. Relation between virtue and knowledge,
 - e. Wisdom.
3. The study of Theatatus with reference to
 - a. What is knowledge ?
 - b. The role of Socrates as a midwife,
 - c. Protagoras doctrine : Man is the measure of all things,
 - d. The nature of things vis-a-vis motion and rest,
 - e. The laws of thought,
 - f. Knowledge is perception,
 - g. Opinion and knowledge,
 - h. The role of a philosopher,
 - i. Whole and part.

4. Study of the Republic only Bks - V, VI, VII, and X with reference to —
 - a. Opinion and Knowledge,
 - b. Knowledge and truth, philosophy and philosopher,
 - c. The allegory of the cave, knowledge,
 - d. The idea of form.

Section II

5. Study of Parmenides —
 - a. All is one, Being can't be many,
 - b. Nature of Ideas,
 - c. The one and many.
6. Study of Sophist with reference to
 - a. Philosopher, statesman and sophist,
 - b. Nature of Sophistry,
 - c. Good, bad, evil and purification of soul,
 - d. Nature of an image and the real being and not-being,
 - e. Opinion and Falsehood.
7. Study of Cratylus with reference to —
 - a. Nature of names,
 - b. Correctness and incorrectness,
 - c. Role and function of language.
8. The study of Plato's methods of analogy, dialogue, dialectic and allegories and their significance in philosophizing.

Prescribed Readings :

Hamilton Edith & Cairns Huntington (ed.) : The Collected Dialogues of Plato, Princeton University Press, USA. (Bollingen Series, 71), 1961

Books for References

1. Moravosik : Patterns in Plato's Thought, D. Reidel Dordrecht, 1973
2. G.Vlastos (ed.) : Plato – A Collection of Critical Essays, 2 Volumes, Anchor Books, New York, 1971
3. Paul Seligman : Being and Not-being : An Introduction to Plato's Sophist, Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, 1974
4. R. E. Allen : Plato's Parmenides : Translation and Analysis, Basil Blackwell, London, 1983
5. K. M. Sarye : Plato's Analytic Method, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1969
6. G. Mathews : Plato's Epistemology and related problems, Faber and Faber, London, 1972
7. I. M. Crombie : An Examination of Plato's Doctrines, 2 Volumes, R. K. P., London, 1963
8. R.S. Bluck : Plato's Meno, Cambridge, London, 1964.

PH 108 Gandhian Philosophy**Objective :**

To acquaint the students with the major aspects of Gandhian thought and help them to understand it theoretically and critically.

Section I

1. Concept of Satya (truth), concept of God and their interrelation. Concept of Ahimsa (Non-violence). Relation between Satya and Ahimsa. Moksa and Tapas. Interrelationship between Religion and Ethics.
2. Faith in absolute values and eternal principles.
The doctrine of eleven vows. Interpretation of Gita. Anaktiyoga.
3. Doctrine of Sanatana Dharma, Vanasramdharma. Approach to Varna, Jati and untouchability, The status and role of women according to Gandhi.
4. Concept of human nature. Spirituality, original goodness and human perfectibility. Gandhi's criticism of Marx's interpretation of history and human nature.

Section II

5. The doctrine of Sarvodaya. Concept of ideal society. Gandhi's critique of modern civilization. Gandhi's criticism of British educational system. Gandhi's idea of basic education. Views on religious education. Importance of moral and spiritual education.
6. The state and the citizen. The doctrine of Satyagraha : Scope and application. Limits and significance of Satyagraha. Civil disobedience. The relation between ends and means : Approaches of Tilak and Gandhi.
7. Doctrine of Swaraj (self-rule). Idea of Ramrajya. Spiritualization of Politics. Politics and religion.

8. The doctrine of bread-labour, Trusteeship and socialism. Critique of modern industrialism. The doctrine of Swadeshi (Self-reliance). Significance of decentralization. Economics and ethics. Economic Ideal.

Books for reading and reference

1. M. K. Gandhi : Hind Swaraj, Navajivan, 1938
2. M. K. Gandhi : Satyagraha in South Africa, Navajivan, 1928
3. M. K. Gandhi : In Search of the Supreme Vol. III, Navajivan 1940
4. M. K. Gandhi : Sarvodaya, Navajivan, 1957
5. M. K. Gandhi : Anasaktiyoga, Navajivan
6. N. K. Bose : Selection from Gandhi, Navajivan, 1958
7. Iyer, Raghavan : The Moral and Political Writings of Mahatma Gandhi, Vol. I, II, & III, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1986
8. Iyer, Raghavan : The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi, OUP, 1973
9. Bikhu Parekh : Gandhi's Political Philosophy
10. Pyarelal : Towards New Horizons, Navajivan, 1959
11. Acharya Dada Dharmadhikari : Sarvodaya Darshan, Navajivan, 1984
12. Glyn Richards : The Philosophy of Gandhi : A Study of His Basic Ideas, Conzen Press, 1982
13. विनोबा भावे : सर्वोदयविचार आणि स्वराज्यशास्त्र, परंधाम विद्यापीठ प्रकाशन, वर्धा, १९५६
14. नलिनी पंडित : गांधी, ग्रंथाली, १९८३.

