

M.A. Philosophy

Scheme and Syllabus



School of Distance Education
Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh

	M.A. PHILOSOPHY (PREVIOUS)	
01	Paper – I	Classical Indian Philosophy
02	Paper – II	Western Philosophy
03	Paper – III	Social & Political Philosophy
04	Paper – IV	Indian Heritage and Culture
05	Paper - V	Logic & Scientific Method

	M.A. PHILOSOPHY (FINAL)	
01	Paper – I	Epistemology
02	Paper – II	Ethics
03	Paper - III	Contemporary Indian Philosophy
04	Paper – IV	Contemporary Western Philosophy
05	Paper – V –I	SankaraAdvaitaVedanta
06	Paper – V- II	Gandhian Studies

M. A Philosophy

- Philosophy is a fascinating subject which is personally relevant to every intelligent human being.
- Philosophy is an open-ended, pioneering discipline, forever opening up new areas of study and new methods of inquiry.
- Philosophers have developed the areas of epistemology, ontology, axiology, ethics and social, political, legal philosophy.
- Philosophy deals with three basic problems namely; the problem of reality, the problem of value and the problem of knowledge.
- Through rational reflection, philosophy offers a means of coming to an understanding of human kind, the world, and our responsibilities in the world.
- In general, the philosopher is trained to rationally reflect on how the fundamental questions relate to all human activities.

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

- Analytic outlook: This ability develops through proper study of analytic philosophy.
- It helps to form the capacity to analyze various situations in life.
- Logical and critical attitude: Study of logic helps to think logically and critically. The student can argue and evaluate in a constructive way.
- Ethical thinking: The course introduces the moral concepts of good and bad, right and wrong. It helps to form a strong foundation of character and personality.
- Communication skill: A student develops the capacity to communicate with others, understand an issue from different perspectives and find out a rational solution.
- Philosophy and society: Study of philosophy helps to develop an integrated and holistic view of life and world.
- Proper understanding of any kind of situation through logical and rational thinking.
- Proper realization of the nature of life and society.

- Development of moral consciousness that enables the students to become complete human beings and responsible citizens.
- Building overall awareness regarding rights and duties towards environment. The student becomes conscious of the environmental issues and tries to take initiative towards environmental protection and sustenance.
- Encourage to engage in higher studies and research work.

M.A. PHILOSOPHY (Previous)

Paper-I

CLASSICAL INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

SYLLABUS

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE CLASSICAL INDIAN PHILOSOPHY IS TO UNDERSTAND THE DIFFERENT INDIAN PHILOSOPHY SPECULATIONS OF UPANISHADS

UNIT-I

S.No.	Particulars
1.	NATURE, CHARACTERISTICS AND DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY
2.	SPECULATIONS OF UPANISHADS
3.	THE CENTRAL TEACHINGS OF BHAGAVADGITA
4.	CHARVAKA DARSHANA – LOKAYATA
5.	JAINISM

UNIT-II

6.	JAINISM – THEORY OF SOUL
7.	BUDDHISM – THE FOUR NOBLE TRUTHS
8.	BUDDHISM - PRATITUYASAMUTPADA
9.	NYAYA EPISTEMOLOGY
10.	NYAYA THEORY OF SOUL AND DESTINY

UNIT-III

11.	VAISHESIKA DARSHANA
12.	SANKHYA – SATKARYAVADA
13.	SANKHYA – PRAKRTI AND PURUSA
14.	YOGA DARSHANA
15.	THE MIMAMSA DARSHANA

UNIT-IV

16. SANKARA : BRAHMAN (THEOLOGY OF SANKARA)
17. SANAKARA : MAYA AND WORLD (PHYLOSOPHY OF SANKARA)
18. RAMANUJA : NATURE OF GOLD, SOULD AND WORLD
19. RAMANUJA : BHAKTI
20. MADHAVA

M.A. PHILOSOPHY (Previous)

Paper-II

WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

SYLLABUS

**THE OBJECTIVE OF THE WESTERN PHILOSOPHY IS TO KNOW THE
PHILOSOPHY THEORIES**

UNIT-I

S.No.	Particulars
1.	The Spirit of Greek Philosophy
2.	Age of the Sophists
3.	The Socratic Method
4.	Socrates' Ethics
5.	Plato's Theory of Knowledge

