

KRISHNA KANTA HANDIQUI STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY

**DETAILED COURSE WISE SYLLABUS OF
MASTER OF ARTS (PHILOSOPHY)**

SEMESTER – I

DSC 1: METAPHYSICS: WESTERN

UNIT 1: The Nature of metaphysical enquiry: Metaphysical Arguments

The Subdivisions of Metaphysics, Nature of Metaphysics, Is Metaphysics Possible?

UNIT 2: Universals: Conceptualism

Universals, The nature of universal and its relation to particulars, Conceptualism:

UNIT 3: Universals: Realism (Plato and Aristotle)

Universal: Its nature and theories, Realism, Plato's realism, Aristotle's realism

UNIT 4: Nominalism

Problem of Universals, Abstract Objects and Universals: Arguments Against them, Different forms of Nominalism

UNIT 5: Personal Identity

Bodily criterion, Memory criterion, Jean Paul Sartre's Viewpoint on Self-Identity, Critical Appreciation

UNIT 6: Cause: Necessary Connection and Constant Conjunction

Definition and meaning of cause, Aristotle view about cause, David Hume's view about cause John Stuart's Mill's analysis of cause, Francis Bacon's views on causal relation, Cause and necessary connection, Constant conjunction

UNIT 7: Contemporary Analysis of Causal Language

Concept of causality, Analysis of causal language, Causality in Indian philosophy,

UNIT 8: Space and Time

Concept of Space, Perceptual and Conceptual Space, Origin of idea of Space, Concept of Time, Perceptual and Conceptual Time, Origin of idea of Time, Subjectivity and Objectivity of Space and Time

UNIT 9: Mind- Body Relation

Descartes view on Mind- Body relation, Spinoza's View on Mind-Body relation, Leibnitz's view on Mind-Body relation, Strawson's view on Mind and Body Relation

UNIT 10: Substance

What is Substance? Aristotle's view, Rationalists' View, Empiricists' View, Contemporary View

UNIT 11: Appearance and Reality

Bradley on the Distinction between Appearance and Reality, Russell on the Distinction between Appearance and Reality, Plato on the Distinction between Appearance and Reality, Bradley on the Distinction between Appearance and Reality, Berkeley's Response on the Distinction between Appearance and Reality, Thomas Reid's Response on the Distinction between Appearance and Reality

UNIT 12: The Problem of Categories of Kant and Ryle

Problem of category in Kant's Philosophy, Synthetic Unity of Apperception and the categories, Schematism, Problem of category in Ryle's Philosophy, Concept of category mistake, Ryle's approach to Category

UNIT 13: Aristotle's Concept of Causation

The four Types of Causes, Form and Matter, Potentiality and Actuality, Comparison between Aristotle's conception of causation and modern analysis of causation

UNIT 14: Concept of Person

The Concept of Person (Locke), Hume's View, Persons and their experiences, Rene Descartes and the "no ownership doctrine", The Concept of person as primitive Appreciation and criticism of Strawson's theory

UNIT 15: Language and Reality

Language and the Nature of Language, Reality and the nature of reality, The Relationship between Language and Reality

Basic Reading List:

- J. Hospers: Introduction to Philosophical Analysis
- A.C. Ewing: The Fundamental Questions of Philosophy Rorty (ed.) The Linguistic Turn
- Taylor: Metaphysics
- A.G.N. Flew (ed) Essays in Conceptual Analysis (Art, 'Language and Metaphysics')

DSC 2: EPISTEMOLOGY: WESTERN

UNIT 1: Skepticism and Knowledge and Its Varieties

Knowledge and its varieties, what is skepticism, The history of skepticism and its varieties

UNIT 2: Arguments for Scepticism

Scepticism is a philosophical method, Development of skepticism, Different sense and applications of skepticism, Academic skepticism and Pyrrhonism in ancient period, Skepticism after Rene Descartes, Hume's skepticism, Irrational skepticism, Naturalistic skepticism, Philosophical skepticism and logical positivism, Philosophical and Scientific Skepticism: A. J. Ayer's view

UNIT 3: Ways of Knowing

Knowledge, JTB definition of knowledge, The theories of epistemic justification Sources of knowledge, The theories of origin of knowledge: rationalism, empiricism, skepticism

UNIT 4: Perceptions

Nature of perception, Different theories of perception, Direct realism, indirect realism Idealism, Phenomenalism, Perception in Indian philosophy

UNIT 5: Memory

Definitions of memory, Characteristics of good memory, Stages of memory, Theories of memory the representative theory, the realist theory, Forms of memory, Factual memory, Practical memory, Personal memory, Is memory reliable? The indispensability of memory-knowledge

UNIT 6: Knowledge and Belief

Nature of Knowledge, Nature of Belief, Relation between knowledge and belief: traditional view, Knowledge and Belief-Modern view, Difference between knowledge and Belief

UNIT 7: Knowledge as Justified True Belief

The tripartite theory, Knowledge as justified true belief, The Truth Condition, The Belief Condition, The Justification Condition, Approaches to justification, Kinds of justification Lightweight knowledge, The Gettier Problem, The No-False-Belief condition, The No-Defeaters condition, Doing without Justification? Reliability Theories of Knowledge, Causal Theories of Knowledge

UNIT 8: Belief Condition

Knowing, knowing in everyday life, knowing that and knowing how, Believing, some aspects of belief, Believing that, Traditional development of knowledge and belief, Differences between knowledge and belief, Relation between knowledge and belief

UNIT 9: Theories of Truth

Truth in Philosophy, Correspondence theory of truth, Coherence theory of truth, Pragmatic theory of truth, Some other important theories of truth

UNIT 10: Gettier's Problem

The standard analysis of Knowledge (JTB), The "Knowing That" and "Knowing How", Distinction, Belief, Belief as a necessary condition for knowledge, the analysis of Beliefs, Truth Necessary condition for knowledge, No Magical Connection between knowledge and truth, Alleged Counterexamples to the Necessary of Condition(ii) i.e. truth, Justification: justification as a Necessary Condition for Knowledge, Why Justification Is Necessary for Knowledge, The Nature of Justification, Knowledge and Its Conditions, Gettier Counter Examples

UNIT 11: Self-Knowledge and Personal Identity

Introduction: Self- knowledge meaning, The criterion of personal identity with special reference to Locke and Bernard Williams, The Criteria of Personal Identity, The physical criterion of personal identity, Hume's concept of self-knowledge and personal identity

UNIT 12: Problem of the Knowledge of Other Minds

Argument from Analogy, Philosophical Behaviourism, Wittgenstein's Linguistic Argument Criteriological Argument, A Few More Comments

UNIT 13: Knowledge and Certainty of Cogito

Knowledge and quest for certainty, the role of reason: Rationalism Descartes method, the method of Mathematics, Intuition and Deduction, Descartes' Methodical doubt, Cogito Ergo sum, Criticisms

UNIT 14: Certainty of A Priori Knowledge of Kant

The problem of synthetic judgement a priori, Synthetic judgement a priori mathematics, Synthetic judgement a priori in physics, Synthetic judgement a priori in metaphysics, Main division of Kant's system, Space and time are a priori precepts, Criticism

UNIT 15: Wittgenstein on Certainty

General discussion on Certainty, certainties of a world-picture: The Epistemological Investigation of on Certainty, Knowledge and Certainty

Basic Reading List:

- A.J. Ayer : Problem of Knowledge
- A.P. Griffiths (ed.): Knowledge and Belief

- S. Shoemaker: Self Knowledge and Self-Identity
- Ammerman: Classics of Analytic Philosophy
- B.R. Gross: Analytic Philosophy

DSC 3: MORAL WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

UNIT 1: Introduction to Ethics

Ethical thinking, Different ethical philosophies, Absolutist Ethics, Moral Absolutism, Ethical relativism, Existential Ethics, Situational Ethics, Evolutionary Ethics, Descriptive Ethics, Applied Ethics, Bio-ethics, Environmental Ethics, Business Ethics

UNIT 2: The Nature of Moral Judgement

The Concept and Nature of Moral Judgement, The Subject of Moral Judgement, The Object of Moral Judgment, difference between Moral Judgement and Other

UNIT 3: Aristotle's Ethic of Eudaimonia

Meaning of Eudaimonia, The Human Good, Eudaimonia and Function, Function Argument, Eudaimonia and Philosophy

UNIT 4: Aristotle's Concept of Happiness

Aristotle's Concept of Happiness, Happiness is the Highest End of Life, Happiness and Freedom of Will, Aristotle's Concept of Eudaimonia

UNIT 5: Virtues of Aristotelian Ethics

Nature of Virtue, Virtue: Aristotle, Socrates and Plato, Cardinal Virtues of Plato, Indian Virtues

UNIT 6: Phronesis of Aristotle

Meaning of Phronesis in Aristotle's Ethics, Practical Wisdom involves four chief factors, Practical Wisdom is a virtue, not art, Practical Wisdom is not scientific knowledge, Relation between Practical Wisdom and Political Wisdom, Relation of Practical Wisdom to Other Virtues

UNIT 7: Theories of Moral Standard: Hedonism

Hedonism in Moral Philosophy, Classification of Hedonistic Theories, Psychological Hedonism, Ethical Hedonism, Egoistic Ethical Hedonism, Altruistic or Universalistic Hedonism: Bentham, Altruistic or Universalistic Refined Hedonism: J. S. Mill

UNIT 8: Utilitarianism and its Kinds

Gross or Quantitative Utilitarianism, Refined or Qualitative Utilitarianism, Rational utilitarianism of Sidgwick, Ideal Utilitarianism of Rashdall and Moore, Act, General and Rule Utilitarianism

UNIT 9: Utilitarianism: Bentham and Mill

Utilitarianism, Historical Background of Utilitarianism, Bentham and his Philosophy, Universalistic Hedonism, Bentham's View of Utilitarianism, Principle of Utility is the Basis of Legal and Social reforms

UNIT 10: The Ethical Theory of Kant

Rationalism in Kant's Ethical Theory, Categorical Imperative, Maxims of Morality

UNIT 11: Kant and the Autonomy of the Will

Categorical and hypothetical imperative, Maxims of Categorical Imperative, Good Will and Autonomy of the will

UNIT 12: Liberalism and its Principle

Origin of liberalism, Elements of liberalism, Characteristics of liberalism, Principles of liberalism, Classification of liberalism, Implication of liberalism

UNIT 13: Individualism

Philosophical views on the individual, History of Western Individualism, Philosophical Individualism, Moral Individualism

