



Choice Based Credit System Syllabus  
(W.e.f. June 2015-16)

**Title of the course : M.A.I (Philosophy)**

**Introduction :** Philosophy is known as a basic faculty of knowledge in all known fields of knowledge, sciences as well as social sciences. Every stream has their basic principles and concepts which need clarification in the very beginning point of studies. Philosophy fulfills this need of every stream of knowledge. Therefore it is essential to have this subject on postgraduate level.

**Objectives of the course :** To make students acquainted with the subject, and open the new area for research in Solapur University, Solapur.

**Advantages of course :** The course of M.A. philosophy is useful to make various concepts clear and it is helpful to make students research oriented. For interdisciplinary studies the study of philosophy is essential. This course will give good results in this context.

**Eligibility of course :** Candidates willing to appear for the course, M.A.( Philosophy ), should be graduate of any faculty, i.e.B.A., B.Com., B.Sc..

**Duration :** There will be four semesters of the course

M.A.(Philosophy), Two semesters for each year, one semester for each session of six months. That means the total duration will be of two years.

**Medium of instruction :** English and Marathi will be the medium of instruction.

Structure of the course : For every semester, there will be four question papers of which first two will be compulsory and two will be optional.

# **Solapur University, Solapur.**

Choice Based Credit System

## **M.A.I. Philosophy**

(w.e.f. June 2015-16)

### **COMPLUSORY PAPERS**

**Paper I -** Epistemology - (Indian and Western)

**Paper II -** Contemporary Moral Philosophy

### **OPTIONAL PAPERS**

**Paper III -** (Anyone of the following)

A- Philosophy of Science

B- Philosophy of Mind

C- Indian Logic

D- symbolic Logic

**Paper IV -** (Anyone of the following)

A - Aesthetics -- Indian and Western

B- Buddhism

C-Samkhya Yoga

D-Vedanta

E- Anyone of the following Thinkers

i) Aristotle

ii) Kant

iii) Wittegenstein

## **M. A. Part I**

### **COMPLUSORY PAPER**

#### **Paper I**

#### **Epistemology - (Indian and Western)**

#### **Semester - I**

1. Nyaya conceptions of buddhi/jnana /anubhava, smrti, karana, pramana, prama, types of prama, types of aprama, the result of pramana (pramana phala)
2. The nature of consciousness and self consciousness ( consciousness of consciousness ) according to Nyaya, Buddhism, Jainism and Mimamsa  
Their defination of pramana.
3. (a) Pratyaksa : Its nature and kinds according to Nyaya and Buddhism. The mations of savikalpa and Nirvikalpa, Laukika and Alaukika pratyaksa.  
  
(b) The theories of errorneous perception : Akhyati, Anyathakhyati, Atmakhyati, Asatkhyati and Anirvachaniyakhyati.
4. A brief study of the following pramanas : Anumana, Upamana, Sabda, Arthapatti and Anupalabdhi.

## **Semester - II**

1. Scepticism and the problem of knowledge, Nature and definition of knowledge, knowledge and belief.
2. The problem of perception : Theories of perception: Direct theory, Representative theory, Sense-data argument.
3. Apriori knowledge, Empirical knowledge, The distinction between analytic and synthetic, necessary and contingent, The concept of synthetic a-priori judgment.
4. Issues concerning knowledge of knowledge, knowledge of past, knowledge of the other minds.

### **Reading Books for Semester I & II**

1. Datta D. N. : six ways of knowing, University of Calcutta, 1960
2. Athalye and Bodas (Trans.and ed) Tarkasangraha of Annambhatta, BORI, Pune 1963
3. Chatterjee : The Nyaya theory of knowledge, Calcutta, 1965.
4. Ayer A.J.: Central Questions of Philosophy, Holt Richard and Winston, new york,1979
5. Ayer A. J.: The Problem of Knowledge, Pelican Books, London, 1971
6. O'connor D. J.: Introduction to Theory of Knowledge
7. Paul Edward (ed) : The Encyclopedia of Philosophy. (Relevant articles)
8. वीणा गजेंद्र गडकर - ज्ञानाची समस्या (कॉन्टिनेन्टल प्रकाशन, पुणे-30)
9. डॉ. सौ. नलिनी चाफेकर तर्कसंग्रह (मराठी अनुवाद व विवेचन यासह ) प्रकाशन - म. ग. चाफेकर, पुणे.
10. के. रा. जोशी (अनु.) न्यायसिद्धांत मुक्तावली.

