Draft Syllabus for M.A. (Philosophy)
(The course applicable to post-graduate Centers and External students)
Semesters III-IV
(Operative from academic year 2009-2010)
(Modified from academic year 2010-2011)

University of Pune, Pune-411007
M.A. Philosophy

General Instructions about Course & 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 (Consisting of two semesters-Semesters I and II) and M.A. Part II (Consisting of two semesters III and IV). Eligibility for the admission to this course is basically graduation in Philosophy but graduates from other faculties are also eligible provided they possess genuine interest and aptitude for studying philosophy at post-graduate level. The course is conducted in the form of lectures, seminars and tutorials. The teaching of semesters I to IV will be sequential. Syllabus for each paper will be discussed in 40 clock hours (approximately) during each semester. The external students will be admitted to appear for semester exams of semesters I, II, III and IV in sequential order.

2. Pattern of Examination
   A Post Graduate student is assessed for his/her performance at a written test of 1600 marks i.e. sixteen papers of 100 marks each. In the existing examination pattern a students is assessed for each paper at the end of each semester. The question paper will be set for 80 marks. The question papers will be set according to the revised pattern.
   **Internal assessment**: The students will also be assessed for their performance in mid-semester test conducted by their center and for overall performance in each semester course for 20 marks. This provision, however, is not applicable to external students. The performance of external students in semester-end examination will be counted as a whole.
Outline of the Courses

SEMESTER I

Compulsory Courses:
PH - 101 - Problems in Western Metaphysics
PH - 102 - Problems in Indian Epistemology

Optional Courses: (Any two out of the following)
PH - 103 - Plato
PH - 104 - Buddhism
PH - 105 - Traditional and Propositional Logic
PH - 106 - Analytic Philosophy (Early Phase)
PH - 107 - Sankhya

SEMESTER II

Compulsory Courses:
PH - 201 - Problems in Western Epistemology
PH - 202 - Problems in Indian Metaphysics

Optional Courses: (Any two out of the following)
PH - 203 - Descartes
PH - 204 - Advaita Vedanta
PH - 205 - Gandhian Philosophy
PH - 206 - Philosophy of Religion
PH - 207 - Early Wittgenstein

SEMESTER III

Compulsory Courses:
PH - 301 - Ethics and Meta-ethics
PH - 302 - Indian Philosophies of Life
Optional Courses (Any Two out of the following):

PH - 303 - Aesthetics (Western and Indian)
PH - 304 - Ambedkar
PH - 305 - Yoga
PH - 306 - Phenomenology
PH - 307 - History & Philosophy of Natural Science

SEMESTER IV

Compulsory Courses:

PH - 401 - Philosophy of Language (Indian and Western)
PH - 402 - Social and Political Philosophy

Optional Courses: (Any Two out of the following):

PH - 403 - Existentialism
PH - 404 - Modern Indian Thinkers
PH - 405 - Kant
PH - 406 - Jainism
PH - 407 - Later Wittgenstein
PH - 408 - Dissertation (For Internal students only)

Note: 1) All the compulsory papers will be compulsory for external students as well.
2) All the optional courses for internal students will also be available to external students except PH-408: Dissertation. Dissertation will be optional for internal students.
3) Dissertation:
   In addition to optional courses, the syllabus provides for Dissertation which is applicable only to the internal students.
   An internal student can write and submit a Dissertation in the fourth semester. The topic and the plan of the dissertation is decided in consultation with a Faculty member and is approved by the Departmental committee of the P.G. Centre. The length of the M. A. dissertation should about 60 to 100 pages (i.e., 18000 to 30000 words)
PH – 301 ETHICS AND META-ETHICS

[Objective: To acquaint students with the major concerns in Ethics & Meta-Ethics.]

