



Averroes Centre for Philosophical Studies Islamic University of Science and Technology

Syllabus & Course Structure for M. A. Philosophy

The syllabus for M.A. Philosophy has been designed to impart an all-inclusive and comprehensive understanding of Philosophy as a discipline both at basic and advanced levels. It aims to develop a thorough understanding of classical, medieval and modern concepts in Western, Indian and Islamic Philosophy. Further, the syllabus shall help students engage with substantive philosophical questions and debates of contemporary concern.

Programme Objectives:

1. The programme aims at an empirical and critical understanding of the concepts of Western, Indian and Islamic Philosophy.
2. It offers a holistic and multidimensional approach to engage with reality within the paradigms of philosophy.
3. It aims at imparting knowledge of ancient, medieval and modern schools of philosophy.
4. It aims at preparing students for pursuing research or careers in any area of philosophy and allied fields.

Programme Outcome:

1. To develop critical thinking, rational apprehension and problem-solving capacities.
2. To understand, analyze and interpret philosophical concepts and challenging texts.
3. To deal with questions of logical and analytical reasoning and value.
4. To respect and appreciate diversity through the study of different philosophical schools.

Semester I

S. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits	Course Type	
1.	PHI-	Classical Indian Philosophy-I	04	Core	
2.	PHI-	Greek Philosophy	04	Core	
3.	PHI-	Medieval Philosophy	04	Core	
4.	PHI-	Introduction to Logic	04	Compulsory Foundation	
5.	PHI-	Philosophical Methodology	02	Compulsory Foundation	
6.	PHI-	Western Social and Political Philosophy	02	DCE	One to be opted
7.	PHI-	Idealism and Realism	02	DCE	

Total Credits= 20

Semester II

S. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits	Course Type	
1.	PHI-	Classical Indian Philosophy-II	04	Core	
2.	PHI-	Modern Western Philosophy	04	Core	
3.	PHI-	Islamic Philosophy	04	Core	
4.	PHI-	Indian and Western Ethics	04	DCE	Six Credits to be opted
5.	PHI-	Social and Political Philosophy (Indian)	02	DCE	
6.	PHI-	Epistemology and Metaphysics	02	DCE	
7.	PHI-	Phenomenology and Existentialism	02	DCE	
8.	Open Elective	To be selected from courses offered by other Departments	02	Open Elective	

Total Credits= 20

Semester III

S. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits	Course Type	
1.	PHI-	Contemporary Indian Philosophy	04	Core	
2.	PHI-	Symbolic Logic	04	Core	
3.	PHI-	Analytic and Continental Philosophy	04	Core	
4.	PHI-	Philosophy of Science	02	Core	
5.	PHI-	Philosophy of Religion	04	DCE	Six Credits to be opted
6.	PHI-	Postmodernism	02	DCE	
7.	PHI-	Vedanta	02	DCE	
8.	PHI-	Feminism	02	DCE	

Total Credits= 20

Semester- IV (Spring-Semester)

S. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits	Course Type
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1.	PHI-	Philosophy of Language	04	Core	
2.	PHI-	Applied Philosophy	04	Core	
3.	PHI-	Kashmiri Shaivism and Sufism	04	Core	
4.	PHI-	Philosophy of Mind	02	DCE	
5.	PHI-	Rationalism and Empiricism	02	DCE	
6.	PHI-	Yoga: Meaning and Practice	02	DCE	Two Credits to be opted
7.	PHI-	Applied Ethics	02	DCE	
OR					
8.	PHI-	Dissertation/Project	06	DCE	
9.	Open Elective	To be selected from courses offered by other Departments	02	Open Elective	

Total Credits= 20

Total no. of Credits of all Semesters = 80

Open Elective Courses offered by Averroes Centre for Philosophical Studies

S. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits	Course Type
1.	PHI-001	Foundations of Philosophy	02	Open Elective
2.	PHI-002	Introduction to Political Philosophy	02	Open Elective
3.	PHI-003	Philosophical Foundations of Research	02	Open Elective
4.	PHI-004	Introduction to Indian Philosophy	02	Open Elective
5.	PHI-005	Introduction to Islamic Philosophy	02	Open Elective

Course Code:
Credits: 04

Course Title: Classical Indian Philosophy-I
Course Type: Core

Course Objective: The course aims to help students understand the basic assumptions of Vedas, Upanishads, Charvaka, Jainism and Buddhist Philosophy. As such, it aims to help

students understand the Indian knowledge system. The students shall also be introduced to Nastik Schools of Philosophy and how Indian Philosophy relates to metaphysics and epistemology.

Course Outcomes:

1. To understand the historical evolution, nature and scope of Indian philosophical tradition.
2. To understand key issues in Vedic, Upanishadic and Nastik schools of philosophy.

Unit-I Vedic and Upanisadic Philosophy

1. Rta and Rna, theories of creation.
2. Four Vedas: Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama Veda, Artharva Veda.
3. Upanishadic Concepts through Translation (God, Knowledge)
4. Philosophy of Baghavad Gita: Loksamgraha, Nishkama Karma.

Unit-II Philosophy of Cārvāka

1. Theory of Knowledge.
2. Materialism (Lokayatavad) and Naturalism (Sbhavada)
3. Theory of Metaphysics
4. Consciousness

Unit-III Philosophy of Jainism

1. Metaphysics: Concept of Reality
2. Anekāntavāda, Syādvāda and Nayavāda
3. Theory of Knowledge
4. Theory of Bondage and Liberation

Unit-IV Philosophy of Buddhism

1. Four Noble Truths and Eight-fold paths (Āstangika Mārga)
2. Pratityasamutpāda
3. Mahayana Buddhism and Hinayana Buddhism
4. Budhhistic View of Mind

Suggested Readings:

1. Sharma, C.D. (1987). A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
2. Potter, K.H (ed). (1996). Encyclopaedia of Indian Philosophies, Vol.VII. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.