UNIT-II

6. Plato's Idealism
7. Aristotle's Logic
8. Aristotle's Metaphysics
9. World—view of St. Augustine
10. St. Thomas Aquinas on God and Soul

UNIT-III

11. St. Thomas Aquinas on God and Soul
12. Descartes's Method
13. Spinoza's Substance
14. Locke's Theory of Knowledge
15. Leibniz : Doctrine of Monads

UNIT-IV

16. The Enlightenment : Voltaire and Rousseau
17. Kant's Epistemology
18. Kant's Metaphysics
19. Hegel's Absolute Idealism
20. Hegel's Dialectical Method

M.A. PHILOSOPHY (Previous)
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY
Paper-III
SYLLABUS

**OBJECTIVE: TO UNDERSTAND THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RELENCE IN
INDIAN PHILOSOPHY**

UNIT-I

S.No.	Particulars
1.	DEFINITION, KK SCOPE AND RELEVANCE OF PHILOSOPHY
2.	THE RELATION BETWEEN THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE STATE
3.	PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIUN OF SOCIETY
4.	DEMOCRACY
5.	PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIALISM

UNIT-II

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| 6. | FASCISM AND TEHOCRACY |
| 7. | FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL OBLIGATION |
| 8. | TRADITION AND SOCIAL CHANGE |
| 9. | MODERN STATE, PROGRESS AND UNITY |
| 10. | CONTEMPORARY INDIA – INSTITUTIONS |

UNIT-III

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| 11. | CONTEMPORARY INDIA : SECULARISM AND CONVERSIONS |
| 12. | POLITICAL ACTIONS REVOLUTIONS & TERRORISM |
| 13. | POLITICAL ACTIONS : INDIAN CONSTITUTION |
| 14. | RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE – GANDHI |
| 15. | GANDHI – SARVA DHARMA SAMABHAVA |

UNIT-IV

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| 16. | POWER, LIBERTY AND AUTHORITY |
| 17. | EQUALITY AND JUSTICE |
| 18. | HUMAN RIGHTS |
| 19. | KARL MARX, DIALECTICAL, DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM |
| 20. | THE CLASS STRUGGLE |

M.A. PHILOSOPHY (Previous)
INDIAN HERITAGE AND CULTURE

Paper-IV

SYLLABUS

OBJECTIVE: TO STUDY ABOUT THE INDIAN HERITAGE AND CULTURE

UNIT-I

S.No.	Particulars
1.	Culture And Civilisation
2.	Fundamental Characteristics of Indian Culture
3.	Underlying Fundamental Unity in Diversity
4.	The role of Chaturvidha Varnas in Indian Culture
5.	The Significance of Asramas in India Culture

UNIT-II

6. Importance of Purushartha in Indian Culture
7. Sri Aurobindo's Interpretation of Indian Culture
8. Misconceptions about Indian Culture
9. Sri Rama as an Ideal man in Ramayana
10. Some Cultural Aspects of Mahabharata

UNIT-III

11. Concepts of Sthitaprajna in Bhagavad Gita
12. Indian Renaissance and its Importance
13. The Culture Values of Brahma – Samaj
14. The Cultural Values of Arya—Samaj
15. Influence of Islam on Indian Culture

UNIT-IV

16. The impact of Western Culture
17. The importance of Different types of Natyas in Indian culture
18. The role of Music in Indian Culture
19. Temples and their role in Indian Culture
20. The practical Vedanta of Swami Vivekananda

M.A. PHILOSOPHY (Previous)

LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Paper-V

SYLLABUS

**OBJECTIVE: TO STUDY ABOUT LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD IN
PHILOSOPHY**

UNIT-I

S.No.	Particulars
1.	Subject Matter of Logic
2.	Words, Thoughts, Terms and Definition
3.	Nature, Scope and Use of Logic
4.	Logic and Other Sciences
5.	Propositions : Traditional Classification