Topic I
Virtue Ethics:
(a) Aristotle: Virtue and Eudaimonianism
(b) Anscombe: Modern Moral Philosophy
(c) MacIntyre: Communitarian appropriation of Virtue Ethics

Topic II
The Right and the Good:
(a) Kant’s Deontological Ethics: Categorical vs. Hypothetical Imperative
(b) Mill’s Utilitarian Ethics: Principle of Utility and Qualitative Pleasure
(c) Ross: Prima Facie Obligation

Topic III
Practical Ethics:
(a) Rolston and Hargrove: Values in Nature
(b) Singer and Regan: Animal Liberation and Rights
(c) Gilligan and Okin: Feminist Ethics of Care vs. Autonomy

Topic IV
Meta-Ethical Theories:
(a) Is-Ought Controversy: Hume’s Problem
(b) Cognitivism: Non-naturalism (Moore) and Naturalism (Searle)
(c) Non-cognitivism: Emotivism (Ayer and Stevenson) and Prescriptivism (Hare)

Books for Readings

MacIntyre, Alaisdair, After Virtue University of Notre Dame Press: Notre Dame 1981
Williams Bernard and Smart, J.J.C (ed.) – Utilitarianism: For and Against.
Foot Phillipa 1967 The Theories of Ethics Oxford University Press: Oxford
The Blackwell Guide to Ethical Theory ed. Hugh LaFollette Blackwell, Massachusetts , 2000 (a good resource for virtue ethics and feminist ethics)
Hudson, W.D. Modern Moral Philosophy
Books for Reference
Urmson J.O. *Aristotle’s Ethics*
C.L. Stevenson : The Emotive meaning of Ethical Terms’ in *Mind*, 46, 1937.
C.L. Stevenson : *Ethics and Language* Yale University Press, 1944
Phillippa Foot: “Moral Beliefs” in Foot Philippa (ed.) *Theories of Ethics*, Oxford University Press.
Hare, R.M. *Freedom and Reason*
Searle, John *Speech Act Theory*
Louis Pojman (Ed.) *Enviromental Ethics: Readings in Theory and Application*
PH – 302 INDIAN PHILOSOPHIES OF LIFE

[Objective :
To acquaint the student with the normative framework of values as accepted in ancient Indian traditions both heterodox and orthodox.]

Topic I
(a) “Indian Philosophies of Life”: Nature and significance
(b) The concept of Purushartha (Goals/Values of life), Traditional approaches to Purusharthas: Kama-Artha-centric, Trivarga-centric and Moksa-centric
(c) Modern approaches: S. S. Barlingay, Rajendra Prasad and K.J. Shah

Topic II
(a) The concepts of Dharma: Vedic and Sramana conceptions of Dharma.
(b) Kinds of Dharma: Sadharanadharma and Visesadharma, (Varnasramadharma, Svadharma, Stridharma). Jainism and Buddhism on these issues.
(c) The concepts of Rta, Rna, Yajna, Preyas, Sreyas

Topic III
(a) The doctrines of Karma and Rebirth; The concepts of Bandha (bondage) and Moksa (liberation).
(b) Analysis of suffering according to Samkhya and Buddhism.
(c) Various conceptions of Moksa: Jivanmukti, Videhamukti, Nirvana, Nihsreyasa, Apavarga (Nyaya), Kaivalya (Sankhya, Jainism), Sthitaprajna (Gita) Brahmabhava (Vedanta)

Topic IV
Ways to Moksa:
(a) Arya-Astangika-Marga, Brahmavihara (Buddhism); Triratna (Jainism)
(b) Astanga-Yoga (Patanjala Yoga),
(c) Karmayoga, Jnanayoga and Bhaktiyoga (Gita).