**Paper II**  
**Contemporary Moral Philosophy**

**Semester I**

1. Analysis of the basic moral concepts; Good, Right, Ought, Duty  
Obligation and Justice.
2. Deontological Ethics- Deontological conception of moral life (Kant).  
Nature and relationship between Good will, Duty and Moral Law.  
Nature of Imperative and categorical Imperative.
3. Teleological Ethics - Mill;s utilitarianism - Principle of utility - Sanctions  
and Justification. Utility and Justice.
4. Ethical Naturalism - Moor's definition of Good, Criticism of Naturalism,  
Naturalistic Fallacy.

**Semester II**

1. Metaethical Theories - Stevenson's Emotive Theory, Descriptivism of  
Geach and Foot, Hare's Prescriptivism.
2. Non-Naturalism - Objectivism and Intuitionism - Nowell Smith's  
criticism of Intuitionism.
3. The logic of Moral discourse. Analysis of concept of Ought Is Ought  
controversary in contemporary perspective (Searl, Hare)
4. The nature of Value judgment and Moral judgment.

## Reading Books for Semester - I & II

1. Paton, H.H.J. - The moral law; Kant's Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals, Hutchinson University Press
2. Mill, J.S. - Utilitarianism, Everyman's Library, London.
3. Moore, G.E. - Principia Ethica
4. Smith, P.H., Nowell - Ethics
5. Stevenson, C.L. - Ethics and Language.
6. Hare, R.M. - Language of Morals,.
7. Hudson, W.D. Modern Moral philosophy, Macmillan, 1983
8. Foot, philippa - Theories of Ethics.
9. Warhock, Mary - Ethics since 1900, U.U.P. 1960
10. दीक्षित श्रीनिवास, नीति मीमांसा (आवृत्ती दुसरी), महाराष्ट्र ग्रंथ भांडार, कोल्हापुर, 2002
11. दीक्षित श्रीनिवास, इ. स. 1900 पासूनचा नीतिविचार (अनु.) कॉन्टिनेंटल प्रकाशन पुणे.
12. देशपांडे दि. य. - नीतिशास्त्राचे प्रश्न
13. बखले सु. वा. - आदर्शनीतिशास्त्राचे प्रश्न
14. रेगे मे. पु. - पाश्चात्य नीतिशास्त्राचा इतिहास

### **PAPER III (A)**

#### **Philosophy of science**

##### **Semester I**

- 1) Nature and scope of philosophical science. common sense, Science and the philosophical science. Aristotelian and Galilean Conception of Science.
- 2) Different approaches to the philosophy of science -- Analytical, Historical and Critical.
- 3) Nature and method of Science Activity-laws, explanations and theories, their interrelations.
- 4) Demarcation of science from non-science confirmation -verifiability. falsifiability, paradox of confirmation.

##### **Semester II**

- 1) Nature and kinds of scientific explanation- D.N. and I.P. models of explanation. Explanation in the physical, biological and the social sciences.
- 2) The ideal of the unity of science--the ideal of methodological unity and the reductionist programme.
- 3) Realism, anti-realism and critical realism.
- 4) Facts and values. Science as a value- neutral activity. Can historical and social science be free from value judgments?



### **Reading Books for Semester - I & II**

1. Toulmin : Philosophy of Science
2. Lakatos and Musgrave : Criticism and the Growth of Knowledge
3. Losee : philosophy of science
4. Nagel E.: The Structure of Science
5. Kuhn: Structure of scientific Revolution.
6. Hampe : Philosophy of Natural Science
7. Broadbeck M. (ed.) Readings in the Philosophy of Social Science

**Paper - III (B)**

**PHILOSOPHY OF MIND**

**Semester I**

1. Conceptual analysis : the philosophical approach in general as one of conceptual analysis; distinction between conceptual enquiry and empirical enquiry; a brief analysis of some basic, relevant philosophical concepts - a priori / a posteriori, form / matter substance / attribute, necessity / contingency, causal / logical, fact / value
2. Philosophy and psychology of mind : Mind in empirical psychology; mind in a priori philosophy ; philosophical taxonomy of mental phenomena; sensations and propositional attitudes
3. Philosophical theories of mind : Cartesian dualism; the mind-body relation; problems of causal interactionism; mind and science.
4. Behaviorism: Methodological and philosophical behaviorism, Explanatory inadequacy, cognitivism in psychology.