UNIT-II

6. Propositions : Modern Classification
7. Logical Relations between Propositions
8. Calculus of Probability
9. Probable Inference
10. Paradox of Inference

UNIT-III

11. The Laws of Thought
12. Hypothesis and Scientific Method
13. Analogy
14. The Scientific Method
15. The Methods of Experimental Inquiry

UNIT-IV

16. The Need for Statistical Methods
17. Scientific Method in History
18. Introduction to Indian Logic
19. Pramanas
20. The Sources of Knowledge

M.A. PHILOSOPHY (Final)

EPISTEMOLOGY

Paper-I

SYLLABUS

**OBJECTIVE: TO STUDY ABOUT THE DIFFERENT PHILOSOPHERS
KNOWLEDGE IN RELATED TO PHILOSOPHY**

UNIT-I

S.No.	Particulars
1.	Bradley's Theory of Knowledge
2.	Early twentieth Century Idealism – General Estimates
3.	Blanshard's Theory of Knowledge
4.	Later Twentieth Century Idealism – General Estimate
5.	The Nature of Contemporary New Realism

UNIT-II

6. American New Realism General Estimate
7. American Critical Realism
8. English Realism
9. Construction Theories
10. The theories of C.J. Ducasse, R.M. Chisholm, C.J. Roderick Firth

UNIT-III

11. Institutional Theories of Bergson
12. Organic Theory of White Head
13. Empirical Pragmatism (James and Schiller)
14. Dewey's Functionalism
15. P.W. Bridgman's theory of Knowledge

UNIT-IV

16. C.I. Lewis Theory of Knowledge
17. Phenomenalistic Analysis
18. The Phenomenalistic Analysis of A.J. Ayer and G. Bergman
19. Physicalistic Analysis of Karl Popper and Ernest Nagel
20. Ordinary—Language Analysis Wittgenstein's Theory of Knowledge

M.A. PHILOSOPHY (Final)

ETHICS

Paper-II

SYLLABUS

OBJECTIVE: TO KNOW THE ETHICS RELATED TO DIFFERENT PHILOSOPHERS

UNIT-I

S.No.	Particulars
	Paper II ETHICS
1.	The Scope and Nature of Ethics
2.	Scope and Nature of Ethics According to the Traditional Ethical Philosophers
3.	Scope and Nature of Ethics According to the Modern Ethics Philosophers
4.	The Relation of Ethics to other subjects
5.	Ethical Concepts : Good and Duty

UNIT-II

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| 6. | The Concept Duty |
| 7. | Duties and Virtues |
| 8. | (a) Authoritarianism or Determinism, (b) The Authority of the Moral Standard |
| 9. | Development of the Moral Freedom of Individuals |
| 10. | Autonomism or Moral Freedom of Individuals |

UNIT-III

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| 11. | David Hume's Ethical Theory Part – I |
| 12. | Hume's Ethical Theory Part II |
| 13. | Immanuel Kant : His Fundamental Philosophy |
| 14. | Ethical Theory of Kant Part – I |
| 15. | Categorical Imperative : Ethical Theory of Kant Part – II |

UNIT-IV

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| 16. | Further Development of his theory Ethical Theory of Kant Part – III |
| 17. | Ethical theory of Kant : Criticism |
| 18. | G.E. Moor's Naturalistic Fallacy Naturalistic Ethical Theories in General |
| 19. | G.E. Moor's Naturalistic Fallacy: Hedonism and Metaphysical Ethical Theories |
| 20. | Emotivism of A.J.Ayer |

M.A. PHILOSOPHY (Final)
CONTEMPORARY INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Paper-III

SYLLABUS

TO UNDERSTAND THE CONTEMPORARY INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

UNIT-I

S.No.	Particulars
1.	Contemporary Indian Philosophy – Its Background – Characteristics and Scope
2.	Indian Renaissance
3.	Contemporary Humanism
4.	The Philosophy of Swami Vivekananda and his neo-vedantha
5.	Universal Religion according to Swami Vivekananda