3. Chatterjee S. & Dutta, D. (1984). An Introduction to Indian Philosophy. University of Calcutta. (Chatterjee S. & Dutta)
4. Kalupahana, David J. (1984). Buddhist Philosophy: A Historical Analysis., Honolulu: the University of Hawaii Press. (Kalupahana).
5. Dasgupta, S.N. (1992) A History of Indian Philosophy. Vol.I, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi.
6. Hiriyana, M. (1951), Outlines of Indian Philosophy, Allen & Unwin, London.
7. Mohanty, J.N. (2000), Classical Indian Philosophy, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Oxford.
8. Muller, F.M. (1928). The Six Systems of Indian Philosophy, Longmans, London.
9. Perrett, Roy W. (2016). An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, Cambridge University Press, United Kingdom.
10. Radhakrishnan, S. (2008). Indian Philosophy, Vol. I & II, 2nd Ed., Oxford University Press.
11. Bilimoria, P. (ed). (2018). History of Indian philosophy, Routledge.

Course Code:

Credits: 04

Course Title: Greek Philosophy

Course Type: Core

Course Objective: This course has been designed to help students understand the origin, nature and development of Philosophy with particular emphasis on philosophical questions raised by Greek philosophers. The students shall learn how approaches rendered by Greek philosophers paved way for new and modern concepts of philosophy.

Course Outcomes:

1. To understand the origin, nature and development of Greek philosophy.
2. To understand how Greek Philosophy impacted modern-day philosophy.

Unit- I Greek Naturalists

1. Thales: Explanation of Water
2. Anaximenes: Explanation of Air
3. Anaximander: Explanation of *Aperion*
4. Empedocles: Explanation of Four elements

Unit-II Greek Rationalists and Atomists

1. Heraclitus: Concept of Flux, Logos
2. Parmenides, Zeno and Plotinus: Theory of Being
3. Democritus and Leucippus: Concept of Atomism
4. Anaxagoras: Theory of Mind

Unit –III The Sophists and Socrates

1. Pythagoras: Theory of Numbers

2. Protagoras: Concept of knowledge, Relativism
3. Epicureanism and Stoics: Ethics
4. Socrates: Dialectic method and Knowledge as Virtue

Unit-IV Plato and Aristotle

1. Plato: Theory of Knowledge, Matter and Form
2. Concept of Universals
3. Aristotle: Matter and Form, Theory of Causation.
4. Concept of Categories, Potentiality and Actuality.

Suggested Readings:

1. Aristotle. (1991). The Complete Works of Aristotle (ed.) J. Barnes, (Princeton: Princeton University Press, Vol. 1
2. Barnes, Jonathan. (1979). "Parmenides and the Eleatic One." Reprinted in: J. Barnes, Method and Metaphysics. Essays in Ancient Philosophy I, edited by Maddalena Bonelli, New York: Oxford University Press 2011, pp. 262-287.
3. Brumbaugh, Robert S. (1966). The Philosophers of Greece (London: George Allen& Unwin Ltd.
4. Cohen, S. Marc, P. Curd, and C. D. C. Reeve. (2011). Readings in Ancient Greek Philosophy (Indianapolis, IN: Hackett Publishing Co. 4th edition.
5. Plato. (1961). The Complete Dialogues of Plato (eds.) E. Hamilton and H. Cairns (New York: Bollingen Foundation.
6. Stace, W. T. (2011). A Critical History of Greek Philosophy. Khosla Publishing House.
7. Burnet, J. (2016). Thales to Plato. Leopold Classic Library.
8. Russell. B. (2016). History of Western Philosophy. Routledge.
9. Kenny, A. (2006). Ancient Philosophy: A New Introduction to Western Philosophy. Vol. 01. Oxford University Press.
10. Guthrie, W. K. C. (2012). The Greek Philosophers: from Thales to Aristotle. Routledge Classics.

Course Code:

Credits: 04

Course Title: Medieval Philosophy

Course Type: Core

Course Objective: The course introduces students to medieval Christian, Indian, Islamic, Chinese and Jewish philosophy. It aims to help students understand the significance of the comparative study of philosophical thought for general welfare, mutual understanding and co-existence.

Course Outcomes:

1. To understand the multidisciplinary and inter-disciplinary perspectives of medieval philosophical traditions of Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, China and Judaism.

2. To compare diverse philosophies for an understanding of universal concepts of love, harmony, tolerance, justice and brotherhood.

Unit-I Medieval Christian Philosophy

1. Duns Scotus and William of Ockham: Scholasticism
2. St. Augustine: Problem of Evil.
3. St. Anselm: Ontological argument.
4. St. Thomas Aquinas: Faith and Reason.

Unit-II Indian Medieval Philosophy

1. Bhartṛhari: Logic and Linguistic Philosophy
2. Bakhti movement
3. Saint Kabir: Principle of Oneness
4. Guru Nanak: Humanism

Unit-III Islamic Medieval Philosophy

1. Ibn Rushd: Concept of Philosophy
2. Ibn Arabi: Wahdat al- Wujud
3. Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi: Philosophy of Love
4. Dara Shikoh: Interfaith Dialogue

Unit- IV Medieval Chinese and Jewish Philosophy

1. Neo-Confucianism
2. Zhou Dunyi: Metaphysics and Ethics
3. Solomon ibn Gabirol: Religious Philosophy
4. Moses Maimonides: Thirteen Principles of Faith

Suggested Readings:

1. Marenbon, J. (2006). *Medieval philosophy: An historical and philosophical introduction*. Routledge.
2. Weinberg, J. R. (1964). *A short history of medieval philosophy* (Vol. 93). Princeton University Press.
3. Lagerlund, H. (Ed.). (2010). *Encyclopedia of Medieval philosophy: Philosophy between 500 and 1500* (Vol. 1). Springer Science & Business Media.
4. Kenny, A. (2007). *Medieval Philosophy: A New History of Western Philosophy*, Volume 2 (Vol. 2). Oxford University Press.
5. Hess, L., & Singh, S. (2015). *The Bijak of Kabir*. Motilal Banarsidass.
6. Singh, I. (1985). *The philosophy of Guru Nanak: a comparative study* (Vol. 1). Atlantic Publishers & Distribution.
7. Patnaik, T. (1994). *Sabda, A Study of Bhartṛhari's Philosophy of Language*.
8. Chittick, W. C. (2013). Ibn 'Arabī. In *History of Islamic philosophy* (pp. 497-509). Routledge.
9. Rumi, J. (2006). *Mathnawi of jalaluddin rumi*. Adam Publishers.