Books for Reading:
Ranade, R.D. : Pathway to God-realisation.
Radhakrishnan, Hindu View of Life, George Allen and Unwin, Bombay, 1971
Maitra, S. K., The Ethics of the Hindus, University of Calcutta, 1956
Tiwari, Kedarnath, Classical Indian Ethical Thought, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi, 1998
Prescribed References
Jaini, Padmanabha S., Jaina Path of Purification, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi
Nanamoli, Bhikkhu (Tr.) The Path of Purification (Visuddhimagga) by
Bhadantacariya Buddhaghosa, Fourth Edition, Buddhist Publication society, Kandy
Sri Lanka (1979)
Lad, A.K. The Concept of Moksa In Indian Philosophy
Krishna, Daya, Problematic and Conceptual Structure of Classical Indian Thought about
Man, Society and Polity, Oxford University Press, Bombay, 1997
PH – 303: AESTHETICS (WESTERN AND INDIAN)

[Objective: To acquaint the student with the major issues, concepts and theories in western and Indian Aesthetics]

Western Aesthetics:

Topic I:
a) Nature of aesthetic experience: Feeling and emotion; intention and imagination.
b) Aesthetic qualities; Aesthetic attitude

Topic II:
a) Work of art and aesthetic object. Elements of work of art : Form, Content, Medium
b) Art as representation – Art as imitation (Plato) Art as expression – Art as intuition (Croce), Art as communication – (Tolstoy), Art as symbolic form – (Susane Langer)
c) Cultural relativism, Robust realism, Robust relativism.

Indian Aesthetics:

Topic III:
Theory of Drama
a) Concept of art, Purpose of art, Theory of Rasa according to Bharata
b) Concept of Ranga-sangraha; Nature and analysis of Bhavas, Vrttis, Pravrttis, Siddhis, Natyadharma – Lokadharma according to Bharata
c) Abhinavagupta on Rasa, Rasavighna and Santarasa

Topic IV:
Theory of Literary Art:
a) Abhinavagupta on Dhvani, Rasadhvani, Sadharanikarana, Pratibha
b) Some basic literary concepts: Guna, Riti, Alamkara, Aucitya, Vakrokti
c) Some issues in Indian Aesthetics:
i) What is the essence of poetry?
ii) Is rasa internal or external?
Books for Reading

PH 304: AMBEDKAR

[Objective : To acquaint the student with social and religious philosophy of Dr. B.R. Ambdekar.]

Topic I:
(a) The life sketch of Dr. Ambedkar; Major stages in his decisions, actions and development of thought.
(b) Ambedkar’s analysis of caste system. The ways of abolishing caste. The notion of ideal social order in the context of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

Topic II
(a) Views on religion; The idea of ideal religion; Religion and Dhamma, Dhamma and Morality
(b) What is and what is not Dhamma, Saddhama; Criticism of the doctrines of soul, God and Brahman, The role of Sila, Prajna, Karuna and Maitri

Topic III
(a) Criticism of the traditional understanding of Buddhism. The reasons behind Parivrmya of Gotama, The four noble truths, the role of Bhikku
(b) Ambedkar’s account of the Buddha’s view on Karma and Rebirth. The relationship between consciousness and matter. On Buddha’s views on Ahimsa, Transmigration and Nibbana

Topic IV
(a) Dr. Ambedkar’s constitutional vision. His social Philosophy as reflected in the constitution.
(b) Dr. Ambedkar’s philosophical legacy. Ambedkar and Karl Marx; Ambedkar and John Dewey.

Prescribed Readings:
3. Ahir D.C., Dr. Ambedkar on Buddhism, Siddharth Publication, Bombay 1982
5. Jaffrelot, Christopher, Dr. Ambedkar and Untouchability: Analyzing and Fighting caste, Permanent Black, Delhi, 2005
Prescribed References:
1. *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches*, Education Department, Govt. of Maharashtra, Bombay 1979-92 (Relevant sections only.)
5. Pawar Daya, Meshram Keshav and Others (Ed.) *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Gaurata Grantha*, Maharashtra Rajya Sahitya Ani Samskriti Mandal, Mumbai, 1993
PH – 305: YOGA

(Objectives:
1) To give a fairly exhaustive knowledge of the basic issues, concepts and doctrines in Yoga system with reference to the original texts.
2) To give an idea of the application of the philosophy of yoga to human life.)