UNIT 14: Liberalism vs CommUnitarianism

Liberalism, Types of Liberalism, CommUnitarianism, Types of CommUnitarianism

UNIT 15: Liberal Justice and Justice as Desert

The Libertarian Concept of Justice, The Liberal Conception of Justice, Justice within a Liberal Society (Rawls's theory), The Conception of Citizens, The Conception of Society, Institutions: The Four-Stage Sequence, The Original Position and Political Constructivism, The Law of Peoples: Liberal Foreign Policy, The International Basic Structure and the Principles of the Law of Peoples, Peoples: International Toleration and Human Rights,

Basic Reading List:

- Aristotle, Nicomachean Ethics, Trans. T.H. Irwin, Hackwett, Indianapolis, 1985
- Robert Heinaman (ed.), Aristotle and Moral Realism, UCL Ltd., London, 1995
- Kant I, Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals, Hutchinson, University Library, 1950
- John Rawls, A Theory of Justice, London: Oxford University Press, 1972.
- Matti Hayry, Liberal Utilitarianism and Applied Ethics, Routledge, London and New York, 1994

DSE 1: LOGIC - I

UNIT 1: Fundamental Ideas of Logic

Logic: what it is, Nature of argument, Kinds of argument: Inductive and Deductive, Logic and Deductive argument, Argument and argument form Truth and Validity

UNIT 2: Symbolic Logic and Traditional Logic

Nature of Symbolic Logic, Classical Logic and Symbolic Logic, Development of Symbolic Logic Characteristics of Symbolic Logic, functions and the Importance of the Use of Symbols in Symbolic Logic

UNIT 3: Truth Functions, Inter-Definitions of Logical Constants

Definition of Truth Function, Basic Truth Functions, Negative or Contradictory function, Conjunctive function, Disjunctive function, Implicative or Conditional function, Equivalence or Biconditional function, Alternative function, Stroke Function, Inter-definitions of logical constants

UNIT 4: Definitions of Connectives and Symbolization of Everyday Language

Meaning of connective, Definition of connectives, Not/ It is not the case that (Negation), And (Conjunction), Either-or (Disjunction), If-then (Material Implication), If and only if (Equivalence of Biconditional), Symbolization of everyday language, Two kinds of statements, Symbolization of Simple statements, Symbolization of Simple statements, Complex Symbolizations

UNIT 5: Construction of Truth Table

Construction of Truth Tables, Truth Table for Statement, Characterization of Statement forms as Tautologies, Contradictory and Contingent, Truth Table for Arguments, To Decide Logical Equivalences

UNIT 6: Determination of Validity and Invalidity of Arguments

Validity of arguments, Invalidity of arguments, Determination of validity and invalidity of arguments-direct truth table method, Indirect truth table method, Formal proof of validity, Conditional proof, Indirect proof

UNIT 7: Formal Proof of Validity and Conditional Proof

The Method of Formal Proof of Validity, The Rules of Inference, The Rules of Replacement, The Rule of Conditional Proof

UNIT 8: Indirect Proof and Strengthened Rule of Conditional Proof

Indirect Proof, What is a logical method? The use of Indirect Proof in proposition, The use of indirect proof in validity of argument, The Strengthened Rule of Conditional Proof, Types of Conditional Proof, Ordinary Conditional Proof (OCP), Strengthened

Conditional Proof (SCP), The concept of the scope of the assumption

UNIT 9: Singular Proposition and General Proposition

Singular proposition, General proposition, Traditional subject-predicate propositions

UNIT 10: Quantification and Rules of Quantification

Universal and existential quantifiers, Modern square of opposition, Symbolization of four categorical statements with quantifiers, Symbolization of universal and existential propositions, Symbolization of propositions by the process of instantiation, Rules of quantification Proving validity

UNIT 11: Set Theory

Definition of set, set membership, set inclusion, Empty set, Operations on sets Union of sets, Intersection of sets, Difference of sets, complement of set, Laws of operations on set, Domain of individuals, Using set notation for logical propositions (categorical propositions)

UNIT 12: Membership, Inclusion, the Empty Set

The concept of membership, the concept of inclusion, the concept of empty set

UNIT 13: Operation on Sets, Domains of Individuals

Operation on sets, Union of sets, Intersection of sets, Difference of sets, Domain of individuals

UNIT 14: Translating Everyday Language

Symbolization of ordinary language, Symbolizing Propositions of Predicate Logic, Symbolization of Categorical Propositions by Using Set Notation

UNIT: 15 Venn Diagram

Categorical proposition and standard form categorical proposition, Classes and relation. The four standard form categorical propositions and their class relations, Distribution of terms, Venn diagram, Use of Venn diagram, History, Aristotelian and Boolean standpoint Symbolism and diagrams for standard form categorical propositions

Basic Reading List:

- Ambrose and Lazerowitz- Fundamental of Symbolic Logic
- P. Supers- Introduction to Logic (Part II on "Set Theory")
- Copy: Symbolic Logic
- Jeffry: Formal Logic: Its Scope and Limits

DSE 1: SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND ILLNESS

Unit 1: Introduction

Meaning of health, meaning of sociology of medicine, origin and development of sociology of medicine, difference between sociology of medicine and medicine sociology.

Unit 2 : Basic concepts:

Medicalisation, Demedicalisation, Illness narrative, medical tourism

Unit 3: Theoretical Perspectives to understand health

Functionalist theory: Marxist, Post-modern theory

Unit 4: Disease, poverty and Colonialism in India

Meaning of disease, colonialism, impact of colonialism in understanding the concept of disease, the prescribed medical measure, popular resentments.

Unit 5: Culture and disease

Meaning of Culture, disease, Impact of culture in conceptualizing disease.

Unit 6: Medical Pluralism

Issues, Trends and Practices

Unit 7: Gender and Health

Meaning of gender, nutrition, different health practices in society with regards to male and female

Unit 8: Health care institutions:

Medicine as a profession, hospital as a social organization

Unit 9: Public health

Emergence of the notion of Public health, community health, meaning of social epidemiology

Unit 10: Social inequality and health

Globalization, Medical tourism and social stratification

Unit 11: Social control of body:

Understanding the causes and consequences of anorexia and bulimia

Unit 12: State and health

Concept of Biopolitics, Health Practices in Indian state to practice control over citizens.

Unit 13: Health policies of government of India:

Trends and debates over health policies across the years

Unit 14: Global survey of Health:

Health in low-income countries and Health in high-income countries

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Arnold, David. 1993. *Colonizing the Body: State, Medicine and Epidemic in 19th century India*. Berkley: University of California Press.
- 2) Bode, Maarten. 2008. *Taking Traditional Knowledge to the Market: The Modern Image of the Ayurvedic and Unani Industry*. Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
- 3) Foucault, M.1975. *The Birth of the Clinic: Archaeology of Medical Perception*. New York: Vintage Books
- 4) Shiva, Vandana. 1988. *Staying Alive: Women, Ecology and Survival in India*. New Delhi: Zed Press.

SEMESTER – II

DSC 4 :HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPY

Unit 1:Plato: Concept of knowledge

Plato's Concept of Knowledge, Knowledge is not perception, Criticism, Conclusion

Unit 2: Plato's theory of form or ideas

What is Idea, The Myth Concerning Ideas, The characteristics of Ideas, the system of Ideas, Criticism, and Conclusion

Unit 3: Aristotle: Critique of Plato's theory of ideas, causation

Brief introduction of Aristotle's concept of ideas and causation, Aristotle's Criticism of Plato's theory of ideas, causation.

Unit 4: Descartes' Method

The Method of Descartes, characteristics of Descartes' method, Descartes' Doubt, Psychological Doubt

Unit 5: Descartes' Concept of Cogito Ergo Sum

Meaning of Cogito ergo sum, Importance of Cogito ergo sum, Critical Analysis, Conclusion

Unit 6: Descartes' theory of Truth and God

Criterion of truth, the existence of God, God and the Criterion of Clearness and Distinctness

Unit 7: Descartes' theory of Mind-body relation

What is dualism, Descartes' Mind-body Dualism, Criticism

Unit 8: Hume: Impressions and ideas

Introduction, Impression or Ideas, Hume: Simple Ideas vs. Complex Ideas

Unit 9: Hume's Concept of Induction & Causality

Hume on Causality, Denying Necessary connection, The impossibility of validating causality, Objections to Hume's View of Causality, The Problem of Induction, The necessary-contingent dichotomy

Unit 10: Hume's view on self

Introduction, Hume's view on self, Conclusion

Unit 11: Skepticism of David Hume

What is Skepticism; Hume's Concept of Skepticism; Criticism

Unit 12: Kant: Space and Time

Concept of space and time; Kant's Concept of Space and Time; Critical Comment.

Unit 13: Kant on Copernican revolution

Meaning of Copernican Revolution, Kant on Copernican Revolution, Critical Comments

Unit 14: Kantian Categories

Kant and his Categories: Meaning and explanation, Critical Comments.

Unit 15: Kant theory of Phenomena and Noumena

Noumena and Phenomena, Kant on Noumena and Phenomena, Criticism

Basic Reading List:

- Plato: Theatetus
- Aristotle: Metaphysics
- Descartes: Discourse on Method
- Hume: Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding
- Anders Wedberg: A History of Philosophy (3vol)
- Copleston: History of Philosophy
- O' Connor: A Critical History of Western Philosophy
- N.K. Smith: The Philosophy of David Hume
- A Flew: Hume's Philosophy of Belief

DSC 5: INDIAN PHILOSOPHY - I

Unit: 1 The Nature and Scope of Indian Philosophy

Nature of Indian Philosophy, Scope of Indian Philosophy

Unit: 2 The basic philosophical ideas in the Vedas: Ritam, stages Of development of theism

Ṛta, Theism and its various types, Polytheism, Henotheism, Monotheism, Deism, Monism Pantheism, Panentheism. Autotheism

Unit: 3 The Gita's Idea of Karmayoga

Aparavidya The concept of Gita, Gita's view on Karmayoga, Interpretation of the concept of Niskāma Karma, Niskāma karma: Metaphysical and Epistemological concept, Pravṛtti and Nivṛtti, Svadharma, Mokṣa: The Supreme Goal of Human Life, Gīta'skarmayoga and Kant's Deontological Ethics

Unit: 4 The astika-nastika division of schools of Indian Philosophy

The Āstika Schools, The Nāstika Schools

Unit: 5 Carvaka: Epistemology

Accidentalism and naturalism, The denial of inference, The denial of the validity of the Vedas

Unit: 6 Carvaka: Metaphysics

Ca-rva-ka: Metaphysics, Ca-rva-ka: Concept of Soul and Consciousness, Ca-rva-ka: Arguments in Favour of Deha-tma-va-da, Criticism against Ca-rva-ka Deha-tma-va-da, Ca-rva-ka: Denial of God's existence, Ca-rva-ka: Svabha-bava-da, Ca-rva-ka: Denial of Law of Karma and Theory of Rebirth, Ca-rva-ka: Reaction against Liberation