UNIT-II

6. Moral and Social Philosophy of Swami Vivekananda
7. The Philosophy of Swami Vivekananda
8. The Idealistic Thought of Radhakrishnan
9. Rabindranath Tagore and his Philosophy of Nature and Beauty
10. The Religion of Man according to Tagore

UNIT-III

11. The life divine and the concept of 'Super mind' in Sri Aurobindo
12. The Integral Yoga of Sri Aurobindo
13. The Concept of Satyagraha
14. The Concept of Satyagraha
15. The Doctrine of Sarvodaya according to Gandhi

UNIT-IV

16. Trusteeship
17. Nehru's views on democracy and Secularism
18. Nehru concept of Socialism
19. Krishnamurthy-on-Mind, Thinking and World
20. Contemporary Political and Religious Ideas of Prof. K.S.Murthy

M.A. PHILOSOPHY (Final)

CONTEMPORARY WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Paper-IV

SYLLABUS

OBJECTIVE: TO UNDERSTAND THE CONTEMPORARY WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

UNIT-I

S.No.	Particulars
1.	Contemporary Western Philosophy Linguistic turn in Contemporary Philosophy
2.	Ordinary Language
3.	Verifiability Principle
4.	Vienna Circle
5.	Wittgenstein Names, Objects and Sentences

UNIT-II

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| 6. | Notion of Family Resembles |
| 7. | Russell Picture Theory of Meaning |
| 8. | Language Games in Philosophical Investigation |
| 9. | Husserl – Phenomenological Method |
| 10. | Criticism of Immanuel Kant Rationality |

UNIT-III

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| 11. | Subjectivity Versus Solipsism |
| 12. | Hermeneutical Phenomenology |
| 13. | Heidegger-man as Being in the World |
| 14. | Keirkegaard – Meaning of Existence, Notion of truth |
| 15. | Kierkegaard – Three stages of Life : Individual and Society |

UNIT-IV

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| 16. | Karl Jaspers on Man Quest for Being |
| 17. | Jean Paul Sartre on Humanism |
| 18. | Charles Sanders Peirce Pragmatism |
| 19. | William James Empirical Pragmatism |
| 20. | John Dewey's Experimentalism |

M.A. PHILOSOPHY (Final)
PAPER V(I): GANDHIAN STUDIES (OPTIONAL)

Paper-V(I)

SYLLABUS

OBJECTIVE: THE DETAILED STUDY OF GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY

UNIT-I

- 1 INDIAN INFLUENCES ON MAHATMA GANDHI
- 2 WESTERN INFLUENCES ON MAHATMA GANDHI

UNIT-II

- 3 ETHICS
- 4 CARDINAL VALUES

UNIT-III

- 5 RELIGION
- 6 MEANING AND SCOPE OF NON-VIOLENCE

UNIT-IV

- 7 PRACTICE OF NON-VIOLENCE IN CONTEMPORARY SITUATION
- 8 SARVODAYA

UNIT-V

- 9 SATYAGRAH
- 10 CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AND NON COOPERATION

M.A. PHILOSOPHY (Final)
SANKARA ADVAITA VEDANTA

Paper-V(II)

SYLLABUS

**OBJECTIVE: THE DETAILED STUDY OF SANKARA ADVAITA VEDANTA
PHILOSOPHY**

UNIT-I

S.No.	Particulars
1.	Introduction to Vedanta
2.	Gaudapada's Mandukya Karika
3.	States of the Self and World
4.	Life and works of Sanakara
5.	Yajnavalkya and Maitreyi Dialogue

UNIT-II

6. Yajnavalkya and Gargi Dialogue
7. Badarayana's Brahmasutra
8. The concept of Sperimposition (Adhyasasa)
9. The summation of Vedanta (Tattu samanvayat)
10. The Doctrine of Brahman

UNIT-III

11. Chief doctrines of the Gita
12. The true nature of Kshtra and Kshetrajna
13. Renunciation and Seeking Lord as Shelter
14. Scripture, Perception and Inference
15. Brahman as Atman and Isvara

UNIT-IV

16. Maya and the world
17. Prominent concepts of Advaita Vedanta
18. Methodology of Sankara
19. Social Philosophy of Sankara
20. Contemporary Perspectives on Sankara