Topic I:
Introduction to Sankhya as a background, Relation between Sankhya and Yoga, The problem of Citta, Cittavrttis, Cittavrttinirodha, Cittabhumi, Patanjali’s concept of Yoga, Yoga epistemology, Abhyasa and Vairagya

Topic II:
Nature and status of Isvara. Nature and types of Samadhi, Kriyayoga, Klesa, Avidya and Prajna,

Topic III:
The four-fold framework (Heya-Heyahetu-Hana-Hanopaya), The eight fold path. Samyama, Siddhis, Kaivalya.

Topic IV:
Introduction to some other types of Yoga: Hathayoga, Jainayoga, Buddhist Yoga, Relation of yoga to Vedanta, Yoga and modern psychology. Yoga as therapy.

Books for Reading:
Prasad Ram, Patanjala Yoga Sutras with the Commentary of Vacaspati Mishra, Chaukhanbha, Varanasi, 1980.


Kuvalayanand and Vinekar, S.L., Yogic Therapy, Central Health Education Bureau, Govt. of India, New Delhi, 1963.

Shaha, S.M., Acarya Haribhadrasuri’s Contribution to Jaina Yoga, Firodia Prakashan, Pune 7, 1998
PH – 306: PHENOMENOLOGY

[Objectives:
1) To introduce fundamental issues and concepts in Husserl’s phenomenology (Topics I and II)
2) To acquaint students with two post-Husserlian responses to phenomenology: Heidegger (Topic III) and Merleau Ponty (Topic IV)]

Topic I:
Edmund Husserl: (1)
(a) Phenomenology as a rigorous science: response to the crisis of forgetfulness of the subject, critique of naturalism, psychologism and historicism
(b) Intentional Structure of Consciousness: Difference between Brentano and Husserl, overcoming empiricist account of perception, intentionality as active perception

Topic II:
Edmund Husserl (2)
(a) Method: Epoche, Reduction (Eidetic, Transcendental and Phenomenological) & Free Imaginative Variation
(b) Transcendental Ego and the Problem of Solipsism, the search for intersubjectivity and Lebenswelt (lifeworld).

Topic III:
Martin Heidegger:
(a) Hermeneutic phenomenology & phenomenological ontology: Differences with Husserl, phenomenology as revelation of what shows itself rather than method (from Introduction to Being and Time)
(b) An illustration of phenomenological ontology (from §14-§17 in Being and Time): Worldhood as unitary dwelling and practical engagement between human beings and equipment or Zeug versus Descartes’ (and even Husserl’s) dualistic attitude to the world

Topic IV:
Merleau Ponty:
(a) Phenomenological Description A: Perception as immanent and transcendent, as pre-reflective lived experience
(b) Phenomenological Description B: Human Existence as embodied (corps-sujet)

Books for Reading
Prescribed References

Greene, Marjorie *Heidegger*, London, 1957
Pivcevic Edo: Phenomenology
Spiegelberg Herbert: The Phenomenological Movement A Historical Introduction
Hague Martinus Nijhoff
Stegmuller Wolfgang Main currents in contemporary German, British and American Philosophy
PH 307: HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF NATURAL SCIENCES

[Objective: To acquaint the students with broad periods in history of science and with basic issues, concepts and debates in Philosophy of science through contribution of individual scientists and schools.]

Topic I
Early Greek Science: Thales, Anaximander, Anaxagoras, Pythagoras, Empedocles, Democritus; Aristotle and his critique of predecessors, doctrine of causation.

Topic II

Topic III
Modern Science: Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, Newton, Darwin.

Topic IV

Books for Reading:


Books for Reference:

3. Hacking, Ian, Representing and Intervening, Cambridge University Press
PH-401: PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE (INDIAN AND WESTERN)

[Objective: To introduce some of the basic issues and problems in philosophy of language as discussed in classical Indian Philosophy (Topics I & II) and recent western philosophy (Topics III & IV)]

Topic I:
   a) Basic issues in the Indian Philosophy of language, The nature of words/sentences, meanings and their interrelation. The nature and status of sabdapramana.