## **Semester II**

1. Materialism \_ Mind- brain identity theory, Problems of materialism, the problem of phenomenal consciousness.
2. Functionalism - Mind as functional system, the computational mind, problems of inverted spectrum and absent qualia, criticism of strong A.I.
3. Consciousness, cognitive Science and philosophy - The mystery of consciousness and the explanatory gap, naturalism about phenomenal consciousness.
4. The structure of psycho-analytic theory and philosophical issues of psychoanalysis

## **Reading Books for Semester - I & II**

1. Gilbert Ryle - The concept of mind
2. Sidney Hook \_ philosophy, psychoanalysis and scientific method.
3. बखले सु. वा. व्यक्तीची तदेवता (परामर्श खंड 8, अंक 3)
4. डॉ. शि. स. अंतरकर - व्यक्तीची तदेवता (परामर्श खंड 8, अंक 3)
5. डॉ. शि. स. अंतरकर - आत्मसंकल्पना वाद (नवभारत ऑक्टो. नोव्हें, डिसें. 1980)

### **PAPER III (C)**

#### **Indian Logic.**

##### **Semester I**

1. Metaphysical, Epistemological and Rhetorical context of Nyaya Logic - The metaphysics of Padarthas, The theory of Prama and Pramana, the classification of debate.
2. The nature of anumana as pramana. The process of Svārthanumana, Anumana and Anumiti, The nature of Parārthanumana. The five Avayavas.
3. The important terms in anumana - Pakṣa, Sapakṣa, Vipakṣa, Vyapti, Avinabhava, Drastanta, Upadhi
4. The classification of Anumana - Purvavat, Sesavat, Samanyatodrsta, Kevalanvayi, Kevalanvatireki, Anvayavyatireki (Nyaya), Svabhavanumana, Karyanumana (Buddhism), The three kinds of Hetu: Svabhava, Karya, Anupalabdhi.

##### **Semester II**

1. Pakṣabhasa, Dratantabhasa, Chhala, Jati, Nigrahasthana.
2. The inductive element of Anumana \_ The way of knowing Vyapti:  
Bhuyodrasana(Mimamsa) Samanyalakṣana Pratyasatti, Tarka ( Nyaya) as Pramana (Jainism) Carvaka Criticism of Anumana. Tarka
3. The problem of defining Vyapti. Purvapakṣa and Sidhantapakṣa  
definition of Vyapti. An introduction to some technical terms of Navyanyaya : Anuyogi, Pratiyogi, Avacchedaka, Nirupakata.
4. The logic of partial view points : The Jaina doctrines of Syadavada, Nayavada and Nayabhasa.

### Reading Books for Semester - I & II

1. D.N. Datta - Six ways of knowing Calcutta, 1960
2. Athalye, Bodas - Tarkasamgraha of Annambhatta, Pune.
3. P.P. Gokhale - Inference and fallacies discussed in ancient Indian Logic.
4. शुक्ल बळीराम - अनुमान प्रमाण
5. शुक्ल बळीराम - नव्यन्यायके पारिभाषिक पदार्थ, परामर्श प्रकाशन, पुणे
6. उदिवसूरी प्रमाणनयतवालोकन
7. बारिलंगे सुरेंद्र व क्रांतीप्रभा पांडे - भारतीय तर्कशास्त्राची रुपरेखा
8. डॉ. सौ. नलिनी चाफेकर - तर्कसंग्रह (मराठी अनुवाद व विवेचन यासह) प्रकाशक म. ग. चाफेकर, पुणे

### **PAPER III (D)**

#### **SYMBOLIC LOGIC.**

##### **Semester I**

1. Elementary Notions and Principles of Truth - Functional Logic, Technique of symbolization, Proof construction.
2. Quantification "Theory; Singular and general propositions, multiply general propositions, Technique of symbolizations, Quantification rules, Proof construction, Logical truths involving quantifiers

##### **Semester II**

3. Logic of relations; Symbolizing relations; Arguments involving relation, Attributes of relation, Identity and definite description.
4. Attributes of attributes.
5. Intuitive Set Theory; Definition, Basic operations and their calculus, Relations Binary, N-nary, Functions - Equivalence and other relations.