Unit: 7 Buddhism: Four Noble Truths

A Brief Sketch of Buddhism, Concept of Four Noble Truths, There is Suffering, There is a Cause of Suffering, Dependent Origination, The Cessation of Suffering, Concept of Nirvana, The Path of Cessation of Suffering

Unit 8: Buddhism: Theory of Momentariness

General idea about Buddhism, Concept of Dependent Origination or Pratityasamutpāda, Concept of Momentariness or Kṣāṇikavāda, Criticism of Momentariness, Brief account of No-soul theory

Unit: 9 Buddhism: The concept of Nirvana

Brief Outlook on Buddhism, Concept of Four Noble Truths, First Noble Truth, Second Noble Truth, Third Noble Truth, Fourth Noble Truth, Concept of Nirvāṇa

Unit: 10 Realistic Schools of Buddhism: Vaibhasika and Sautrantika

Sarvastivada or Vaibhasika, The Dharma Theory, The Doctrine that 'All Exist', No-soul Theory

Sautrantika, Theory of Momentariness, Skandhamatratas, Nirvana

Unit: 11 Idealistic Schools of Buddhism: Madyamika or Madhyamaka and Yogacara

Madhyamaka: Nagarjuna, Unreality of the External World, The Highest Reality, Yogacara Existence of Mere Ideas (vijnaptimatratas), The Store Consciousness (alayavijnana), The Three Kinds of 'Own Being' (svabhava)

Unit: 12 Jainism: Syadvada

A brief account of Jainism: Jaina Epistemology, Jaina Metaphysics, Syadvada or The Sapta-bhangi-naya, Criticism of Syadvada, Let us sum up

Unit: 13 Jainism: Anekantavada

Literal Meaning of Anekantavada, Explanation of change in the context of Anekantavada Analysing positive and negative characters of an object, Understanding Anekantavada with a concrete example, Ekantavada

Unit 14: Jainism: Metaphysics

What is Jaina Metaphysics? Two Important Concepts In Jainism, Dravya: Elaborated, Soul or Jiva,, Ajivas – The Inanimate Substance

Unit: 15 Nyaya: Concept of Prama

Definition of prama, Nyaya: Sources of knowledge, Anuman, Inference, Upamana, Testimony

Basic Reading List:

- M. Philips, Teachings of the Vedas, ch.3, Seema Publishers, Delhi,1976.
- F. Max Muller, The Vedas, The Indological Book House,Varanasi,1969
- S.N. Dasgupta, History of Indian Philosophy, Motilal Banarasidass, Delhi, Part-V, Sections 26 & 27, Motilal Banarasidass,Delhi,1973
- M.C. Bharatiya, Causality in Indian Philosophy, Vimal Prakashan,Ghaziabad,1973
- M. Hiriyanna, Outlines in Philosophy, George Allen &Unwin,London,1973.
- R.C. Zaehner, Hinduism, Chapters 1& 2, Oxford University Press,London,1966
- K.K. Mittal, Materialism in Indian Thought, MunshiramManoharlal, NewDelhi,1974
- K. Bhattacharyya, 'Carvaka Darsana', Journal of Indian Council of Philosophical research, vol.12,No.3,1995
- R.C. Zaehner, Hinduism, Chapters 1&2, Oxford University Press,London,1966.

- S.Radhakrishnan, History of Indian Philosophy, Vols. 1&2, George Allen &Unwin, London, 1

DSC 6: INDIAN PHILOSOPHY - II

Unit 1: Vaisesika: Dravya, Guna, Samanya

VaiDes.ika Epistemology, Valid Knowledge, Invalid Knowledge, Kinds of Categories: What they are? Substance, Quality, Generality, Non-existence

Unit 2: Vaisesika: Atomism

Meaning of the term 'Atom', The four elements/atoms: Earth, Water, Air and fire, Earth, Water, Air, Fire, Ether is not atomic, Vaisesika arguments for the existence of atoms, Creation and Destruction of the world, Vaisesika atomism is not materialistic, Vaisesika Atomism and Greek atomism: A comparative study, Critical appreciation of Vaisesika atomism

Unit 3: Samkhya: Theory of Causation

Definition of Causation, Theories of Causation in Indian philosophy, Satkaryavada in Samkhya philosophy, Identical nature of Cause and Effect, Criticism of Satkaryavada, Prakrti parinamavada in Samkhya philosophy,

Unit 4: Samkhya: Purusa&Prakrti

Nature and Characteristics of Prakrti, Proofs for the existence of Prakrti, Prakrti and the Gunas, Different products of Prakrti, Teleological Evolution, Criticism of the evolution theory, Nature and Characteristics of Purusa, Proofs for the existence of Purusa, Plurality of Purusa

Unit 5: Yoga: The concept of citta-vritti

Brief Description on Yoga philosophy, Concept of Citta-Vritti, Astāṅga Yoga

Unit 6: Yoga: Astanga yoga

Concept of Yoga, Citta and Citta Vr.ttis, The Five kinds of Klesas, Yoga Ethics, Citta bhumi Sama-dhi, Eight Limbs of Yoga (Yoga-n.gas) , Place of God in Yoga Philosophy, Liberation of the Self

Unit 7: Mimamsa: Intrinsic validity of knowledge

Nature of Valid knowledge, Mimamsaka theory of Svatahpramanyavada, Nyaya theory of Paratahpramanyavada, Paratahpramanyavada and Svatahpramanyavada: A Comparison

Unit 8: Mimamsa: Theory of error- akhyativada and Viparityakhyativada

Nature of Valid Knowledge, Sources of Knowledge, Theories of Error,

Unit 9: Samkara: Brahman and Maya

AvdaitaVedānta, The Concept of Brahman, Nature of Brahman, Svarupalaksana of Brahman. Tatastha Laksana of Brahman, Neti Neti Concept of Brahman, Meaning of Māyā, Māyā is a fact of experience, The two functions of Māyā, Nature of Māyā

Unit 10: Samkara's Grades of Truth and Reality

Reality: What it is, Truth, Reality and its forms, Grades of reality

Unit 11: Ramanuja: God

Ramanuja's Concept of God, Significance of God, God is qualified (visista), God is Trisatvatmaka, God has internal distinction (SvagataBheda), Aprthakasidhi, God is the cause of the world, Ramanuja's concept of God (Thesim), Forms of God, Archa, Vibhava, VyuhaSusksamaAntaryami

Unit 12: Ramanuja: Jiva and World

Three classes of Jiva, Significances of the Jiva, The Jivas are the parts of God, Jiva and God, Jiva and Avidya, The Jiva and Brahman are non-different, Ramanuja's view of the World, Ramanuja's concept of prakrti, Difference between the prakrti of Ramanuja and Samkhya, Brahman is the cause of the world, Ramanuja's view of satkarya vada, The world creation is real according to Ramanuja.

Unit 13: Ramanuja: Concept of liberation

The path of Liberation, The five types of Liberation, Ramanuja believe in Videhamukti, Significance of Prapatti,

Unit 14: Madhva: Concept of Brahman

Madhva's concept of Dualism (Dvaita), Concept of Brahman, Significance of Brahman or God God is qualified (Saguna), God is the cause of the world, God is the ultimate governor of the Jiva, God is said to be indescribable, Brahman is the supreme God, God has four manifestation Laksmi is the consort of God, God is full of grace,. The PancaBhedaSidhanta of Madhva, Pluralistic theism, Madhva's God is realistic

Unit 15: Sankardeva: Concept of Bhakti, relation between God and Man

Concept of Bhakti, Nine modes of bhakti, Essential nature of a devotee or 'bhakta', Three grades of bhakti, Concept of God, Relation between man and God, Grace of God and Man

Basic Reading List:

- M. Philips, Teachings of the Vedas, ch.3, Seema Publishers, Delhi,1976.
- F. Max Muller, The Vedas, The Indological Book House,Varanasi,1969
- S.N. Dasgupta, History of Indian Philosophy, Motilal Banarasidass, Delhi, Part-V, Sections 26 & 27, Motilal Banarasidass,Delhi,1973
- M. Hiriyanna, Outlines in Philosophy, George Allen &Unwin,London,1973.
- R.C. Zaehner, Hinduism, Chapters 1& 2, Oxford University Press,London,1966
- K. Bhattacharyya, 'Carvaka Darsana', Journal of Indian Council of Philosophical research, vol.12,No.3,1995

- R.C. Zaehner, Hinduism, Chapters 1&2, Oxford University Press, London, 1966.
- S. Radhakrishnan, History of Indian Philosophy, Vols. 1&2, George Allen & Unwin, London, 1973

DSE 2: CONTEMPORARY INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Unit 1: K.C. Bhattacharyya: Concept of Philosophy.

Theoretic Consciousness, Its four Grades, Science, Philosophy of the object, Philosophy of Spirit, Philosophy of Truth, Negation as the basis of his philosophy

Unit 2: K.C. Bhattacharyya's Concept of the Absolute and its Alternative form

Meaning of Absolute, K.C. Bhattacharyya's Concept of Absolute, Alternative forms of Absolute, Conclusion

Unit 3: Reality of Sri Aurobindo

Sri Aurobindo's Concept of Reality, reality is omnipresent, Concluding remark,

Unit 4: Sri Aurobindo's Concept of Evolution

Aurobindo's account of Evolution, evolutionary Growth, Cosmic Evolution, Conclusion

Unit 5: The Concept of Human-being in the Philosophy of Sri Aurobindo

The Nature of Man, two aspects of central being of man, Conclusion

Unit 6: B. G. Tilak: Interpretation of Gita

Tilak's interpretation of Gita, Gita is the Philosophy of Commitment, Criticism

Unit 7: Swami Vivekananda: Practical Vedanta

Brief outline of Advaita Vedanta, Practical Vedanta, Concluding remark

Unit 8: Swami Vivekananda's Concept of Universal Religion

Meaning of Universal religion, Nature of Universal Religion, Ideal of Universal Religion, Concluding Remark

Unit 9: S. Radhakrishnan's view on Absolute

Concept of Absolute, The Concept of radhakrishnan's Absolute, Characteristics of absolute or Brahman, Conclusion

Unit 10: S. Radhakrishnan's Concept of Man

Introduction, Finite aspects of man, Infinite Aspects of man's nature, Conclusion

Unit 11: S. Radhakrishnan's Philosophy of Intellect and Intuition

Meaning of Intellect and Intuition, inadequacy of Intellectual Cognition, Intuitive Apprehension, Nature of Intuitive apprehension

Unit 12: Religious Experience of S.Radhakrishnan

Nature of Religious Experience, Faith and Religious Experience, Characteristics of Religious experience, Conclusion