   Eternalist approaches to linguistic units:
   b) Purvamimamsa approach: Subdanyata, Apauruseyatvavada,
   c) Vakaran approach: Metaphysics of language (sabdatattva), Levels of language (Para, Pasyanti, Madhyama, Vaikhari) Sphotavada.

Topic II: Non-eternalistic approaches to linguistic units
   a) Nyaya approach: The nature of a sentence and sentential knowledge, Sakti and Saktigraha, Sabdabodha, Anvitabhidhanavada and Abhihitavayavada. (The views of Nyaya to be discussed along with Purvamimamsa views)
   b) Buddhist approach: Vikalpa and apoha
   c) Jaina approach: Sabda as pautgalika, Niksepa and Naya.

Topic III:
   a) Nature and subject matter of Philosophy of language as distinct from linguistic Philosophy
   b) Picture Theory, Use Theory and Language Games- Wittgenstein
   c) Speech Act theory-Austin and Searle

Topic IV:
   Some Continental Approaches to language
   a) Text, Explanation, Understanding and Interpretation- Paul Ricoeur
   b) Structuralism – Roland Barthes
Books for Reading:

Topics I and II


(3) Coward, Harold G, Studies in Indian Thought (Collected papers of Professor T.R.V.Murti) (The article on Indian Philosophy of language) Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi, (ISBN 1310-6)

(4) Vadidevasuri : Pramananayatattvalokalamkara, rendered into English with A commentary by Dr. Hari Satya Bhattacharya, Jain Sahitya Vikas Mandal, Bombay, 1967 (The chapter on Agamapramana)

(5) Bhattachary, Hari Mohan : Jaina Logic and Epistemology, K.B.Bagchi and Company, Calcutta, 1994 (The chapter on Agamapramana)


Topics III and IV:


(4) Olshewsky T. *Problems in the Philosophy of Language*, Holt, Rincart & Winston, Inc. New York 1969 (Relevant sections only)


Books for Reference

For Topics I and II:

(2) Datta, D.N. Six Ways of Knowing, University of Calcutta, 1960 (The chapter on Sabda-Pramana)
(3) Bilimoria Purushottama, Sabdapramana: Word and Knowledge in Indian Philosophy, D. K. Printworld (P) Ltd. New Delhi, 2008

Topics III and IV:
PH – 402 SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

[Objective: To acquaint the student with important concepts, perspectives and issues concerning social and political life]

Topic I: The Individual, Society and State

(a) Primacy of the Individual: Social Contract Theories (Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau), Positivism (Comte, Giddens)
(b) Primacy of the Collective: Idealist Theories (Hegel and British Idealists)

Topic II: The Family as a Social Institution

(a) Family and Society
(b) Critiques of Family: Plato, Engels and Popper

Topic III: Political Ideologies: (A) Liberalism

(a) Justice as Entitlement
   Nozick: Critique of Distributive Justice, Inviolability of the Person, Labor Theory of Value.
(b) Distributive Justice A:
   Rawls: Original Position and Two Principles of Justice
(c) Distributive Justice B
   Dworkin: Critique of Equality Principle

Topic IV: Political Ideologies (B)

(a) Marxism:
   (i) Classical Marxism: Against individualistic freedom, political economy and the materialist interpretation of history (class struggle, socialism and communism)
   (ii) Neo Marxism- Herbert Marcuse: Beyond Marx’s economism, turn to Freud; Basic and Surplus Repression; the revolutionary potential of art

(b) Multiculturalism:
   Centrality of Culture, Coexistence of multiple cultures, freedom and equality of cultures

(c) Feminism:
   (i) Liberal Feminism: Critique of liberal contract, reinterpretation of freedom and equality (Carole Pateman)
   (ii) Socialist Feminism: Critique of Marxism, dual system of gender and class (Heidi Hartmann)
Books for Reading

2. Heywood, Andrew (1992) *Political Ideologies*

Prescribed References

Dworkin, Ronald (1976) *Taking Rights Seriously*
Plato’s Republic
Russell, Betrand, *Marriage & Morals*
Isaiah Berlin: *Four Essays on Liberty*, OUP, 1973
Marcuse, Herbert One Dimensional Man Boston: Beacon Press. (1964)
PH - 403 EXISTENTIALISM

[Objective: To introduce the basic concerns of existentialist philosophy.]