##### **Reading Books for Semester - I & II**

1. Copi I.M. - Symbolic Logic (6th edition) (ch.4 & 5)
2. Jeffrey, Richard - Formal Logic; Its scope and limits (2nd edition) (ch. 1 to 5)
3. Prior A.N. - Formal Logic.
4. Suppes Patrick - Introduction Logic (Part II; Elementary Intuitive Set Theory) (ch.9 to 10)
5. Singh, A.K. Goswami - Fundamentals of Logic.

## **PAPER IV ( A)**

### **Aesthetics**

#### **Semester I**

1. Literary art (kavya) vis-a-vis other fine arts (lalita kala) like painting (chitra), music (sangita), sculpture (bhaskarya) etc.
2. Kavya Laksana (definition of poetry); KavyaHetu : Pratibha.Vyutpatti/ Abhyasa, their distinctive roles in poetic creation; Kavya, Kavya Prayojana (necessity or use of poetry)
3. Varieties of kavya: drsya and sravya; structural varieties of drsya kavya;
4. Different schools of literary criticism(kavyavicara); rasa school (Bharata); Vakrokti school or school of alankara (Bhamaha and Kuntaka); riti school or the school of six gunas (Dandin & Vamana); dhvani school (Anandavardhana); rasadhvani school (Abhinavagupta).

#### **Semester II**

1. General introduction: conceptual analysis: basic philosophical concepts, science and the humanities.
2. Aesthetics and philosophical aesthetics : second order aesthetics: the world of human experience: art and experience. Art and its definition : art as representation; art as significant form.]
3. Literary aesthetics: the concept of literature; metaphor; truth; meaning and interpretation.
4. Art, society and morality: views of Tolstoy, Marx and post -modernism.

### **Reading Books for Semester - I & II**

1. Mammata (Tr. G.N.Jha) : Kavyaprakasa.
2. Viswanatha (Tr. J.R. Ballantyne and Mitra): Sahityadarpana.
3. Raghvan V.: Some Concepts of Alamkara Sastra.
4. Sheppard Anne: Aesthetics: An Introduction to the philosophy of Arts, Oxford Univ. Press 1987.
5. O'lsen and Larnarque : Truth, Fiction and literature, Oxford Clarendon Press 1997



## **PAPER IV (B)**

### **BUDDHISM**

#### **Semester I**

1. Religious background and historical beginning of Buddhism. Buddha; silence and its implications.
2. The four noble truths.
3. Astangamarga -Dvadasanidanas, sila, prajna, samadhi.
4. Pratityasamutpada- Anityata, ksanikata and its implications  
Buddhist doctrine of Anatta and concept of Nirvana.

#### **Semester II**

1. Idealistic Schools - Madhyamika and vijnanavada
2. Realist Schools - Sautrantika and vaibhasika
3. Buddhist doctrine of Pramanas; Perception, Inference and fallacies, svalaksana and samanyalaksana.
4. Buddhist Theory of knowledge and error.  
Buddhist Theory of Universalis - Apohavada

### **Reading Books for Semester - I & II**

1. Bhattacharya N.M. -Buddhism in History of Indian Ideas, Manohar Publication, New Delhi,(1993)
2. Tiwari Mahesh - Perspectives in Buddhist Ethics, Depth of Buddhist Studies, University of Delhi (1989).
3. Bapat Lata - Buddhist Logic - A fresh study of Dharmakirti's philosophy, Bharitya Vidyaprakashan Delhi (1989)
4. Matilal B.K. - and Evans R.D. (Ed.) Buddhist Logic and Epistemology, D. Reidel Dordrecht, 1986.
5. Murti T. R.V. - The Central philosophy of Buddhism George Allen & Unwin Ltd. (Second edition)
6. सौ. सिंधू डांगे - बौद्ध धर्म आणि तत्त्वज्ञान
7. कोसंबी धर्मानंद - (1) भगवान बुद्ध (2) बौद्ध धर्मावरील चार निबंध