Unit 13: J.N. Mohanty: On Husserl's Phenomenology

Brief outline on Husserl's Phenomenology, Mohanty's concept on Husserl's Phenomenology, Characteristics, Criticism

Unit 14: J.N. Mohanty: On Indian Epistemology

Theory of knowledge, True Cognition, Perception, Inference, Sabda or sound, Upamana or Comparison, Postulation, Theory of False Cognition

Unit 15: J. Krishnamurthy: Freedom from the Known

Meaning of Freedom, J.N. Krishnamurthy's Concept of Freedom, Freedom from the Known

Basic Reading List:

- K.C. Bhattacharyya: Studies inPhilosophy
- Sri Aurobindo: The lifeDivine
- Nilima Sharma: Twentieth Century Indian Philosophy
- J.N. Mohanty: Classical IndianPhilosophy
- J.N. Mohanty: Explorations inPhilosophy
- Freedom from the Known: J.Krishnamurti
- The First and last Freedom: J.Krishnamurti
- Education and the Significance of life: J.Krishnamurti

DSE - 2 : INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

Unit 1: The Indian Administrative System: Evolution and Features

Evolution of the Administrative system in India; Features of the Indian Administrative System

Unit 2: Civil Services in India: Structural Framework

All India Services, Central Services and State Services: Structure and Functions

Unit 3: Union Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commissions

Constitutional Provisions on Public Service Commissions in India; Union Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commissions

Unit 4: Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Powers and Functions of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Unit 5: Bureaucracy in India

Generalist vs. Specialist argument in India; Neutral and Committed bureaucracy

Unit 6: Development Administration in India

Meaning of Development Administration; Evolution of Development Administration in India and its functioning

Unit 7: Financial Administration

Budgetary Process in India: Preparation and Enactment of Budget; Performance Budgeting and Zero-Base Budgeting in India

Unit 8: Good Governance: Accountability and Commitment

Concept of Good Governance; Structural Reforms and Good Governance in India

Unit 9: e-Governance

Meaning and Nature; National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), 2005; National e-Governance Division (NeGD) of Government of India; Implications and Importance

Unit 10: Corruption: Issues and Challenges

Meaning of Corruption; Causes of Corruption; Anti-Corruption measures in India: Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and Vigilance Machinery of the States, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)

Unit 11: Ombudsmanic Institutions

Lok Pal and Lok Ayuktas

Unit 12: Transparency in Administration

The RTI Act, 2005: Background; Features and Provisions

Unit 13: People's Participation in Administration

Citizen's Charter: Concept and Origin; Citizen's Charter at the Central and State levels

Unit 14: Administrative Reforms in India

Background: A. D. Gorwala Committee Report on Public Administration (1951), Paul Appleby Committee Report on Public Administration in India (1953), Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962); Administrative Reforms Commission: Recommendations of the First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966); Recommendations of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2005)

Basic Reading List:

- Lakshmi Kant. M. (2012) Public Administration. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hills Education Pvt. Ltd.
- Bhattacharya, Mohit (2010) Public Administration. The World Press Private Ltd. Kolkata.
- Fadia and Fadia (2008) Public Administration- Administrative Theories and Concepts. Sahitya Bhawan publications, Agra.
- Taneja, V. (2011). E-Governance. New Delhi: Alfa Publications.
- Tripathi, V. (2007): E-Governance in India. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Limited.
- Bose, J. (2006). E-Governance in India: Issues and Cases. Tripura: S. Icfai Books.
- Satyanarayana, J. (2006). E-Government: the science of the possible. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Private Limited.
- Avasthi, Amreswar, & Avasthi, Anand Prakash (1999). Indian Administration. Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
- Bhagwan, Vishnoo, & Bhushan, Vidya. 2007). Public Administration. New Delhi: S. Chand & Company Ltd.
- Maheshwari, S.R. (2003). Indian Administration. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Sharma, Dr. M.P., & Sadana, Dr. B.L. (2000). Public Administration in Theory and Practice. Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.
- Ramesh K. Arora and Rajni Goyal (1995); Indian Public Administration: Institutions and Issues, WishwaPrakashan
- Sairam Bhat (2012); Right to Information, EBH Publishers (India), an imprint of Eastern Book House, Guwahati- 781001 (India)
- Dr. Vinay N. Paranjape (2013); Right to Information Law in India, Central Law Agency, Law Publisher, 30-D/1, Moti Lal Nehru Road, Allahabad
- Oakley, Piter, (1991) Projects and people: The Practice of Participation in Rural Development. Geneva: ILO.
- Chambers Robert, (1983). Rural Development: Putting the Last first. London: Longman.
- Mehta, Vinod. (2000). Reforming Administration in India. Har- Anand Publications.

SEMESTER - III

DSC 7: INDIAN MORAL PHILOSOPHY

Unit 1: Purusarthas: Meaning and Definitions

Introduction, Artha, Kama, Dharma, Moksa, Four Basic Sciences

Unit 2: The Role of Artha in Indian Ethics

Wealth or property, Land, Discussion Artha in details

Unit 3: Kama as one of the Purusarthas

What is Kama, Pursuit of Kama, explanation of the concept, conclusion

Unit 4 Dharma: An Ethical Idea of Indian Moral Philosophy

What is Dharma, Pursuit of Dharma, Conclusion

Unit 5: Moksa: The Ultimate end of Life

What is Moksa, why it is called the ultimate end of Life, Conclusion

Unit 6: The Concept of Karma and Bondage in Indian Moral Philosophy

Definition of Karma, Karma phal, Cause of Bondage, conclusion

Unit 7: Jaina Concept of Karma and Bondage

Jaina Concept of Karma, Five vows, Cause of Bondage, Conclusion

Unit 8: The Concept of Karma and Bondage in Buddhism

Buddhist Concept of Karma, Ignorance is the root Cause of Bondage, Conclusion

Unit 9: Advaita Vedantin analysis of Karma and Bondage

Principal of the action of Advaita Vedanta, Cause of Bondage, Conclusion

Unit 10: What is Sadhana

Meaning of Sadhana, Definitions of Sadhana, Conclusion

Unit 11; Karma Yoga of Indian Philosophy

What is Karma yoga, Indian Philosophy and Karmayoga, Gita's Karmayoga

Unit 12: Jnana Yoga: A medium of Sadhana

What is Jnana yoga, it is a medium of Sadhana, Conclusion

Unit 13: Bhakti Yoga: A marge of Sadhana

What is Bhakti yoga, sadhana and Bhakti yoga

Unit 14: Buddhist Paramitas

Dana Paramita, Sila Paramita, Kshanti Paramita, Virya Paramita, Dhyana Paramita, Prajna Paramita

Unit 15: Jaina Triratna

Definition of Triratnas, Right Perception, Right knowledge, Right conduct, Conclusion

Basic Reading List:

- Nagaraj Rao, Essays in Indian Philosophy and Religion, LavaniPublishingHouse,NewDelhi,1971
- S. Gopalan, Hindu Social Philosophy, Wiley Eastern Publisher, NewDelhi,1979
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Gita- Rahasya, Chapters 3 to 5; and 12, J.S. Tilak and S.S. Tilak, pune,1915
- S.N. Dasgupta, A History of Indian Philosophy, Vol.II, pp. 190-215; 439-536, Motilal Banarashidass, Delhi,1969
- Har Dayal, The Bodhisattva Doctrine in Buddhist Sanskrit Literature, Chapter5, Motilal Banarsidass,Delhi,1970
- Dayanand Bhargava, Jaina Ethics, Motilal Banarsidass,1968
- Rajendra Prasad, Varna-dharma, Niskama-Karma and Practical Morality : A Critical Essay on Applied Ethics, Part I, Chapters 1-2, D.K. Printworld, New Delhi,1999

DSC 8: CONTEMPORARY WESTERN PHILOSOPHY - I

Unit 1: Nature of Analytic Philosophy: General Introduction

Meaning of Analytic Philosophy, Nature of Analytic Philosophy, Scope of Analytic Philosophy

Unit 2: Russell: Logic & Philosophy

Russell's concept of Logic, Logic as the Essence of Philosophy, Criticism, Conclusion

Unit 3: Russell's Logical Atomism

Meaning of Logical atomism, Explanation of Logical atomism, Characteristics of Logical atomism, Criticism

Unit 4: Moore's Defence of Common Sense

Introduction, what is common sense, Moore's defence of common sense, conclusion

Unit 5: Moore's Refutation of Idealism

Meaning of Idealism, Moore's Refutation of Idealism, Criticism, Conclusion

Unit 6: Wittgenstein's Concept of Philosophy

Introduction, Fact, Proposition, Logical Atoms, Conclusion

Unit 7: Wittgenstein's Concept of Saying and Showing

What is saying of Wittgenstein, what is Showing of Wittgenstein, Criticism, Conclusion

Unit 8: Wittgenstein's Philosophy of Language Games

The Universal form of language, The Essence of language, Absolute simples, Language-Games, Family resemblance, Meaning as use, Private language

Unit 9: Family Resemblance of Wittgenstein

Introduction, what is family resemblance, Wittgenstein's concept of family resemblance, Criticisms

Unit 10: Picture Theory of Wittgenstein

Meaning of Picture Theory, Concept of Picture theory, Characteristics, Criticism

Unit 11: John Dewey: the Theory of Knowledge

Dewey's view of Traditional Epistemology, Dewey on Darwin's Theory, The error of modern epistemologists

Unit 12: John Dewey' theory of Metaphysics

Introduction to Dewey's naturalistic metaphysics, Analysis of the theory, Criticism, conclusion

Unit 13: J.L. Austin's Theory of Language

Analysis of Austin's Philosophy of Language, meaning and truth, Speech act

Unit 14: William James: Pragmatic Theory of Truth

'Pragmatism' and pragmatism, The pragmatist maxim, Pragmatist theories of truth, The pragmatist tradition, Skepticism and fallibilism, The pragmatist conception of experience Representations

Unit 15: Strawson's Concept of Person

Brief outlook of Strawson's Concept of Person, Cartesianism and the "no-ownership doctrine", The concept of person as primitive, Appreciation and criticism of Strawson's theory

Basic Reading List:

- Wittgenstein: Tractatus LogicoPhilosophicus (Fact and Proposition, Logical Atoms)
- Philosophical Investigations (Family Resemblance, Language games,)
- Our Knowledge of the ExternalWorld
- An Introduction to Wittgenstein'sTractatus
- P.A. Schilpp (ed.) The Philosophy of BertrandRussell
- The Philosophy of G.E.Moore

DSC 9: CONTEMPORARY WESTERN PHILOSOPHY - II

Unit 1: Trends in the Contemporary Western Philosophy

What is Contemporary Western Philosophy, Different Trends in Contemporary western Philosophy, Conclusion