PH 109 HUME**Objective :**

To acquaint students with the Human Texts :

- i) A treatise of Human Nature,
- ii) An inquiry Concerning Human Understanding,
- iii) Hume essays (a) The Skeptic, (b) On the standard of Taste.

Section I

1. Historical Background of Hume's Philosophy.
2. a. Hume's views of a priori and empirical knowledge.
b. Hume's views on Impressions and Ideas, Substance, Attributes and Mind.
3. a. Hume's views on Causation.
b. Hume's views on Probability and Induction.
4. Hume's views on Personal Identity.

Section II

5. a. Hume's Skepticism with respect to Metaphysics.
b. Hume's views on Mathematics.
6. a. Hume on Is and Ought Distinction. His views on moral judgment.
b. Hume's views on Aesthetic Judgment and Standard of Taste.
7. Hume on Religion : God, Freedom and Miracles.
8. Hume's impact on 20th century Empiricism.

Prescribed Readings

1. A Treatise on Human Nature ed. L. A. Selby Bigge, Oxford University Press, 1978
2. An Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding (Book 1) ed. P. H. Niddhith, Oxford, 1975.

3. The Skeptic and on the Standard of Taste from Essays Moral Political and Literary, Vol. II, edited by T. H. Green and T. H. Grose, Longmans, 1875.

References

1. V. C. Chappel (ed) : Hume : A Collection of Critical Essays, Macmillan, London, 1963
2. N. K. Smith : The Philosophy of David Hume, Macmillan, London, 1966.
3. D. F. Pears (ed.) : David Hume : A Symposium, London, 1963.
4. J. L. Mackie : The Cement of the Universe (Chapter 1), Oxford, 1974.
5. D. C. Stove : Probability and Hume's Inductive Scepticism, Oxford.
6. R. T. Rathod : Hume's Scepticism : A Critical Study, Nimitta Prakashan, Pune, 1996.

PH 110 Philosophy of Education

Objective :

To acquaint student with basic concepts and issues in philosophy of education.

Section I

1. Concept of education, Distinction between education, training and indoctrination. Nature of Philosophy of education. Naturalism, idealism, realism and pragmatism in education (providing frame work for understanding the following three aspects of education)
2. Aims of education : intrinsic and instrumental.
Individual and social aims of education.
3. Views about curriculum and content of education. Principles for organizing curriculum. Problem of curriculum integration.
4. Process of education Characteristics of the process of teaching and learning, Role of the teacher in the process of learning.

Section II

5. Quality in education and the notion of good life. Problem of retaining quality in education. Values and their place in education. Moral education. Concept of value education. Problem of religious education.
6. Concept of relevance in education. Values of labour and values of culture in university education. The role of specialization in university education. Importance of interdisciplinary studies and need for developing overall perspective.
7. Social change and education in India, Education in the context of modernization. Education and social justice. Problem of equality in educational opportunity.

8. Limits of formal education and need for developing informal avenues of education. Concept of Learning Society. Hypothesis of deschooling society.

Prescribed Readings

1. R. S. Peters (Ed.) : The Philosophy of Education, OUP, 1978
2. P. H. Hirst & R. S. Peters : The Logic of Education, RKP, London 1970
3. Longford, Glenn, O'Conner (Ed.) : New Essays in The Philosophy of Education, RKP, 1973
4. Maclellan James E. : Philosophy of Education, Prentice Hall, 1976
5. I. A. Snek : Concept of Indoctrination, RKP, 1972
6. Mary Warnock : Schools of Thought, Faber & Faber 1977
7. John Paul Strain : Modern Philosophy of Education, Random House, N. Y., 1971
8. Schofield Harry : The Philosophy of Education, Unwin Education Books, 1972
9. Barrow Robin : Moral Philosophy for Education, Unwin, 1977
10. Nyberg David (Ed.) : The Philosophy of Open Education, RKP, 1975
11. J. P. Naik : Equality, Quality and Quantity : The Elusive Triangle in Indian Education, Allied, 1975
12. J. P. Naik : Some Perspectives on Non-Formal Education, Allied. 1977
13. A. B. Shah (Ed.) : The Social context of Education (Essays in Honour of J. P. Naik) Allied, 1978
14. A. R. Kamat : Essays on Social Change in India, I I E, Pune, 1983
15. Illich Evan : Deschooling Society, Marion Boyars, London, 1971.