**PAPER IV (C)**

**Samkya-Yoga**

**Semester I : samkhya**

1. Suffering (duhkha)-its nature and three kinds. Means for the removal of dukha.
2. Pramanas their nature and objects. Prakrti and Vikriti, Mula-Prakrti and its nature Proofs for the existence of mula Prakrti, Satkaryavada.
3. Purusa and prakrti- Purusa : nature & proofs for the existence of purusa. plurality of purusas. Appearance of activity in purusa and consciousness in prakrti. Prakrti- Reason for evolution of prakrti. Three Gunas and their distinctive characteristics. Systematic evolution of 23 tattvas from prakrti, Primay and Secondary Evolution, the specific nature and funstions (vrtti) of each of the evolutes.
4. Five forms of error viparyaya and their sub-divisions, eight siddhis, nature of bondage and liberation.

## **Semester II – Yoga**

1. Cittavrtti – Yoga as citta-vritti nirodha. Vrittis – Pramana, Viparyaya, Vikalpa, Nidra, Smriti: their control through abhyasa and vairagya.
2. Two types of samadhis and their characteristics. Attainment of Samadhi through mediating on Ishvara (God), Nature of isvara. Cittavikshepas and the manner of overcoming them. Sabija and nirbija samdhi.
3. Five klesas and their nature, root cause of ignorance (conjunction of drasta and drasya), kaivalya results from the removal of avidya, the eightfold path of yoga - leading to kaivalya.
4. Concentration of citta on various entities and the resulting consequences, siddhis resulting from control over citta and their discription kaivalya as resulting when the siddhis are transcended. Nature of kaivalya. The close link between samkhya and yoga.

### **Reading Books for Semester - I & II**

1. Esther A. Soloman, 'the Commentaries of the Samkhya Karika – A Study Ahmadabad, 1974.
2. Pulimabechari chakravarti, 'Origin and Development of Samkhya system of Thought' Calcutta 1950.
3. AnimaSenagupta, 'Classical Samkhya – A critical Study' Lucknow, 1969.
4. S. Radhakrishnan, 'Indian Philosophy'

5. Dvivedi M.N (Tr.) 'Patanjali's Yogasutra ' ' Adyar,1947.
6. Surendranath Dasgupta 'the Study of Patanjali' ' Calcutta, 1920.
7. Sri Aurobindo 'the Synthesis of Yoga'.
8. ketkar B.G (Tr.) 'Bharteeya Tattvajnyanachi Ruparsha' ' (The translation of the book 'Outline of Indian Philosopjy' ' by Prof Hiriyana)
9. Dixit Shrinivas, 'Bharteeya Tattvajnyana' phadake prakashan, Kolhapur, 1996
10. Kulkarni G.V., Sankhya Tattva Kaumaud ( marathi translation) Maharashtra Rajya Sahitya Samskriti Mandal.
11. Swami Ananda Rishi Patanjal Yoga: Ek Abhyas, Prakshan, Pune.

## **PAPER IV (D)**

### **VEDANTA**

#### **Semester - I : SANKARA**

1. Early Advaita of Gaudpada His analysis of Visva, Tejasa, Prajna and Turiya. Ajativad.
2. The nature of Dharmajijnyasa Brahmajijnyasa. The nature of Dharma, Brahman Jnana Moksa.
3. Shankara-Nature of ultimate Reality Brahman as Absolute, Brahman as Atman (SatCit-Ananda). Para Brahman (Brahman), Apra Brahman (Isvara)
4. Adhyasa, Maya and Avidya – Its nature and work Two aspects of Maya (Avarana and Viksepa). (Nature and status of the world) Theory of Error, (Anirvachaniya Khyati), Theory of Causation (Vivartavada) and criticism of Satkaryavada and Parinamavada, dristisrstivadada and srstidristivada. Theory of Self - The nature of self. Ekatmavada and Anekavada. (Pratibimbavada, Avachchedavada and Adhasavada). Sankara's Interpretation of Tat Tvam Asi.