Unit 2: Husserl's Philosophy of Presuppositionless Philosophy

Immanent Perception Formal Ontology, Transcendental Ontology, Idealism Positive Science, Phenomenological Reduction

Unit 3: Phenomenological Reduction of Husserl

Historical Background of the phenomenological reduction, The Epistemological Problem the Phenomenological Reduction Aims to Solve, The Analysis That Disclosed the Need for the Reduction, The Structure, Nature and Performance of the Phenomenological Reduction, How the Reduction Solves the Epistemological Problem

Unit 4: The Idea of Intentionality of Edmund Husserl

Intentionality: Background and General Considerations, Logical Investigations, Ideas Pertaining to a Pure Phenomenology and to a Phenomenological Philosophy: The Perceptual Noema,

Unit 5: Husserl's view of Life-world

Background of Husserl's view of Life-world, problem of Life-world, Developments after Husserl, Harbermas

Unit 6: General Characteristics of Existentialism

What is Existentialism, General Characteristics of Existentialism, Conclusion

Unit 7: Kierkegaard

Background of Kierkegaard existentialism, Three Stages of Existential Transformation, Subjectivity, Conclusion

Unit 8: Sartre's Concept of man

Existence, being-in-itself, being-for-itself, being-for others, subjectivity, consciousness, facticity, givenness, being, subjectivity or consciousness, trans phenomenality, nihilation of the in-itself, freedom, responsibility, anguish, authentic existence

Unit 9: The concept of Existence Precedes Essence

Meaning of Existence Preceded Essence, Sartre's View, Criticism

Unit 10: Freedom and Choice of J. P. Sartre,

Meaning of Freedom and Choice, J.P. Sartre's Concept of Freedom, J.P. Sartre's Concept of choice, relation between Freedom and Choice

Unit 11: Sartre's Concept of Being-in-itself

Meaning of Being in-itself, Sartre's Concept of Being-in-itself, Conclusion

Unit 12: Sartre's Concept of being-for itself

Meaning of Being for-itself, Sartre's Concept of Being-for-itself, Conclusion

Unit 13: Heidegger's Concept of Being

Meaning of Being, Heidegger's Concept of Being, Critical Analysis of Heidegger's Concept of Being

Unit 14: Heidegger's Concept of Dasein

The Concept of Dasein, Heidegger's re-interpretation, Origin and inspiration, Critical Comments

Unit 15: Time of Heidegger

Meaning of Time, Heidegger's Concept of Time, Time and Being, Concluding Remark

Basic Reading List:

- Herbert Spiegelberg: The Phenomenological Movement, New York, Vols. I&II, The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff,1971
- P. Edwards: Encyclopedia of Philosophy, RelevantArticles
- Bradely: Appearance andReality
- H.J. Blackham: Six Existentialist Thinkers, New York,1959

DSE 3: GANDHIAN THOUGHT

Unit 1: Gandhi's Concept of Religion

What is Religion, The Way of religion, Attitude towards Living Religions, Attitude Towards Hinduism

Unit 2: Relation between Religion and Morality

What is religion and Morality, relation between Religion and Morality, Conclusion

Unit 3: M.K. Gandhi's Attitude towards Living Religions, especially on Hinduism

Background of the study, Gandhi's Attitude Towards Religion, Gandhi's attitude towards Hinduism

Unit 4: Theism of Gandhi: God is Truth and Truth is God

Theism of Gandhi, God is truth, Truth is God, Proofs for the Existence of God, Some Character of God, Conclusion

Unit 5: Gandhi's Concept of Non-violence

Meaning of Gandhi's Concept of Non-violence, positive and Negative aspect of Non-violence, analysis of the issue of Non-violence

Unit 6: Satyagraha: The Technique of Ahimsa

The Concept of Satyagraha, difference with passive resistance, requirements of satyagrahi, kind of satyagraha,

Unit 7: Gandhi's Economic Ideas: Trusteeship

Introduction, Economic basis of society, Trusteeship: What it is, Definition of trustee, Origin of Trusteeship, Salient features of trusteeship, trusteeship and Modern world

Unit 8: Gandhi's Critique of industrialization

Definition of Industrialization, Gandhi's Critique of Industrialization, analysis of the Concept,
Conclusion

Unit 9: Gandhi's Concept of bread labour

The Concept of Bread labour, Gandhi's Concept of bread labour, Characteristics of bread labour, Conclusion

Unit 10: Gandhi's view on Swadeshi

Meaning of Swadeshi, Gandhi's Concept of Swadeshi, Political interpretation of Swadeshi,
Requirements of Swadeshi

Unit 11: Gandhi's Concept of Karma and Rebirth

Karma and Rebirth, Gandhi's Concept of karma and rebirth, relation between karma and rebirth

Unit 12: Gandhi on Cardinal Virtues

Meaning of Cardinal Virtue, ahimsa, Satya, asteya, Aparigraha, Brahmacharya, abhaya, faith in God

Unit 13: Gandhi's Political Ideas: The Idea of Swaraj

Meaning of the term Swaraj, The Concept of Swaraj, Gandhi's Concept of Swaraj, Conclusion

Unit 14: Gandhi's Philosophy of Sarvodaya

Meaning of Sarvodaya, The Concept of sarvodaya, Gandhi's Concept of sarvodaya, Conclusion

Unit 15: Critical estimate of Gandhian thoughts

Gandhi's Basic philosophical Thought, Critical analysis of Gandhian Thought, Conclusion

Basic Reading List:

- N.K. Bose: Studies in Gandhi
- N.K. Bose: Selections from Gandhi
- B.N. Ganguly: Gandhi's Social Philosophy
- M.K. Gandhi: Collected Works
- B.K. Lal: Contemporary Indian Philosophy

DSE 3: POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Part A

Unit 1: Political Sociology

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Sociology; Relationship between Political Sociology and Political Science, Approaches to the study of Political Sociology.

Unit 2: Evolution of Political Sociology as a Discipline

Origin and Development of Political Sociology as a Discipline, Contributions of Karl Marx and Max Weber.

Unit 3: Political Socialization

Meaning and Nature of Political Socialization; Agents of Political Socialization; Forms of Political Socialization; Importance of Political Socialization

Unit 4: Political Culture

Meaning and Nature; Theories of Political Culture; Types of Political Culture; Role and Utility of Political Culture

Unit 5: Civil Society

Meaning and Nature of Civil Society, State-Civil Society Dichotomy, Dynamics of Civil Society

Unit 6: Political Participation

Meaning and Nature of Political Participation; Stages, Forms and Determinants of Political Participation; Importance of Political Participation

Unit 7: Social Change

Meaning and Nature of Social Change; Theories of Social Change; Agents of Social Change; Resistance to Social Change

Unit 8: Violence

Meaning and Nature of Violence, Different Theories and Forms of Violence, Culture of Violence, Impact of Violence in the Society

Part B

Unit 9: Agrarian Class Structure and Rural Leadership in India

Nature of Agrarian Class Structure in India, State Intervention in Rural Transformation in Post- Independent India, Changing Dynamics and Emerging Pattern of Rural Leadership in India.

Unit 10: Urban-Industrial Class Structure: Rise of Middle Class

Emergence of the Urban Middle Class, Role of the Urban Middle Class and its Impact on the Indian Society; Future of Urban Middle Class in India.

Unit 11: Demographic Change in India

Meaning and Nature of Demographic Change in India, Factors responsible for Demographic Change in India; Impact of Demographic Change in Socio-Economic and Political spheres.

Unit 12: Migration

Meaning and Nature of Migration, Rural-Urban Migration, Inter-State Migration; Impact of Migration; Measures to check Migration in India.

Unit 13: Domestic Violence and Legal protection in India

Meaning and Nature of Domestic Violence, Factors Responsible for occurrence of Domestic Violence, Measures to check Domestic Violence in India: Legal Provisions

Unit 14: Issues of Child Labour in India

Nature and Forms of Child Labour in India; Factors responsible for the development of Child Labour in India; Constitutional Provisions to combat Child Labour in India.

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Abraham M. Francis (1974). Dynamics of Leadership in Village India. Allahabad: Indian International Publication
- 2) Ahuja, R. (2011). Social Problems in India. New Delhi: Rawat Publication.
- 3) Almond, G.A. and Verba, Sidney (1972). The Civic Culture: Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations. Boston: Little Brown and Company.
- 4) Annamalai V. (1996). Formation and Transformation of Power in Rural India. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.
- 5) Ashraf, Ali and Sharma, L.N. (1995). Political Sociology: A New Grammar of Politics. New Delhi: University Press (India) Pvt Limited.
- 6) Banerjee, B. (1986). Rural to Urban Migration and the Urban Labour Market. Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House.
- 7) Janoski, Thomas. Alford, Robert R. Hicks, Alexander, M. & Schwartz, Mildred, A. (2005). Handbook of Political Sociology. UK: Cambridge University Press.
- 8) Misra, B. B. (1963). The Indian Middle Classes: Their Growth in Modern Times. London: Oxford University Press.
- 9) Rathod , P. B. (2005). Fundamentals of Political Sociology. Jaipur: ABD Publishers.
- 10) Rao, C.N. Shankar. (2004). Sociology primary principles. New Delhi: S. Chand & company Ltd.
- 11) Srivastava, Usha (2011). Political Sociology. New Delhi: Kunal Books.

12) Varma, Pavan. (1998). The Great Indian Middle Class. New Delhi: Viking Publisher.

SEMESTER - IV

DSC 10: APPLIED ETHICS

Unit 1: The Concept of Applied Ethics

Concept of Ethics, Areas of Ethics, Meta Ethics, Normative Ethics, Applied Ethics, Nature of Applied Ethics, Applied Ethics and Philosophy, Applied Ethics and Ethics, applied ethics and applied philosophy, Different fields of Applied Ethics, Three important theories associated with Applied Ethics, Some important principles on Applied Ethical discussion

Unit 2: Human rights, discrimination, reverse discrimination

Meaning and definition of Human rights, discrimination, reverse discrimination, relations among the three, Characteristics of Human rights, Discrimination and Reverse discrimination.