Topic I:
(A) Friedrich Nietzsche: Critique of Kant, Anti-Christ, Truth as a Mobile Army of Metaphors, Art: Apollinian Beauty vs Dionysian Ecstasy
(B) Soren Kierkegaard: Truth as Subjectivity, Stages on life’s way Art: Indirect Communication and the Existing Individual
(C) Existentialism in Literature: Dostoevsky and Camus

Topic II:
Martin Heidegger:
(A) Ontological Difference between Being (Sein) and beings (Seiendes)
(B) The Fundamental Ontology of Dasein: (i) Inauthentic Existence (ii) Authentic Existence
(C) Art: Work of Art as the happening of truth

Topic III:
Jean Paul Sartre:
(A) Transphenomenality of being (being and nothingness), being-in-itself/ being-for-itself
(B) Bad faith, being-for-others (gaze)
(C) Art: Literature as an expression of freedom

Topic IV:
Gabriel Marcel:
(A) Being, Being and Others
(B) Being and Having
(C) Art: Spiritual Function of Music

Books for Reading
Blackham, H.J. Six Existentialist Thinkers
Books for Reference:

Nietzsche, Friedrich Birth of Tragedy Twilight of the Idols and Anti-Christ
Kierkegaard S Either/Or Vol. I & II, OUP, 1944
Kierkegaard, Soren, Concluding Unscientific Postscript, Princeton University Press, Princeton (1941)
Heidegger, Martin “Question Concerning Technology”
Heidegger, Martin “Origin of a Work of Art”
Greene, Marjorie Heidegger New York: (1957)
Sartre, Jean Paul “What is Literature?”
PH 404 MODERN INDIAN THINKERS

[Objectives : 1) To introduce the philosophical thinking and activity in the 19th and 20th century India. 2) To acquaint the students with the central issues of some modern thinkers.]

Topic I: – Introduction
a) Historical genesis of modern India  
b) Awakening, Revival, Reformation  
c) Renaissance, Enlightenment, Modernization

Topic II:  
a) Dayananda: Revivalism, Views on Varna and caste  
b) Vivekananda: Universal religion, Practical Vedanta  
c) Aurobindo: Evolutionary process, Integral Yoga

Topic III:  
a) Jotiba Phule: Views on caste system and the status of women, Sarvajanika-satyadharma  
b) M.G. Ranade: Liberalism, Interpretation of Bhagawata-Dharma  
c) G. G. Agarkar: Influence of Spenser and Mill, Rationalism

Topic IV:  
a) M. N. Roy: Critique of Marxism, Radical Humanism  
b) M.K. Gandhi: Sarvodaya, Satyagraha  
c) Ambedkar – Annihilation of caste, Principles of social democracy (Liberty, equality, fraternity)

Books for Reading:  
Lal Basant Kumar, Contemporary Indian Philosophy, Delhi, 1999.  
Naravane V.S., Modern Indian Thought, Bombay, 1964.  
Ray Benay Gopal, Contemporary Indian Philosophy, Allahabad, 1957.

Books for Reference:  
Selections from the Complete works of Swami Vivekananda, Advaita Ashrama, Mayavati, Himalayas,1998
PH – 405 KANT

[Objective : To introduce Kant’s philosophy and way of philosophizing with a direct reference to the original texts.]

Topic I:
(a) Kant’s project of critical philosophy, His philosophical anthropology
(b) The statement and formation of the problem of knowledge.
(c) Nature and classification of judgements – apriori, a posteriori, synthetic a priori.