**Semester II : Ramanuja, Madhava, Nimbaraka, Vallabha.**

1. Ramanuja – What is Vedant? Meaning of Visistadvaita. Three realities (Tattvatraya). Brahman as ontological Reality. Relation of Brahman to Cit and Acit. Parabrahman as the Parameshwara (Supreme Godhead), Meaning of Saguna and Nirguna. Nature and attributes of God.  
  
Nature and status of the world according to Ramanuja. Relationship between God, man and World. Nature of individual self (jivatman). Plurality of selves. Ramanuja's explanation of Tat Tvam Asi
2. Madhva- Madhav's critique of Advaita and Visistadvaita. Concept of Bheda. Identification of Brahman with Vishnu. Role and place of Laxmi in Dvaita. Nature and status of the world. Nature and classification of souls.  
  
Interpretation of Tat Tvam Asi.
3. Nimbaraka- Rejection of Nirguna Brahman and Maya. The three tattvas Brahman Cit and Acit. Identification of saguna Brahman with Krishna or Hari. Brahman- Parinamavada. Nature of Jiva.
4. Vallabha – Nature of Brahman –Parabrahman, antaryamin, Aksarabrahman. Identification of Brahman with Sri Krishna, Universe as manifestation of Brahman (avikrta-Parinamavada.) Nature of Jiva- Jiva and Brahman.

### **Reading Books for Semester - I & II**

1. T.M.P. Mahadevan, "The Philosophy of Advaita." Madras, 1957
2. M.V.K. Ayer, "The Philosophy of 'Advaita' Asia/Allied Publication
3. Dr. S.N. Das Gupta, "A History of Indian Philosophy'
4. P.N. Srinavasachari, "The Philosophy of visistavada." Adyar Library, Madras.
5. Dr. Anima Sengupta, "A Critical Study of Ramanuja;s Philosophy "" Motilal Banarasidas.
6. S.M.Srinavasachari, 'Advaita and Vivartavada' Delhi, 1976
7. T.P. Ramchandra, 'Dvaita Vedanta'
8. B.N.K. Sharma, "The Philosophy of Madhavacharya', Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan.
9. Swami Tapasyananda, 'Bhakti School of vedanta', Madras 1990.
10. M.C. Parekh, Sri Vallabhacharya, Life, Teaching and Movement – A Religion of Grace.'
11. Mrudula L. Mafatia, The Philosophy of Vallabhacharya', Delhi, 1967.
12. R.G.Bhandarkar, Vaishnavism, Saivism and Minor Religious Systems', Varanasi, 1965.
13. K.C.Bhattacharya, Studies in Vedanism'.
14. A History of Eastern and Western Philosophy', Vol. I.



**PAPER IV (E) (i)**

**ARISTOTLE**

**Semester I**

1. A Brief introduction of early Greek philosophy with special reference to Plato.
2. Aristotle's critique of Plato, especially the doctrine of forms.
3. Structure of syllogism and nature of logical necessity.  
Explanation of change; Fourfold causality.
4. Aristotle's Theory of nature, concepts of potentiality and actuality, form and matter.  
Nature and place of God in Aristotle's philosophy.

**Semester II**

1. Aristotle's analysis of human soul. His analysis of human action.
2. The concept of God.
3. Concept of Virtue, kinds of virtue.
4. Forms of constitution of the state.  
Nature of ideal state according to Aristotle.

### **Reading Books for Semester - I & II**

1. Makeon Rechar, The basic Works of Aristotle, Random House, New York, 1941.
2. Moraveski, J.M.E.(ed.), Aristotle : A Collection of Critical Essays, Macmillan, London, 1968.
3. Barnes, J. and others, (eds.) Articles on Aristotle, Duckworth, London, 1975.
4. Charles, David, Aristotle's philosophy of Action, Duckworth, London, 1984.
5. Barnes, Jonathan (ed.), the Cambridge Companion to Aristotle, CUP, Cambridge, 1996.
6. श्री. ग. वि. तुळपुळे अ‍ॅरिस्टॉटल