Unit 3: Bioethics

The Concept of Bioethics, History of Bioethics, Meaning and Definition of Bioethics, Different Area of Bioethics, Conclusion

Unit 4: Life and Death: Euthanasia

What is Euthanasia, Moral analysis of the problem, Peter Singer and Euthanasia, Criticism

Unit 5: Abortion

Meaning and definition of 'Abortion', Different Factors associated with the issue, Socio-religious aspects, Ethical analysis, Technology and ethics

Unit 6: Suicide

Characterizing Suicide, Highlights of Historical Western Thought , Ancient and Classical Views of Suicide, The Christian Prohibition, The Enlightenment and Modern Developments, The Morality and Rationality of Suicide , Moral Permissibility, Religious Arguments, Libertarian Views and the Right to Suicide, Social and Role-Based Arguments

Unit 7: Capital punishment

What is Capital Punishment? Philosophers View on the Issue, Debate on Capital Punishment: Is Capital Punishment justified? Reformist's view, Challenge to Reformists View, Relevance of the Debate, Capital Punishment in India, Right to Live Argument:

Unit 8:Media Ethics

Media and importance of ethics, Media Code of Ethics, Right of Reply

Unit 9: Environmental Ethics: Meaning and definitions

What is Environmental ethics, Definitions, Characteristics, Moral analysis

Unit 10: Moral Agency and nature

Meaning of Moral agency and nature, scope of moral agency and nature, characteristics of moral agency and nature

Unit 11: Nature as the expression of the sublimity

Ancient philosophy, Eighteenth century, Romantic period, Victor Hugo, post-Romantic and twentieth century

Unit 12: Nature as an artefact

Analysis of the concept of Artefact, Artefact, Work, and the Ontology of Artifacts, Making Objects: Productive Action, Productive Intention, On the Characterization and Evaluation of Artifacts, Artworks

Unit 13: Animal rights

Animal rights, The consequences of animal rights, The case for animal rights, The case against animal rights, Moral Community, Fundamental rights, The problem of 'marginal people'

Unit 14: War and Peace

Meaning of War and Peace, The Ethics of War & Peace, Characteristic of war and peace, Conclusion

Unit 15:Equality and Justice

Meaning of Justice and equality, Relation between Justice and equality, Different thinkers' views on justice and equality

Basic Reading List:

- S.B.P. Sinha: Perspectives of Philosophy,Authorspress, Delhi,2005
- John.H. Piet and Ayodhya Prasad: An Introduction to Applied Ethics, Cosmo Publication,2000
- Raghawandra Pratap Singh (ed): Applied Philosophy, Om Publications, New Delhi,2003

DSC 11: SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

Unit 1: Social Philosophy: Nature and Scope

Definition of Social Philosophy, Nature of Social Philosophy, Scope of Social Philosophy

Unit 2: Power and Authority

Meaning of Power and Authority, Nature of Power and Authority, Characteristics of Power and Authority

Unit 3: State

Nature of state, Liberty, Equality, Justice

Unit 4: Democracy

Meaning of Democracy, Definition of Democracy, Characteristics of Democracy, Criticism of Democracy

Unit 5: Liberalism

Meaning of Liberalism, Definition of Liberalism, Characteristics of Liberalism, Criticism of Liberalism

Unit 6: Individualism

Meaning of Individualism, Definition of Individualism, Characteristics of Individualism, Criticism of Individualism

Unit 7: Social Contract Theory

Meaning of Social Contract Theory, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Criticism

Unit 8: Socialism

Meaning of Socialism, Definition of Socialism, Characteristics of Socialism, Criticism of Socialism

Unit 9: Nationalism

Meaning of nationalism, Definition of nationalism, Characteristics of nationalism, Criticism of nationalism

Unit 10: Anarchism

Meaning of Anarchism, Definition of Anarchism, Characteristics of Anarchism, Criticism of Anarchism

Unit 11: Liberal Feminism

Meaning and Goal, Goals of Liberal Feminism, Means and Methods, Criticism

Unit 12: Radical Feminism

Meaning and Goal, Goals of Radical Feminism, Means and Methods, Criticism

Unit 13: Globalization

Definitions of globalization, Characteristics of globalization, Different views of globalization, Utility of globalization, Criticisms of globalization

Unit 14: Human rights

Meaning and Goal, Goals of Human rights, Kinds of human Rights, Criticism

Unit 15: Secularism

Meaning of Secularism, Definition of Secularism, Characteristics of Secularism, Criticism of Secularism

Basic Reading List:

- John Hoffman, Paul Graham: Introduction to Political theory, Pearson: Education, New Delhi:2007
- Jonathan Wolff: An Introduction to Political Philosophy, Oxford University Press,2006
- John Christman: Social and Political Philosophy,Routledge-2000

DSC 12: PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION

Unit 1: Nature of Religion,

Meaning of Religion, Nature of Religion, Religion and Morality, Religion and Art, Religion and Science, Religion and Philosophy, Dimensions of Religion

Unit 2: Anthropological Theory as the Origin of Religion

Emergence of Anthropology of Religion, Definitions of Anthropology of Religion, Enduring

Themes in Anthropology of Religion, Newer Themes in Anthropology of Religion, Anthropologies of 'World' Religions

Unit 3: Social Theory as the Origin of Religion

Performing certain Religious Function for Society, role of religion in Capitalist and Pre-capitalist society by Marx, Freud's Psychological Origin of religious Beliefs, Durkheim's Social function of religion

Unit 4: Relation to Theology and Philosophy of religion

What is Theology, what is religion, what is Philosophy of Religion, relation between the two, Difference between the two

Unit 5: Mysticism

Introduction, Nature of Mysticism, Meaning of Mysticism, Aim of Mysticism, Characteristic of Mysticism

Unit 6: Religious Consciousness

General meaning of consciousness, Characteristics of consciousness, Religious consciousness, Rudolf Otto on religious consciousness, Difference between religion, consciousness and religious consciousness

Unit 7: Symbolic Nature of Religious Language

Introduction, The problem of religious language, Various approaches to the problem of religious language, Symbolic nature of religious language

Unit 8: Arguments for the existence of God

Does God Exist? Ontological Argument, Cosmological Argument, Teleological Argument, Moral Argument Categories of Responses to Diversity, Historical Influences, Analytic Approaches, Continental Approaches, Contributions from Feminism, Process Philosophy, Liberation Perspectives

Unit 9: Religious Tolerance

Rise and development of Religious Tolerance in the West, Tolerance in some of the main

religions of the world, Tolerance and Christianity, Tolerance and Islam

Unit 10: Otto's idea of holy

Introduction, Rudolf Otto: The Idea of the Holy, what is Numinous (Holy Experience), Characteristics of Numinous

Unit 11: Immortality of Soul: Plato's Argument

Introduction, Plato's concept of soul, Plato's arguments for the immortality of the soul, Plato's argument as discussed in Phaedo, Plato's argument as discussed in Republic, Plato's argument as discussed in Phaedrus

Unit 12: Problem of Evil

Introduction, what is evil? The Basic Problem, The Existence of Evil, "Evil": different views, The Irenaeus Theodicy, why do Evil and Suffering Exist?

Unit 13: Freedom of will, Karma and Rebirth

Concepts of Freedom of will, Karma, Rebirth, Relation of Freedom of will, karma and rebirth, Different of Different Religions

Unit 14: Theories of the nature of religious language

Meaning and the general Concept of religious Language, The nature of religious language, Theories of the nature of Religious Language

Unit 15: Essentials Unity of All Religions

Introduction, The importance of the Unity of all religion, Different meanings of the term "Unity of all religions", Hinduism and Unity of all religions, Gandhi on Unity of all religions, Radhakrishnan's concept of spiritual religion

Basic Reading List:

- John Hick: Classical and Contemporary Readings in Philosophy of Religion
- Charlesworth: Philosophy of Religion: Historical Approaches
- Hick: Evil and the God of Love
- John Hick: Philosophy of Religion

DSE 4: LOGIC – II

Unit 1: Probability and Induction- The Traditional Problem of Induction

Theories of Probability, The Probability Calculus, Induction, Inductive leap

Unit 2: The A Priori Theory of Probability

What is a priori probability, a priori probability in statistical mechanics, deductive reasoning

Unit 3: The Frequency Theory of Probability

The Frequency Sequence, The Theory of Bernoulli, the frequency dispersion

Unit 4: The Probability of Calculus, Joint Occurrence and Alternative Occurrences

Elementary calculus of probability, various occurrences

Unit 5: Primary Inductions

What is primary induction, its difference with other induction, inductive leap

Unit 6: Secondary Inductions

What is secondary Induction, Higher theory and secondary induction, non-instantial hypothesis

Unit 7: The Nature of Induction

Definition of Induction, nature of induction, characteristics of Induction, types of induction

Unit 8: Enumerative induction

Meaning of Enumerative induction, Antiquity, Bacon, Hume, Kant, Comte, Whewell, Peirce, Russell, Harman, Popper

Unit 9: Eliminative induction

Meaning of Eliminative induction, definitions of Enumerative induction, Different views of
Eliminative induction

Unit 10: The Method of Hypothesis

Meaning and definition of Hypothesis, Methods of hypothesis, Criticism

Unit 11: The Hypothetical Reasoning

What is Hypothetical Reasoning, Radium, Neptune, Atmospheric Pressure, Spontaneous Generation,

Unit 12: The Proof of Hypothesis

Empirical Hypothesis, Theoretical Hypothesis, Distinction between Empirical and Theoretical Hypothesis

Unit 13: The Tentative Acceptance of Hypothesis

Adequacy, Internal Coherence, Internal Coherence, External Consistency, Fruitfulness

Unit 14: When Hypothesis Compete

Analysis of Competing Hypotheses, Analysis of competing hypotheses, Different Steps of Analyzing of Competing hypothesis

Unit 15: Classification of Hypothesis

Simple Hypothesis, Complex Hypothesis, Empirical Hypothesis, Null Hypothesis, Alternative Hypothesis, Logical Hypothesis, Statistical Hypothesis

Basic Reading List:

- I.M. Copi: Symbolic Logic
- Introduction to Logical Theory Strawson
- Philosophy of Logic Quine

DSE 4: WOMEN AND POLITICS

Part A: Theoretical Perspective

Unit 1: Concepts of Gender and Patriarchy

Meaning and Nature of Gender; Meaning and Nature of Patriarchy, Forms of Patriarchy

Unit 2: History of Feminism

Waves of Feminism: First Wave of Feminism, Second Wave of Feminism, Third Wave of Feminism

Unit 3: Theories of Feminism

Socialist Feminism, Liberal Feminism, Radical Feminism, Marxist Feminism, Cultural Feminism, Eco Feminism, Postmodern Feminism, Multicultural Feminism, Global Feminism

Unit 4: Gender Mainstreaming and Gender Budgeting

Concept of Gender Mainstreaming, Importance of Gender Mainstreaming; Concept of Gender Budgeting, Importance of Gender Budgeting

Unit 5: Women's Movements

Historical Perspective, Women's Movement in India, Contemporary Movements, Women's Issues in South Asia, Women in Contemporary Southeast Asia