10. Chittick, W. (1983). *The Sufi Path of Love: The Spiritual Teachings of Rumi*, Albany: SUNY Press.
11. Copleston, F. C (1952). *Medieval Philosophy: An Introduction*, New York: Dover Publications, Inc.

Course Code:
Credits: 04

Course Title: Introduction to Logic
Course Type: Core

Course Objective: The objective of this course is to understand the fundamental role of logic in the evaluation of arguments. It aims to help students understand the logical structure of language and argument by symbols and proofs.

Course Outcomes:

1. To apply principles of logic to practical problem solving and decision-making.
2. To identify and understand errors in arguments and correct/reconstruct the arguments through rules of reasoning.

Unit-I Basics of Logic

1. Logic: nature, scope, and application
2. Proposition, Square of Opposition, Four Categorical Propositions
3. Inductive, Deductive
4. Definition, Types, and Laws of Thought

Unit-II Deductive Reasoning

1. Inference; Mediate and Immediate inference
2. Syllogism, Types, Figures, Moods, Venn Diagram
3. Truth and Validity
4. Denotation and Connotation

Unit-III Inductive Reasoning

1. Inductive Arguments, Analogical Reasoning, Causal Reasoning
2. Nature of Scientific Hypothesis
3. Induction and its Paradoxes
4. Critical Thinking

Unit-IV Fallacies and Indian logic

1. Syllogistic Fallacies
2. Fallacies of Relevance and Induction
3. Fallacies of Presumption and Ambiguity
4. Indian Logic: Nyāya-logic

Suggested Readings:

1. Priest, Graham, (2017), Logic: A Very Short Introduction, Oxford University Press.
2. Copi, I.M., (2010), Symbolic Logic 8th Edition (PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.)
3. Copi, I. M, Cohen. C, Jetli. P, Prabhakar (2005). Introduction to Logic. 12th ed., New Delhi: Pearson Prentice Hall.
4. Jacquette, D. (2002). A Companion to Philosophical Logic. Massachusetts: Blackwell Publishers Ltd.
5. Suppes, P. (1957). Introduction to logic. New York: Litton Educational Publishing.
6. Matilal, B.K. and Evans, Robert D. (1986). Buddhist logic and epistemology: Studies in the Buddhist analysis of inference and language. Dordrecht: D. Reidel Publishing Company.
7. Matilal, B.K. (1985). Logic, language, and reality. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
8. Chatterjee, S.C. (Reprint, 2017). Nyāya theory of knowledge: A critical study of some problems of logic and metaphysics. Calcutta.
9. Datta, D.M. (Reprint, 1998). The six ways of knowing. Calcutta
10. Prasad, H.S. (2007). Understanding Buddhist epistemology. The centrality of ethics in Buddhism (Chapter 10). Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.

Course Code:

Credits: 02

Course Title: Philosophical Methodology

Course Type: Compulsory Foundation

Course Objective: The aim of this course is to understand the fundamental theories and concepts of philosophy through different philosophical methodologies and modes of thinking.

Course Outcomes:

1. To understand different philosophical methods.
2. To help students understand and explain different modes of thinking like contemplation, reason, beliefs etc.

Unit-I Philosophical Methodology

1. Fundamental Problems of Philosophy
2. Dialectic Method and Method of doubt
3. Modes of Thinking; Rationalistic, Analytical, Empirical, Pragmatic,
4. Positivistic Method

Unit-II Methods of Philosophy

1. Logic and Phenomenological Method
2. Common-sense and Observational Method
3. Analytical and Linguistic Methods
4. Reductionistic and Hermeneutical Methods

Suggested Readings:

1. Copleston, F. (1946). A History of Philosophy. 8 Vols. London: Burns & Oates.
2. Craig, E. (2002). Philosophy: A Very Short Introduction. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
3. Kenny, Anthony. (2010). A New History of Western Philosophy. Oxford University Press.
4. Nagel, T. (1987). What Does it All Mean? (New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.
5. Nagel, Ernest, 1961. The structure of science; problems in the logic of scientific explanation, New York: Harcourt Brace & World
6. Russell, B. (1912). The Problems of Philosophy. Oxford University Press.
7. Russell, B. (1946). History of Western Philosophy. George Allen & Unwin.
8. Thilly, Frank. (2005). A History of Philosophy, New Delhi: SBW Publishers.
9. Urmson, J. O. Philosophical Analysis. New York: Oxford University Press.
10. Wolf, R. P. (1979). Introductory Philosophy. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
11. Williamson, T. (2021). *The philosophy of philosophy*. John Wiley & Sons.

Course Code:

Course Title: Western Social and Political Philosophy

Credits: 02

Course Type: DCE

Course Objective: The course aims at understanding the nature and relation between man, society and state. The objective is to highlight the different perspectives/ideologies of these with focus on key concepts that inform nation state and political economy such as, Sovereignty, Nationhood, Property and Equality.