## **PAPER IV (E) (ii)**

### **KANT**

#### **Semester I**

1. Background of Kant's philosophy. The problem of knowledge as formulated by Hume.
2. The statement and formulation of problem of knowledge as formulated by Kant.
3. Nature and classification of the judgments – analytic, synthetic, a priori, a posteriori, synthetic a priori
4. Space and time, concepts and judgments, categories  
Transcendental deduction – The unity of consciousness, synthesis, objectivity, solipsism, imagination

#### **Semester II**

1. Substance, objects, properties of substances, refutation idealism; the process of argument and ordering argument.
2. Reason – its meaning in use; in general, transcendental and their system.
3. The paralogisms- Soul, antinomies –infinity, limits, divisibility, the cosmological problems, the cosmological idea of totality, Freedom and the universal law of natural necessity.
4. the transcendental ideal, God  
Method and reason The possibility of future metaphysics.

### **Reading Books for Semester - I & II**

1. Kant I the critique of Pure Reason, N.K Smith (Tr.) Macmillan, London, 1970.
2. Kant I Prolegomena to any future metaphysics, Beck White (Ed.), The library of Liberal Arts, The Bobbs, Merrill Company, New York, 195.
3. Smith, Kemp N.A Commentary to Kant's Critique of Pure Reason, MacMillan, London, 1936.
4. Paton, H.J.-Kant's metaphysics of experience, (2 Vols.) Allen & Unwin, London, 1936.
5. Cassirer, E, Kant's First Critique. Allen & Unwin, London, 1954
6. Strawson, P.F, The Bonds of Sense, Methuen, London, 1966.
7. Wolf K.P.(ed) Kant: Critical Studies, Macmillan, London, 1968.
8. Bird, G.-Kant's Theory of knowledge RKP, London, 1962
9. Beck, L.W Kant's Theory of knowledge, D. Reidel, Dordrecht, 1974.
10. Bennett, J. Kant's Analytic Cambridge University Press, London, 1966.
11. Bennett J. Kant's Dialectic, Cambridge University Press, London, 1974.

**PAPER IV (E) (iii)**

**Wittgenstein**

**Semester I - The Early Philosophy**

1. Elementary propositions and atomic facts. Facts as the “stuff of the world”, Atomic facts as configurations of objects Differences of interpretations concerning the nature of objects.
2. Truth functional theory of propositions-Negation and general propositions and intentional statements. Differences between Russell and Wittgenstein.
3. The proposition as a logical picture. The Identity of structure between an elementary proposition and the atomic fact it pictures, Logical operator denotes nothing in the world. Relation between language reality.
4. The nature of logic, the scaffolding of world They are tautologies. Logical necessity. theory of meaning, embodied in the picture theory. Limits of language and limits of the world.

## **Semester II - The Later Philosophy**

1. Critique of the 'Tractatus', — and the new theory of meaning as use.  
Language games. Multiformity of language as a living growing thing  
reflecting forms of life. Family resemblance and universals.
2. Impossibility of private language. Wittgenstein's criticism of a language in  
which private sensations and pains are described. The knowledge of other  
minds.
3. The genesis of philosophical 'puzzles' in misconceptions of our language,  
Their resolution by a detailed exhibition of how our language ( a part of it )  
works. Philosophy functions by assembling reminders. It describes and  
never explains.
4. Continuities and differences between the ' Tractatus' and 'Investigations'  
. The central place of the relation of language to reality in both the phases.  
Philosophy as clarification and philosophy as therapy.

### **Reading Books for Semester - I & II**

1. Wittgenstein : Tractatus logics –philosophicus (Trs. BY Pears and McGuinness)
2. Philosophical Investigations.
3. Lectures and conversations on Aesthetics, Psychology and Religious belief
4. Blue and Brown books.
5. Notes on private experience and sense-data.
6. Anscombe G.E.M.-An introduction to Wittgenstein's Tractatus.
7. Kenny Anthony – Wittgenstein
8. Winch p(ed) –Studies in the philosophy of Wittgenstein.
9. Hacker P.P.S – Insight and Illusion—themes in the philosophy of Wittgenstein (Oxford)