Topic II:
(a) Space and time
(b) Categories of understanding
(c) Synthetic unity of apperception

Topic III:
(a) Transcendental deduction
(b) Imagination, Schematism
(c) Phenomena and Naumena

Topic IV:
(a) Rational knowledge of morality. Three postulates of morality
(b) Critique of judgement – Judgement as a faculty, Analytic of the beautiful and sublime, Concept of teleology
(c) “Religion within the bounds of reason alone”

Texts for study
Pragmatic Anthropology (Relevant section)
The Critique of Pure Reason (Upto the Transcendental Logic – First Division).
The Critique of Practical Reason (Fundamental Principles of Morals.)
Critique of Judgement (Up to First Part, First Book.)
Religion within the bounds of reason alone

Books for Reading:

Books for Reference:
[Objective: To acquaint the student with the Jaina approach to reality, the goal of life and the way of attaining it.]

Topic I
The definitions of Sat, Dravya. The classifications of Dravya. The nature and kinds of Jiva, Pudgala, Jaina Atomism, Dharma and Adharma, Kala The notions of Asamkhya and Ananta.

Topic II
Anekantatva as foundation. Reality as the unity of opposites: Permanence and impermanence, One and many, identity and difference, Syadvada and Nayavada as the methods of describing reality.

Topic III

Topic IV
(a) Sravakacara: Anuvrata, Gunavrata, Siksavrata, Pratima
(b) Sramanacara: Mahavrata, Samiti, Gupti, Gunasthanas.
(c) Sallekhana – Vrata
(d) Controversy between Svetambaras and Digambaras on Ahimsa, Aparigraha and liberation.

Original References to be used:
Kundakundacarya: Pancastikaya
Nemicandra Siddhantidera: Dravyasamgraha
Umasvati: Tattvarthasutra
Acarangasutra
Upasakadasangasutra

Books for Reading
Mehta M.L. Jaina Philosophy P.V. Research Institute, Varanasi 1971
Tatia, Nathmal, Umasvati/Umasvami’s Tattvarhasutra: That which is, Motilal Banarsidass Delhi, 2007
Nagin J. Shah: Essays in Indian Philosophy (Relevant essays only) Sanskrit-Sanskriti - Granthamala -6, Ahmedabad
Bhargava, Dayananda: Jaina Ethics, Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi 1968
Tukol, T.K. Sallekhana is not Suicide, L.D Institute, Ahmedabad
Books for Reference

Shah, Nagin J. (Ed.), *Jaina Theory of Multiple Facets of Reality and Truth (Anekantavada)*, Bhogilal Leherchand Institute of Indology (Motilal Banarsidass), Delhi, 2000
PH – 407 LATER WITTGENSTEIN

[Objectives: To acquaint the student with major philosophical aspects of Wittgenstein’s philosophy with special reference to the following texts:
1) Philosophical Investigations
2) Lectures and conversations on Aesthetics, Psychology and Religious belief.
3) Culture and Values.
4) On Certainty]

Topic I:
Concept of Language, Use Theory of Meaning, Language Games and the Function of Rules, Language Games as Forms of Life; Family Resemblance.

Topic II:
Philosophical Psychology:
Private language argument: sensation as private, expression of one’s sensation in terms of language, criticism on incommunicability of sensation of pain.

Topic III:
Relation to Traditional Conception of Philosophy:
(a) Critique of Essentialism
(b) Nature and Origin of Philosophical Problems
(c) Philosophy as therapy
(d) Response to Scepticism

Topic IV:
Explorations:
(a) Religion
(b) Aesthetics
(c) Ethics
(d) Culture

Books for Reading


Wittgenstein, Ludwig: The Blue and the Brown Books

Wittgenstein, Ludwig: On Certainty
Books for Reference

Hanfling, Oswald, Wittgenstein: The Later Philosophy

PH – 408 DISSERTATION

The facility of dissertation provides for students’ interest in doing research on a topic of his/her choice. The topic and the plan of the dissertation is decided in consultation with a faculty member and is executed on approval by the Departmental Committee.