Course Outcomes:

1. To understand the essential historicity of political processes and the dynamic nature of socio-political phenomena.
2. To understand the theoretical concepts of social and political philosophy to develop knowledge of civic responsibility among students.

Unit-I Basic Concepts

1. Marxism
2. Communitarianism: Universalism Vs. Particularism
3. Multiculturalism
4. Globalization

Unit-II Theories

1. Social Contract Theory
2. Liberty and Equality
3. Distributive Justice
4. Global Justice and Freedom and Capability

Suggested Readings:

1. Anderson, B. (2006). Imagined communities (Ch. III). London: Verso.

2. Arendt, H. (1958). *The human condition* (Ch –III). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
3. Dudley Knowles. (2001). *Political Philosophy*. Routledge Publication
4. Rhodes, Binder and Rockmen. (2008). *The Oxford Handbook of Political Institution*. Oxford Publication
5. Richard G. Stevens. (2011). *Political Philosophy*. Cambridge Publication.
6. O.P. Gauba. (2018). *Social and Political Philosophy*. National Paperbacks.
7. David Miller. (2003). *Political Philosophy, A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford University Press.
8. Laslett and Runciman. (1972). *Philosophy Politics and society*. Based Blackwell Publications
9. Anthony Quinton. (1967). *Political Philosophy*. Oxford University Press
10. Will Kymlicka. *Contemporary Political Philosophy* (2002). 2nd edition. Oxford University Press.

Course Code:

Course Title: Idealism and Realism

Credits: 02

Course Type: DCE

Course Objective: This course aims to explore the basic philosophy and contemporary developments of Idealism and Realism.

Course Outcomes:

1. To understand the philosophical concepts of Idealism and Realism to grasp the realistic and spiritual nature of the world.
2. To develop elaborate and detailed knowledge of Idealism and Realism in terms of its historicity.

Unit-I Idealism

1. Idealism: Characteristics and Types
2. Idealism: Plato and Hegel
3. McTaggart and Bradley: Idealism
4. Idealism in Twentieth Century

Unit-II Realism

1. Realism: History, Characteristics and Types
2. Realism: Aristotle and Thomas Reid
3. Scientific Realism and Semantic Realism
4. Critique of Realism

Suggested Readings:

1. Berkeley, G., 1710. *The Principles of Human Knowledge*.
2. Blackburn, S., 1993. *Essays in Quasi-Realism*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

3. Devitt, M., 1991a. *Realism and Truth*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2nd edition.
4. Goldschmidt, T. and Pearce, K. (eds.), 2017. *Idealism: New Essays in Metaphysics*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
5. Greenough, P. and Lynch, M. (eds.), 2006. *Truth and Realism* (Oxford: Oxford University Press).
6. Putnam, H., 1983. *Realism and Reason*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
7. Wright, C., 1993. *Realism, Meaning, and Truth*, Oxford: Blackwell, 2nd edition.
8. Smith, Micheal (1991), "Realism," in Peter Singer, ed., *A Companion to Ethics*, Blackwell: 399-410
9. Allison, H. (1983), *Kant's Transcendental Idealism*, New Haven, Yale University Press.
10. Beiser, Frederick (2002), *German Idealism: The Struggle Against Subjectivism, 1781-1801*, Cambridge MA, Harvard University Press
11. Pippin, Robert B. (1989), *Hegel's Idealism: Satisfactions of Self-consciousness*, Cambridge University Press.

SEMESTER-II

Course Code:

Credits: 04

Course Title: Classical Indian Philosophy-II

Course Type: Core

Course Objective: The main of this course is to understand Nyāya- Vaiśeṣika, Sāṃkhya, Yoga, and Purva-Mīmāṃsā. In addition, the course includes Astik Schools of Philosophy to help students develop a comprehensive understanding of Indian Knowledge System.

Course Outcomes:

1. To understand the philosophy of the six astik schools.

2. To examine, analyze and correlate the significance of Indian philosophy in relation to Western philosophical thought.

Unit-I Philosophy of Nyāya- Vaiśeṣika

1. Nyaya Theory of Knowledge.
2. Fallacy (Hetvabhas)
3. Vaiśeṣika : Concept of padārtha,
4. Theory of Causation.

Unit-II Philosophy of Sāṃkhya

1. Sāṃkhya: Satkāryavāda.
2. Nature of Puruṣa
3. Relationship between Puruṣa and Prakṛti.
4. Theory of Knowledge

Unit-III Philosophy of Yoga

1. Patañjali: Theory of Knowledge.
2. citta-vṛtti
3. Eight-fold Path of Yoga
4. Recent Developments in Yoga.

Unit-IV Philosophy of Purva-Mimāṃsā

1. Theory of Knowledge.
2. śabda-nityavāda, jāti, saktivada.
3. anvitadbhidhanavāda, abhihitavayavāda,
4. Theory of Error.

Suggested Readings:

1. Potter, Karl (ed.) (1977-1993). Encyclopedia of Indian Philosophies, Introduction to Vols. II & VI (Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika). Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
2. Chatterjee, S.C. (1941). Nyāya theory of knowledge. Calcutta.
3. Datta, D.M. (1950). Six ways of knowing. Calcutta.
4. Sharma, C.D. (1987). A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
5. Chatterjee S. & Dutta, D. (1984). An Introduction to Indian Philosophy. University of Calcutta.
6. Hiriyana, M. (1951), Outlines of Indian Philosophy, Allen & Unwin, London.
7. Mohanty, J.N. (2000), Classical Indian Philosophy, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Oxford.

8. S. Radha Krishnan & Charles A. Moore (Ed) (1989). A Source book in Indian Philosophy. Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press.
9. Dasgupta, S. (2013). Yoga as philosophy and religion. Routledge.
10. Vivekananda, S. (1902). Vedanta philosophy (Vol. 1). Vedânta Society.