Unit 6: Women and Family

Structure of Family, Power Structure in family, Position of Women in Family

Unit 7: Violence against Women

Causes of Violence against Women, Forms of Violence, Sexual Harassment at Workplace, Female Trafficking

Unit 8: Political Empowerment of Women: Global Perspective

Concept of Empowerment, Concept of Gender Empowerment, Political Empowerment of Women: Initiative taken at the global level for Political Empowerment of Women, Role and Position of Women in Electoral Politics: Global Perspective

Part B: Indian Perspective

Unit 9: Political Empowerment of Women in India with Special Reference to Assam

Factors that affect Political Participation of Women, Measures adopted in India for Political Empowerment of Women, Role and Position of Women in the Parliament, Role and Position of Women in Assam Legislature

Unit 10: Economic Participation of Women in India: Issues and Challenges

Stridhan, Personal Law and Women, Initiative taken by SAFF for Women Empowerment

Unit 11: Economic Empowerment of Women and Skill Development

Importance of Economic Empowerment, Importance of Skill Development, Economic Issues and Challenges Confronting Women, National Policy for Empowerment, 2001

Unit 12: Women and Self-Help Groups with special reference to Assam

Development of Self Help Groups in India, Development of Self Help Groups in Assam, Role played by the Self Help Groups for Enhancing Capacity of Women

Unit 13: Environment and Women

Impact of Environmental Issues on Women

Unit 14: Participation of Women in various Socio-Political Movements in Assam

Participation of in the Assam Movement, Participation of in the Bodo Movement

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Agarwal, M.(Ed.) (2013). *Women Empowerment and Gender Equality*. New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers, Distributors.
- 2) Arora, N.D.& Awasthy, S.S. (2004). *Political Theory*. New Delhi: Har Anand Publications Pvt. Ltd.
- 3) Beauvoir, Simone de. (2015). *The Second Sex*. New Delhi: Vintage Classics, India.
- 4) Bhasin, Kamla. (2003). *Understanding Gender*. New Delhi: Kali for Women.
- 5) Bhasin, Kamla. (1993). *What is Patriarchy?* New Delhi: Kali for Women.
- 6) Biju, M. R. (2006). *Women's Empowerment: Politics and Policies*. New Delhi: Mittal Publication.
- 7) Brush, L.D. (2007). *Gender And Governance*. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
- 8) Chatterji, S.A. (1997). *The Indian Women's Search for an Identity*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- 9) Chaudhuri, Suchetra Sen. (2004). *The Bodo Movement Women's Participation*. New Delhi: Mittal Publication.
- 10) Derrienic, Jean-Pierre (1972). Theory and ideologies of violence, in *Journal of Peace Research*, Vol 9
- 11) Hust, E. (2004). *Women's Political Representation And Empowerment In India: A Millions Indiras Now?* New Delhi: Manohar Publication.
- 12) John, E. Mary. (2008). *Women's Studies in India, A Reader*. New Delhi: Penguin India.

- 13) Jhunjhunwala, B. & Jhunjhunwala, M. (2004). *Indian Approach To Women's Empowerment*. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
- 14) Menon, Nivedita. (2012). *Seeing like a Feminist*. New Delhi: Penguin India.
- 15) Menon, Nivedita and Nigam, Aditya. (2007). *Power and Contestation*. New Delhi: Zed Books Ltd.
- 16) Mohanty, Bedabati. (2005). *Violence Against Women*. New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.
- 17) Naidu, Y. Gurappa. (2011). *Violence Against Women in India*. New Delhi: Serials Publications.
- 18) Pandey, A.K. (2002). *Emerging Issues in Empowerment of Women*. New Delhi: Anmol Publication Pvt. Ltd.
- 19) Pani, S.P. and Pani, N. (ed) (2010). *Essays on Contemporary Gender Issues*. New Delhi: Hirmoli Press Publication.
- 20) Parida, Subhas C., and Nayak, Sasmita. (2009). *Empowerment of Women in India*. Delhi: Northern Book Centre.
- 21) Prata, Ndola. Fraser, Ashiley. and Upadhya, Ushma. (2017). *Women's Empowerment and Family Planning: A Review of Literature*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 22) Roy, K.(1999). *Women in Indian Politics*. Delhi: Rawat Publication.
- 23) Sarkar, I. (2008). *Women in Changing Society*. New Delhi: Serials Publication.
- 24) Seymour. Susan, Mukhopadhyay, Chapnick Carol. (1994). *Women, Education and Family Structure in India*. Cambridge: US: Westview Press.
- 25) Sinha, Niroj. (2000). *Women Participation in National Freedom Struggle*, in Noroj Sinha (ed), *Women in Indian Politics*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.
- 26) Srivastav, V.P. (2005). *Handbook on Crime against Women*. Indian Publication.
- 27) Sumanlata (2010). *Towards Empowering Women: Views And Reviews*. New Delhi: Akansha Publishing House.
- 28) Thakur, Anil Kumar and Rahman, R. (2009). *Women Entrepreneurship*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publication.
- 29) Tilly, Louise. Scott, W Joan. (1989). *Women, Work, and Family*. UK: Psychology Press.
- 30) Verma, R.B.S., Verma, H.S. and Hasnain, N. (ed) (2007). *Towards Empowering Indian Women: Mapping Specifics of Tasks in Crucial Sectors*. New Delhi: Serials Publications.
- 31) Yadav, Hridari R. (2015). *Women Empowerment: History, Policy and Legislation Volume I*, New Delhi: Concept Publication.

KRISHNA KANTA HANDIQUI STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY

**MASTER OF ARTS (PHILOSOPHY)
GUIDELINES FOR SEMINAR PAPER**

Introduction

Under the MA in Philosophy programme of KKHSOU, you will need to present a Seminary paper at your second semester. You can choose any relevant topic for presentation related to the MASTER OF ARTS (PHILOSOPHY) Programme of KKHSOU.

Traditionally, a seminar paper will consist of four major sections: (1) Introduction; (2) Background; (3) Analysis; and (4) Conclusion. This section contains a brief outline to follow, but each subsection is examined in detail in the subsequent pages.

General Structure of a Seminar Paper

1. Introduction: Here, you need to set out the "Crux" of the Paper. Your major tasks include:

- Introduce and note why the topic is important.
- Briefly summarize necessary background information. State your thesis
- Tell the audience what your paper will show and in what order.
- If you can concisely summarize your research and outline the arguments of your paper, then odds your audience will be able to follow your analysis.

2. Background: Here, you need to orient your audience towards your research area. Major tasks are:

- Describe the genesis of the subject
- Describe the background of the study.
- Describe where things are now (You may also want to indicate the reasons for further change).

3. Analysis:

- (a) Explain the area in details
- (b) Analyse and discuss the main issue of the paper in details
- (c)

4. Conclusion:

- Restate the thesis of the paper
- Summarize major points
- Write the major findings of the paper

Certain Key Points:

- Always preserve a copy of your Seminar paper duly signed by your Centre Coordinator and a Certification of Presentation from him/her. The University may also ask a copy of that report as and when required.
- You may be asked to present your Seminar paper either at the University Headquarters/or at any assigned place face to face or through online mode.
- Seminar Report must be typed in Computer. Report May be printed on both sides in standard A4 size papers with 1.2-inch margins on both left and right sides and 1-inch margins on top and bottom. Page numbers must be maintained throughout.
- The Presentation Room must be well organised with a banner of the Seminar on the background.
- Insist your study centre to maintain video recording of the presentation session and obtain a copy of your particular session. Alternatively, you can record a video of the presentation yourself and keep a copy until declaration of your Final semester Results. The University may ask this Video at any point of time.

KRISHNA KANTA HANDIQUI STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY

MASTER OF ARTS (PHILOSOPHY)

GUIDELINES FOR DISSERTATION

Section I: Introduction

Project/Dissertation Work is an application-oriented academic activity that seeks to hone your theoretical abilities through their application in light of the theoretical information obtained while taking different MA Philosophy courses, most notably courses like Metaphysics, Epistemology, Moral Philosophy, Contemporary Western Philosophy, Contemporary Indian Philosophy, Gandhian Thought, Social and Political Philosophy, Applied Ethics etc. This Dissertation work consist of 8 credits, requiring you 240 hours of study and work.

Dear learners, please note that you need to take this task seriously and with all sincerity because of three basic reasons. First, this course provides you ample scope to apply your theoretical understanding on philosophically and socially relevant issues. Second, this course carries the highest credits among all your courses in the programme. Thus, this course can help you achieve a better, higher grade in the programme. Finally, this dissertation activity provides you a scope to acquire research skills. This will ultimately help you undertake a career/study in research in near future.

In undergoing the Dissertation work, you can take up a theoretical issue, or any socially relevant issues that you may have come up during your study. It is expected that along with the theoretical understanding of the issue, you try to formulate a detail research proposal. Here you have to utilise the analytical skills you have so far acquired from the different courses of MA Philosophy. We have listed certain topics of Dissertation for your guidance only. You need not select these topics only. The list will help you to choose an appropriate topic. You need to write your Dissertation Report either in English.

Most importantly, you should note that the Dissertation Work undertaken should be authentic and should contribute towards the development and growth of the subject. It is mandatory that you submit the report in originality and you must not submit it earlier for any other purpose. The University will also check all the Dissertation Report with high-end Plagiarism-Check Software. Thus, you should also note that if it is found that the Dissertation

Work undertaken does not appear to be authentic or does not contribute towards the growth of the subject or it has been merely copied from some sources, the University has the right to outrightly reject the Dissertation Work without offering any explanation. In that case, you will be awarded zero. Group projects are not allowed. If it is found that the subjects/chapters/contents of the projects of two learners are matching, then both the project will be rejected and Zero mark will be awarded to both.

Presentation Style: You need to follow the Presentation Style in the layout of your Dissertation Report as mentioned in Section II of this Guidelines. Additionally, in Section III, we have provided certain Guidelines/Tips to help you do your Project/Dissertation more effectively.

Citation and Referencing Style in Project/Dissertation: Writing of Dissertation Report is one of the research work. So, you need to follow particular style of citation and referencing. The University follows that APA 7 Citation Style published by the APA (American Psychological Association). A link for downloading a brief APA Citation Guide has been attached below.

Dissertation Guide: Your dissertation guide should be well versed in the subject area. You must discuss your dissertation design with your guide before the start of your work and also again if necessary at the writing stage and finally at the stage of editing the dissertation. You should show your guide the draft of the dissertation before it is finalized for submission.

