

Tantia University

Sri Ganganagar

Ph.D. Course Work Syllabus (2016-17)

Philosophy

Maximum Marks-100

Minimum Marks-55

PART-A

Part A- 40 Marks

Total Credits = 4

Total Hours=4x45= 180 Hours

Introduction to Research

Introduction of Research, Research methodology, Defining Research problem and formulation of hypothesis, research design, sampling design, measuring and scaling techniques, methods of data collection.

Pure and Applied Research, Exploring or Formulative Research, Descriptive Research, Diagnostic Research/Study, Evaluation Research/Studies, Action Research, Experimental Research, Historical Research, Surveys, Case Study, Field Studies
Research Ethics: Characteristics and format of research paper, article, thesis writing, review of Related Literature, Purpose of the review, Identification of the related literature. Organizing the related literature.

Statistics

Concept of statistics, relevance in research, parametric and non-parametric data; graphical representation of data: histogram, frequency polygon, ogive and pie chart; Measures of Central Tendency, Correlation, t-test chi square test

Computer Application

Basic and fundamental knowledge of Computer and its Applications. Introduction, Application Area, Operating System, Windows, Office, Internet.

PART-B

Part B- 60 Marks (Subject based)

Total Credits = 6

Total Hours=6x45= 270 Hours

1. INDIAN PHILOSOPHY (EPISTEMOLOGY and METAPHYSICS)

Cognition: its definition and nature; division of cognitions; valid (prama) and invalid (aprama), validity (pramanya): its nature, conditions and definitions; valid cognitions (prama); classification: instruments of cognition (indriya) and their nature.

That debate about the nature, origin (utpatti) and ascertainment (jnpati) of validity, svatahpramanyavada: paratahpramanyavada.

The about knowledge: savisayatva, sakaratva, svaprakasatva; paraprakasata.

A brief study of pramanas: pratyaksha, anumana, sabda, upamana, arthapatti, anupalabdhi.

The theories about invalid perceptual cognitions (khyativada): akhyati, anyathakhyati, viparitakhyati, atmakhyati, asatkhyati; anirvacaniyakhyati, satkhyati, abhinava, anyathakhyati, sadasatkhyati.

Schools of vedanta with Ramanujacharya, Madhvacharya, Nimbakacharya, Vallabhacharya.

God: relation of god with world in Indian classical systems: the contest of god in Vaishnava Proofs for and against the existence of God: God as karmadhyaksa.

Atman, nairatmyavada, nature and proofs for Atman. Atman and Jiva; the Jiva as karta, bhokta, and jnata; different perspectives.

Nature of Bandhan and Mokasha, and means of mokasha according to various schools of Indian Philosophy.

Universals: the debate amongst the classical Indian systems.

Causation: a comparative study of causality in classical Indian system.

2. APPROACHES TO WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Analytic Philosophy

Ryle : Systematically misleading Expressions.

Austine : Other mind

Quine : Two dogmas of Empiricism

Logical Positivism and Philosophy of Language.

Rudolf Carnap : Theory of Meaning and Elimination of Metaphysics.

A.J. Ayer : The Principle of verification and elimination of Metaphysics.

Moritz Schlick : The meaning of verifiability.

Existentialism and Phenomenology

Sartre : Existence and essence, consciousness and nothingness.
Man and freedom for itself and in itself. Human relation of love and hate.

Kierkegaard

: Notion of Truth and existential subjectivity, three stages in existential Realization.

Heidegger : Analysis of Dasein, Anxiety.

Husserl : Phenomenological method, Epochy and Reduction.

Pragmatism

William James : Pragmatic Approach, Theory of truth.

Pirce : Doubt belief and inquiry; Theory of meaning, Doctrine of fallibilism.

Dewey : Instrumentalism; Naturalism

Dialectic Materialism and Idealism

Marx	:	Material priority over consciousness; Dialectic Materialism and Historicity.
Bradley	:	Appearance and Reality; Doctrine of Internal Relation

3. APPLIED ETHICS

Nature and Scope of Applied Ethics: Theoretical formulation of applied ethics; analysis of concept of prima facie obligation.

Deontological and teleological approaches to moral action,

Values: Value and disvalue; value neutrality and culture specific value; Ethical challenges of post modernism; non-violence as a social value, swadeshi and morality

Private and Public morality.

Social justice: Philosophical perspectives and presuppositions.

Legal implications of social justice, equity and good conscience; their relevance for social progress and development.

Limits of applied ethics.

Fundamentals of medical ethics: Doctor-patient relationship; euthanasia; abortion.

Applied ethics and ecology.

Applied ethics and politics, Ethics and society

Applied ethics and business: Business ethics and practical morality.

Applied ethics and human resource development. Environmental ethics

Professional ethics: Profession and business; morals and law in profession.

Ethical codes of conduct for various kinds of professionals.

4 ADVANCE LOGIC

Probability: Alternative Conception of Probability, the Probability Calculus, joint occurrences, Alternative occurrences, Expectation or Expected Value.

Sets, set operations, relation, ordering relation, equivalence, relation and partition, functions, equinumerosity of sets, finite and infinite sets, countable and uncountable sets.

Classical propositional language and their semantics, Boolean valuations, satisfiability, validity, semantic entailment, semantic equivalence. Replacement theorem for semantic equivalence wffs conjunctive and disjunctive normal form, functional[expressive] completeness of sets of propositional connectives Analytic tableau techniques due to Beth, Hintikka and Smullyan, consistency and completeness of propositional logic via tableau technique.