Course Code:

Credits: 04

Course Title: Modern Western Philosophy

Course Type: Core

Course Objective: This course aims at understanding the philosophy of Continental Rationalist and British Empiricists. It aims to explore the contribution of Kant, Hegel, Fichte, Marx, James, Pierce, Rawls and Foucault in the development of modern philosophy.

Course Outcomes:

1. To understand the development of scientific philosophy from Descartes to Foucault.
2. To help students understand and apply rational, critical and empirical approaches for the analysis of core philosophical issues.

Unit-I Rationalism

1. Rationalism
2. Descartes: Method of Doubt and Interactionism
3. Spinoza: Substance, Attribute and Modes, Parallelism
4. Leibnitz: Pre-established Harmony

Unit-II Empiricism

1. Empiricism
2. Locke: Knowledge, Primary and Secondary Qualities
3. Berkeley: Immaterialism, Esse Est Percipi
4. Hume: Impressions and Ideas and Rejection of Metaphysics

Unit-III Transcendentalism

1. Kant: The Critical Philosophy and Categories of Understanding
2. Hegel : The Dialectical Method
3. Schelling: Absolute Identity
4. Fichte: Self-Awareness

Unit-IV Scepticism

1. Karl Marx: Historical Materialism,
2. Pierce and William James: Pragmatism
3. Derrida: Truth and Meaning
4. Michel Foucault: Genealogy and Archaeology of Knowledge

Suggested Readings:

1. John Locke (1689) An Essay Concerning Human Understanding edited with an Introduction by Peter H. Nidditch, Oxford University Press, London.
2. Raffaelella De Rosa (2016) "Locke's Critique of Innatism " in Matthew Stuart (Ed.), pp. 157- 174.
3. G. Berkeley (1996) Principles of Human Knowledge, Edited with an Introduction and Notes by H. Robinson, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
4. David Hume (1985), A Treatise of Human Nature, Edited by Ernest C Moosner, Penguin Classics, UK.
5. Descartes, (1996), Meditations on First Philosophy, Cambridge University Press, London.
6. Descartes, (1998), Discourse on Method, Hackett Publishing Company.
7. Leibniz, (1985), New Essays on Human Understanding. (Tr&ed) Peter Remnant & Jonathan Bennett, Cambridge University Press, London.
8. Bertrand Russell, (1920), A Critical Exposition of the Philosophy of Leibniz, Routledge Publisher, New York. 3.8 Substance : Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz (Readings: Bertrand Russell(1920), The Conception of Substance, Pp.47-62) 1 4 Contemporary responses 14 4.1 Matter and Substance (Readings:
9. F. Copleston, (1994) A History of Western Philosophy (Vol. IV), Image, Double Day Publications, New York.
10. R. Scruton, (2001), A Short History of Modern Philosophy, Routledge Publishers, New York.
11. Russell, B. (1946). History of Western Philosophy. George Allen & Unwin.

Course Code:

Course Title: Islamic Philosophy

Credits: 02

Course Type: DCE

Course Objective: The objective of this course is to help students develop an understanding of both classical and contemporary concepts of Islamic Philosophy. It aims to examine various thinkers and schools of thought of the classical and post-classical periods and introduce key concepts, problems and debates particularly in theology, epistemology, metaphysics and logic.

Course Outcome:

1. To understand the key theories, problems and debates of Islamic Philosophy.

2. To critically evaluate scholarly interpretations of classical and contemporary issues of Islamic Philosophy.

Unit-I Concepts in Islamic Philosophy

1. 'Ilm-al-Kalām: Mu'tazilism, Ash'arism, Kalam and Falsafa
2. Concept of Creationism, Problem of Free Will, Determinism and Evil.
3. Islamic Metaphysics, Islamic epistemology.
4. Wahdat-al-Wujūd, Wahdat-al-Shuhūd.

Unit-II Classical Muslim Thinkers

1. Al-Kindī: Theory of Intellect
2. Al-Fārābī: Knowledge and Mysticism
3. Ibn Sīnā: Theory of Emanation
4. Al-Ghazālī: Causation

Unit-III Contemporary Muslim Philosophers

1. Ibn Bajja: Existence and Essence
2. Seyyed Hossein Nasr: Critique of Modernism
3. Mohammad Iqbal: Existentialism, Critique of Modernism,
4. Ibn Tayimiya: Refutation of Logic

Unit-IV Contemporary Issues in Islamic Philosophy

1. Concept of Justice, Position of Women.
2. Ijtihad, Philosophy of Fiqah,
3. Environmental Ethics, Animal rights, and Meezan (balance).
4. Science, Faith and Islam.

Suggested Readings:

1. Nasr, S. H., & Leaman, O. (2013). *History of Islamic philosophy*. Routledge.
2. Leaman, O. (2009). *Islamic philosophy*. Polity.
3. Corbin, H. (2014). *History of Islamic philosophy*. Rutledge.
4. Leaman, O. (2002). *An introduction to classical Islamic philosophy*. Cambridge University Press.
5. Nasr, S. H. (2006). *Islamic Philosophy from its Origin to the Present: Philosophy in the Land of Prophecy*. suny Press.
6. Jackson, R. (2014). *What is Islamic philosophy?*. Routledge.
7. Sharif, M. M. (1963). A History of muslim philosophy. *Wiesbaden*, 1, 304-305.
8. Iqbal, M. (1908). *The Development of Metaphysics in Persia: A Contribution to the History of Muslim Philosophy*. Luzac & Company.
9. Qadir, C. A. (1988). Philosophy and science in the Islamic world.
10. Nasr, S. H., & De Santillana, G. (1968). *Science and civilization in Islam* (Vol. 16). Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Course Code:
Credits: 04

Course Title: Indian and Western Ethics
Course Type: Core

Course Objective: The aim of this course is to understand the nature of moral codes from both Indian and Western perspectives.