Eligibility of a Dissertation Guide

- Faculty (From the University/Degree College)/Course Coordinator/Academic Consultant/Counsellor having relevant teaching experience.
- Professionals holding Masters' degree in the respective field or allied disciplines having a minimum of 5 years of experience in the relevant area.
- If you are taking the help of a Teacher/Professional apart from the faculties engaged during the counselling sessions at your study centre, then the Teacher/Professional's bio-data is to be approved by the respective Course Coordinators. The bio-data should contain the teaching/work experience, area of specialization, Research publications and experience in guiding the project work.

Certain Key Points

- Always preserve a copy of the dissertation with you with all due signatures in originals. This may be required for your future academic/research/job purpose. Secondly, the University may also ask a copy of that report as and when required.

- You may be asked to present your dissertation either at the University /or at any assigned place face to face or through online mode.
- The Dissertation must be typed in Computer. It may be printed on both sides in standard A4 size papers with 1.2 inch margins on both left and right sides and 1 inch margins on top and bottom. Page numbers must be maintained throughout. The Title/Acknowledgement/ Content pages, should be numbered in Roman letters (i, ii, iii etc...) while the main body part must be numbered in standard (1,2,3,) format. Annexures should be included at the End and should also be numbered in Roman letters (i, ii, iii etc...)

Section II: Dissertation Performance

Cover Page: The cover page on the bound copy of the report should indicate. **Colour of the Hard Cover of the dissertation must be LIGHT BLUE.**

- The title of the dissertation. It would be short and written in capital letters. If necessary, it should be followed by an explanatory sub-title.
- Your name and enrolment number/ Exam roll no /year of examination.
- Name and designation of the faculty member/ Coordinator/ Academic Consultant who has guided you.
- Name and designation of the person of the organization who has guided you.

PROJECT DISSERTATION

On

“ *TopicName* ”

SUBMITTED TO

KRISHNA KANTA HANDIQUI STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY

IN

PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE

**MASTER OF
ARTS (PHILOSOPHY)**

(YEAR)

by

Name:.....

Enrollment No.....

Study Centre Code:

Under the Guidance of

Name of Internal Guide/External Guide

Designation

KRISHNA KANTA HANDIQUI STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY.

Guwahati, Assam

Certificate of the Guide/ Supervisor (Format)

<u>Certificate of the Guide/ Supervisor</u>	
Mentor/GuideName:	
Designation:	
This is to certify that the project report entitled “ _____ ” has been prepared by Ms./Mr. _____ bearing enrolmentnumber_____under my supervision and guidance, for the partial fulfilment of MASTER OF ARTS (PHILOSOPHY) of Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University. His/her field work is satisfactory.	
Date:	Signature of Guide

Certificate of the Study Centre Coordinator/ Academic consultant of Study Centre

<u>Certificate of Study Centre Coordinator/Academicconsultant</u>	
Coordinator/Academicconsultant Name:	
Designation:	
This is to certify that the project report entitled “ _____ ” has been prepared by Ms./Mr. _____ under the guidance of Dr./ Sri/Mr./Ms._____, for the partial fulfilment of MASTER OF ARTS (PHILOSOPHY)programme of Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University. His/her field work is satisfactory.	
Date:	Signature

Acknowledgement: The learner should to provide an acknowledgement of the help received from Supervisor, other teachers, Libraries and any other organizations/ source/ person. One may also acknowledge assistance from family members, friends and others. The learner has to put his / her signature and the Enrollment No. at the end of the acknowledgement.

Self-Declaration by the Learner: The learner has to make the following declaration:

<u>Self-Declaration By The Learner</u>	
<p>I do hereby declare that this project work entitled “ _____ ” submitted by me for the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of MASTER OF ARTS (PHILOSOPHY) programme of Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University is a product of my own research work. The report embodies the finding based on my study and observation and has not been submitted earlier for the award of any degree or diploma to any Institute or University.</p>	
Name:	Signature of the Learner
Enrolment Number:	Date:

Table of Contents:

Also called INDEX, the Table of Contents should provide the title of all chapters (with page numbers) major subdivisions and appendices. The table should also indicate the commencing page numbers of the preface, the bibliography appendices & annexure.

Main Dissertation:

Your main report should follow the chapter scheme you had indicated in your synopsis. Generally, the sequential presentation should be as follows:

- **Chapter-I: Introduction of the problem:** this chapter should provide a background of the problem and what is proposed to be investigated. The significance of the problem, the objective and the scope of the study and the contribution and impact your study will make should be elaborated. A brief description of the organization where you have conducted the project should be provided.
- **Chapter-II: Theoretical Perspective:** This chapter should give an overview of the theoretical concepts related to the problem under study. You should refer to the current status of research in the area and major finding thereof. These should bring out the necessity for a study of the kind you have undertaken and the approach you intend to follow.
- **Chapter-III, IV, V Discussion/Body of the Report:** Presentation of the relevant analysis and discussion thereon. After you define your research problem clearly and definitely, you have to explain the issue with different relevant philosophical theories.

- **Appendices and Annexure:** Appendices are listed alphabetically e.g Appendix A Appendix B etc. and contain the table(if there) for the study .They are not included in the main chapters but referred to in the discussion and interpretations. Appendices are placed after the last chapter on summary conclusions.
- Annexure are numbered numerical e.g., Annexure II etc. and contain such supporting information which through not collected as primary and secondary data, yet is relevant in discussion and for easy reference.
- **References:** references can be mentioned either at the bottom of the appropriate page where these are referred or at the end of each chapter. If this has not been done, a third alternative is to list them at the end of the report immediately after the appendices / Annexure.
- **Bibliography:** A bibliography is a list of published sources consulted during the course of project work and normally includes all work listed in the text and text notes. The bibliography can be listed in alphabetical order or split into two separate list each covering books and articles.

Section III: A Guide to Organising the Contents of Dissertation

1. The Title of the Study: A single sentence describing the inquiry should be in the title. The title is frequently used to refer to the independent and dependent variables. Bear in mind that your reader will first notice the title of the Dissertation and will want to know if the dissertation is relevant to his or her research interests. Your dissertation title should be a short yet accurate description of the report's content. Avoid using terms such as "a research into..." or "an experiment to discover..." in the opening of your title. Not only are such sentences redundant and contribute nothing to the text, they also reflect sloppy thinking. The phrase "title" is not acceptable as the initial word in a title. The reader will identify it as the title due to its placement.

2. The Abstract of the Study: The abstract describes your entire work in a single paragraph. A short overview of the goal and approach should be provided, as well as sections on the findings and discussion. Exclude detailed information such as statistics and statistical test names from this section. Aim for a length of maximum 150 words for your abstract. The abstract is the second thing a reader sees after the title, and it may be the only thing they see. As such, it should give a comprehensive yet brief overview of the whole report, allowing readers to decide whether to continue reading or not. As a general rule, write four short lines describing (1) why

you did it, (2) what you did, (3) what you discovered, and (4) what you concluded. Write the abstract once you have completed the body of the report. You may struggle to write a succinct abstract in a single session. Perhaps it is more convenient to start with a lengthier version and then shorten it.

3. Introduction to the Study: To begin, you should defend the study you're addressing. This implies that after reading the introduction, the reader should be able to deduce the subject of your Report. Simultaneously, your introduction should explain to someone who is not an expert why you did this study. As a consequence, the introduction will begin with a general framework and go to the study's specific reasoning and objectives. Typically, this section will include an overview of prior work in the subject, as well as an explanation of the theoretical or practical motives for doing the study. The following is an example of an effective content sequence for an introduction:

- Describe and identify the subject you wish to research, and, if necessary, justify its fascination and/or significance.
- Describe previous work (and maybe your own) that relates to the subject at hand.

Justify your previous work's inadequacy. It might have methodological problems, or there could be need for extension of previous work, or this could be the first time it has been reproduced, or you could be comparing the sufficiency of various theories. (If the previous work is complete, error-free, and has been repeated several times, or if the best hypothesis is known, further research is unnecessary.) Justifications for why previous work was inadequate should logically lead to the study you did. You are not need to go into detail here, but it should be obvious how the most recent work resolves open theoretical issues, corrects past research's mistakes, and/or enhances our present understanding.

What are your expectations for the result of your study, and why? Complete this section by describing your study research questions (what you expect will happen based on your theoretical framework and/or the constraints of previous studies). If you are performing more exploratory research and are unclear about the conclusion, briefly describe the study's aims and desired outcomes. This final paragraph of the introduction is critical to the study's and report's comprehension. If this part is well-defined, discussing and evaluating the outcomes will be lot easier. Ascertain the relevance of your theories to the essay's main body. Your theories do not have to be enumerated or bulleted.

4. Methodology of Research: The Methodology of the dissertation will be mainly descriptive and analytical.

5. Characterisation: Based on your chaptalisation plan, organise the main body of the Dissertation in a systematic way. Try to organise your body in a way like there is a continuity of flow throughout the discussion.

6. Findings and Discussions: From the philosophical and theoretical analysis of the main issue, finding will have to find out. A detail explanation, description and discussion must provide in support of that. Based on it, there must be a conclusion for each core chapter.

7. Conclusions: To end the discussion, it is desirable that you draw certain important conclusions of the study and based on those you can also offer certain suggestions of your findings. Here, you can also highlight certain limitations you faced during your study or point out certain future directions of research on the area.

Section IV: Certain Areas of Research for Your Dissertation

We are providing here certain areas of research for your Dissertation. Please note that you don't have to necessarily choose exactly any of these topics. These are meant to help you come out with an appropriate topic only.

- 1) A Critical Study on Scepticism: With Special reference Descartes.
- 2) A Critical Study on Scepticism: With Special reference David Hume.
- 3) A Philosophical Study on the Issue of Memory
- 4) Discussion on Correspondence Theory of Truth.
- 5) Discussion on Coherence Theory of Truth.
- 6) Discussion on Pragmatic Theory of Truth.
- 7) A Study on Cogito Ergo sum of Descartes.
- 8) A Philosophical Study on Aristotle's Concept of Happiness.
- 9) A Philosophical Study on Aristotle's Concept of Eudaemonia.
- 10) An Ethical Discussion on Hedonism
- 11) An Ethical Study on Rationalism: With Special Reference to Kant
- 12) A Philosophical Study on Liberalism
- 13) A Philosophical Study on Individualism
- 14) Plato's Concept of Knowledge: A Philosophical Discussion
- 15) Plato's Concept of Idea or Form: A Philosophical Discussion
- 16) A Study on Hume's Idea of Self
- 17) A Study on Kant's Concept of Space and Time
- 18) A Philosophical Study on Gita's Concept of Karma Yoga
- 19) A Philosophical Study on Jaina Concept of Syatvada
- 20) A Philosophical Study on Jaina Concept of Anekantavada
- 21) A philosophical Study on Four Nobel Truths of Buddhism
- 22) Philosophical Analysis of the Concept of Brahman: With Special Reference to Samkara