Course Outcomes:

1. To help students understand the importance of moral codes in both Indian and Western ethical traditions.
2. To create ethical awareness and inculcate the ability to apply ethical principles in decision-making.

Unit-I Basic Concepts of Indian Ethics

1. Purusārtha, Śreyas and Preyas
2. Varṇāshrama dharma
3. Ṛta and Rna
4. Svadharma and Lokasaṃgraha

Unit-II Ethics in Indian Context

1. Apurva and Adṛṣṭa
2. Astānga Yoga,
3. Buddhism: Brahma-vihāra
4. Carvaka's Hedonism, Jainism: Tri-ratna

Unit-III Western Ethics

1. Cardinal virtues, Teleological and Deontological Theories.
2. Egoism, and Cultural Relativism
3. Ethical Subjectivism and Objectivism
4. Problem of Sanction and Justification of Morality

Unit-IV Thinkers and Theories

1. Kant's Moral theory: Postulates of Morality, Categorical Imperative
2. Bentham, J. S. Mill: Utilitarianism
3. Theories of Punishment
4. Emotivism, Prescriptivism

Suggested Readings:

1. Aristotle (1999), Nicomachean Ethics, trans. W.D. Ross, Kitchener: Batoche Books.
2. Ayer, A. J. (1952), "A Critique of Ethics," in Language, Truth and Logic, Dover: 102-13.

3. Fisher, Andrew (2014), *Metaethics: An Introduction*, Abington: Routledge.
4. Kant, Immanuel (1999), *Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals*, Trans. Mary Gregor, Cambridge University Press.
5. Kant, Immanuel (1909), *Critique of Practical Reason and other works in the theory of Ethics*, Trans. T. K. Abott, London: Longmans Green and Company.
6. Mill, John Stuart (1863), *Utilitarianism*, London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.
7. Singer, Peter (1979) *Practical Ethics*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
8. Timmons, Mark (2013), *Moral Theory: An Introduction*, London: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
9. Barlingay, S.S. *A Modern Introduction to Indian Ethics*. Delhi: Penman Publishers, 1998
10. Rajendra Prasad (ed.). *A Historical-Developmental Study of Classical Indian Philosophy of Morals*. New Delhi: CSC and Concept Publishing Co., 2009.
11. Sharma, C.D. *A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.

Course Code:

Course Title: Indian Social and Political Philosophy

Credits: 02

Course Type: DCE

Course Objective: This course has been designed to introduce students to the Indian social and political philosophical concepts and theories from ancient to modern times.

Course Outcomes:

1. To understand the historical development of the concepts and theories of Indian social and political philosophy.
2. To understand and analyze the approaches of different Indian social and political philosophical thinkers.

Unit-I Classical Indian Socio-Political Concepts

1. Mahabharata: Danda-niti
2. Kautilya: Seven Pillars of State-craft, welfare and external affairs.
3. Kamandaki: Social order
4. Concepts in Vedas: Rashtra, Swarajya

Unit-II Modern Concepts

1. Constitutional Morality, Secularism and Fundamental Rights,
2. Gandhi's Concept of Swadeshi, Satyagrah
3. M. N. Roy: New Humanism
4. B. R. Ambedkar: Liberty, Equality and Fraternity

Suggested Readings:

1. Bhattacharya, K. C. (Oct. - Dec.1984). Swaraj in Ideas. In Indian philosophical quarterly, (Special Number) (4).
2. Shah K. J. (1982). Artha and Arthasāstra. In Way of life: King, householder, renouncer (Essays in honour of Louis Dumont). New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
3. Śāntiparva, Rājadharmānuśāsanaparva, Sections 1 to 26, Sections 59-60, in Vol. III, The Mahābhārata, Kisari Mohan Ganguli (trans.). Munshiram Manoharlal publishers.
4. Dharampal (2000). Panchayat raj and India's polity (Chs. 3&4). In Dharampal: Collected writings, Vol. IV. Mapusa, Goa: Other India Press.
5. Parel, A. (ed.) (1997). Introduction. Gandhi: Hind swaraj and other writings. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.
6. Dirks, N. B. (2002). Introduction. Castes of mind: Colonialism and the making of modern India. Delhi: Permanent Black.
7. Kesava Kumar, P. (2014). Political philosophy of Ambedkar: An inquiry into the theoretical foundations of the dalit movement. Delhi: Kalpaz.
8. Wadron, Jeremy. (Winter 2016). Property and Ownership. In Edward N. Zalta (ed.), The stanford encyclopaedia of philosophy. Retrieved from <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/property>.

Course Code:

Course Title: Metaphysics and Epistemology

Credits: 02

Course Type: DCE

Course Objective: The course aims to help students understand the nature and scope of Metaphysics and Epistemology.

Course Outcomes:

1. To introduce students to the two important branches of philosophy and the basic principles of sound argumentation and analysis.
2. To extract and evaluate philosophical arguments, critical writing and the application of logical concepts to philosophical problems.

Unit-I Metaphysics

1. Plato: Soul, Matter, Form, Theory of Categories
2. Being and Becoming, Appearance and Reality
3. Traditional Metaphysics and its Criticism, Applied Metaphysics
4. Revival of Metaphysics

Unit-II Epistemology

1. Knowledge, Skepticism and Certainty.
2. Foundation of Knowledge, Naturalized Epistemology.
3. Gettier Problem.

4. Theories of Truth and Error.

Suggested Readings:

1. Stroud, B. (2008). The problem of the external world. In E. Sosa, J. Kim, J. Fantl and M. McGrath (Eds.) *Epistemology: An anthology* (pp. 7-25). Malden, MA, USA: Blackwell.
2. Moore, G. E. (2008). Proof of an external world. In E. Sosa, J. Kim, J. Fantl and M. McGrath (Eds.) *Epistemology: An anthology* (pp. 26-28). Malden, MA, USA: Blackwell.
3. Moore, G. E. (2008). Certainty. In E. Sosa, J. Kim, J. Fantl and M. McGrath (Eds.) *Epistemology: An anthology* (pp. 31-34). Malden, MA, USA: Blackwell.
4. Gettier, E. (1963). Is justified true belief knowledge? *Analysis* 23 (6), 121-123.
5. Nozick, R. (2008). Knowledge and skepticism. In E. Sosa, J. Kim, J. Fantl and M. McGrath (Eds.) *Epistemology: An anthology* (pp. 255-279). Malden, MA, USA: Blackwell.
6. Sellars, W. (2008). Does empirical knowledge have a foundation? In E. Sosa, J. Kim, J. Fantl and M. McGrath (Eds.) *Epistemology: An anthology* (pp. 94-98). Malden, MA, USA: Blackwell.
7. Bonjour, L. (1978). Can empirical knowledge have a foundation? *American philosophical quarterly* 15 (1), 1-14.
8. Goldman, A. (2008). What is justified belief? In E. Sosa, J. Kim, J. Fantl and M. McGrath (Eds.) *Epistemology: An anthology* (pp. 333-347). Malden, MA, USA: Blackwell.
9. Pritchard, D. & Neta, R. (eds.) (2008). *Arguing about knowledge*. New York: Routledge.
10. Audi, Robert. (1997). *Epistemology: A Contemporary Introduction to the Theory of Knowledge*. Routledge.
11. Mumford, Stephen. (2012). *Metaphysics: A very Short Introduction*. Oxford University Press.

Course Code:

Course Title: Phenomenology and Existentialism

Credits: 04

Course Type: DCE

Course Objective: This course aims to introduce students to classic texts, major themes, concepts and authors of the philosophical traditions of phenomenology and epistemology.

Course Outcomes:

1. To understand and critically engage with the arguments of key philosophical thinkers in phenomenological and existentialist traditions.
2. To understand the relevance of phenomenology and existentialism for contemporary debates within and beyond philosophy, and compare various philosophies regarding phenomenology and existentialism.

Unit-I Phenomenology

1. Phenomenology: An Overview
2. Husserl: Phenomenological Method
3. Heidegger: Concept of Being
4. Merleau Ponty: Embodied Consciousness

Unit-II Existentialism: An overview

1. Kierkegaard: Truth as Subjectivity, Three Stages of Existence,
2. Sartre: Existence precedes Essence.
3. Gabriel Marcel: Problem and Mystery.
4. Camus: Idea of Absurd

Suggested Readings:

1. Husserl, Edmund. Cartesian Meditations. Trans. D. Cairns, Dordrecht: Kluwer, 1988 (first pub. 1931).
2. Solomon, R. C. (1974). Existentialism. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
3. Husserl, Edmund. The Crisis of European Sciences and Transcendental Phenomenology. Trans D. Carr. Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1970.
4. Martin Heidegger, Being and Time. Trans. John Macquarrie and Edward Robinson, Southampton: Basil Blackwell, 1983 (first published 1962).
5. Sartre, Jean-Paul. (1962). Being and Nothingness: An Essay on Phenomenological Ontology. Trans. Hazel E. Barnes, intro. Mary Warnock, London: Methuen, 1958.
6. Sartre, J. P. (1967). Essays in existentialism. Citadel Press.
7. Webber, J. (2018). Rethinking existentialism. Oxford University Press.
8. Giorgi, A., & Giorgi, B. (2003). Phenomenology. Sage Publications, Inc.
9. Moran, D. (2002). Introduction to phenomenology. Routledge.
10. Lyotard, J. F. (1991). Phenomenology. SUNY Press.
11. Merleau-Ponty, M., & Bannan, J. F. (1956). What is phenomenology?. Cross Currents, 6(1), 59-70.

SEMESTER – III

Course Code:

Course Title: Contemporary Indian Philosophy

Credits: 04

Course Type: Core

Course Objective: The objective of this course is to help students understand the features of contemporary Indian philosophy. The course aims to introduce students to a galaxy of Indian philosophers for an understanding of the culture, heritage, ideas, and religious diversity of Indian subcontinent.

Course outcome:

1. To understand the main tenets of contemporary Indian philosophy.
2. To understand the development and contextuality of contemporary Indian philosophical thought.

Unit-I Contemporary Indian Philosophers -1

1. Swami Vivekananda: Universal Religion
2. Aurobindo Gosh: Evolution
3. Muhammad Iqbal: Intellect and Intuition
4. Rabindarnath Tagore: Religion of Man, Nationalism

Unit-II Contemporary Indian Philosophers -II

1. K. C. Bhattacharya: Subject as Freedom.
2. J. Krishnamurti: Freedom from the Known
3. Mahatma Gandhi: Swaraj, Critique of Modern Civilization.
4. Bhim Rao Ambedkar: Neo-Buddhism

Unit-III Contemporary Indian Philosophers – III

1. Deendayal Upadhyaya: Integral Humanism
2. Narayana Guru: Spiritual freedom and Social Equality.
3. Periyar: Social Reformism
4. Ram Manohar Lohia: Social Justice

Unit-IV Contemporary Indian Philosophers - 04

1. M. N. Roy: Radical Humanism

2. Maulana Azad: Humanism
3. Pandita Ramabai: Reformism
4. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan: Rationalism

Suggested Readings:

1. Bhattacharya, K.C. (1983). “‘Freedom and Morality’ in ‘Studies in Kant’.” In Gopinath Bhattacharya (ed.), Krishnachandra Bhattacharya: Studies in philosophy. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
2. Gandhi, M.K. (1997). Hind Swaraj and other Writings. Edit. A. Parel. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.
3. Tagore, R. (2012). “Nationalism in the West.” In Rabindranath Tagore Omnibus, New Delhi: Rupa and Co.
4. Ambedkar: The Essential Writings, Chapter 2. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Ambedkar, B.R. (2002). “Annihilation of Caste.” In V. Rodrigues (ed.), Ambedkar: The Essential Writings, Chapter 20. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
6. Ramanujan, A.K. (1989). “Is there an Indian way of thinking: An Informal Essay.” Contributions to Indian Sociology: 41–5
7. Datta, D.M. and Chatterjee, S. (2007), An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, RUPA, New Delhi.
8. Lal, B.K. (1999), Contemporary Indian Philosophy, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi.
9. Sharma, Chandradhar. (1991) A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
10. Aurobindo, Sri, (2003), Integral Yoga, Sri Aurobindo Ashram Trust, Pondicherry.
11. Aurobindo, Sri, (2005), Life divine, Sri Aurobindo Ashram Trust, Pondicherry.

Course Code:

Credits: 04

Course Title: Symbolic Logic

Course Type: Core

Objective: This course is designed to introduce students to the fundamentals and purpose of modern symbolic logic.

Course Outcomes:

1. To understand the features of a line of reasoning or argument.
2. To develop the ability to analyze the logic of ordinary sentences, test arguments for validity and construct proofs for complex arguments.

Unit-I Basic of Symbolic Logic

1. Historical Contribution to Symbolic Logic
2. Symbolic Logic; Simple and Compound Statements

3. Conjunction, Negation, Disjunction and Implication, Double negation.
4. Argument Forms

Unit-II Sentential Logic

1. Common Argument Forms
2. Rules of Inference (Valid argument forms)
3. Rules of Replacement (Logically Equivalent forms)
4. Statement and its Forms

Unit-III Quantification Logic

1. Predicate Logic
2. Quantification and Rules of Quantification, Universal Quantification, Existential Quantification
3. Symbolic Representation and Proving Validity
4. Quantification Square of Opposition of Propositions

Unit-IV Modal Logic

1. Modal Logic: Historical Background
2. Modal Propositions and their Examples
3. Modal Square of Opposition
4. Basics of Fuzzy Logic

Suggested Readings:

1. Kripke, Saul, (1980), Naming and Necessity, (Harvard University Press)
2. Quine, W. V. O., (1953), "Reference and Modality", in From a Logical Point of View, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press,
3. Hugues, G.E., and Cresswell, M.J.,(1972), An Introduction to Modal Logic, Methune And Co LTD.
4. Cohen, R. Morris, (1944), A Preface to Logic (Dover Publication),
5. Graham, (2017), Logic: A Very Short Introduction, (Oxford University Press)
6. Jeffrey, R., (1991), Formal Logic: Its Scope and Limits, 3rd Edition, (McGraw Hill)
7. Copi, I.M., (2010), Symbolic Logic 5th Edition (PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.)
8. Copi, I. M, Cohen. C, Jetli. P, Prabhakar (2005). Introduction to Logic. 12th ed., New Delhi: Pearson Prentice Hall.
9. Suppes, P. (1957). Introduction to logic. New York: Litton Educational Publishing.
10. Hughes, G. E. and Cresswell, M. J. (1996). A New Introduction to Modal Logic. Rutledge.

Course Code:

Course Title: Analytical and Continental Philosophy

Credits: 04

Course Type: Core

Objective: This course aims to help students understand the nature and scope of analytical and continental philosophy.

Course outcome:

1. To understand and explore the applications of analytical and continental philosophy to central philosophical problems.
2. To understand the distinctive debates within the emerging tradition of analytical and continental philosophy.

Unit-I Logical Positivism

1. Logical Positivism: Elimination of Metaphysics
2. Two Dogmas of Empiricism
3. Ernst Mach: Phenomenalism
4. Moritz Schlick: General Theory of Knowledge

Unit-II Analytic Tradition

1. Frege: Sense and Reference
2. Moore: Refutation of Idealism, Defence of Common-sense
3. Russell: Logical Atomism, Definite Descriptions
4. Wittgenstein: Family Resemblance, The Picture Theory

Unit-III Analytic and Post-Analytic

1. Gilbert Ryle: Concept of Mind
2. H.P. Grice and P.F. Strawson: In Defense of a Dogma
3. J. L. Austin: Speech Act Theory
4. Richard Rorty: Post-analytical Philosophy

Unit –IV Continental Philosophy

1. Husserl: Phenomenological Epoche
2. Heidegger: Metaphysics
3. Gadamer: Theory of Understanding
4. Leo Strauss: Historicism

Suggested Readings:

1. Austin, J.L. (1975). *How to Do Things with Words*. Boston: Harvard University Press.
2. Miller, A. (2007). *Philosophy of language*. Routledge.
3. Martinich, A. P. (2012). *Philosophy of language*. In *Routledge History of Philosophy* (pp. 8-26). Routledge.
4. Soames, S. (2010). *Philosophy of language* (Vol. 2). Princeton University Press.

5. Morris, M. (2006). *An introduction to the philosophy of language*. Cambridge University Press.
6. Moore, G.E. "A Defence of Common Sense." In R. Ammerman (ed.), *Classics of Analytic Philosophy*. Bombay/Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill, 1965.
7. Quine, W.V.O. "Two Dogmas of Empiricism.", In his *From a Logical Point of View*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1980 (first pub. 1953).
8. Wittgenstein, L. (1961). *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*. Trans. D.F. Pears and B.F. McGuinness. New York: Humanities Press.
9. Schroeder, W.R. (2005). *Continental Philosophy: A Critical Approach*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.
10. Beaney, Michael. (2017). *Analytic Philosophy: A very short introduction*. Oxford University Press.
11. Critchley, Simon. (2001). *Continental Philosophy: A very short introduction*. Oxford University Press.

Course Code:

Course Title: Philosophy of Science

Credits: 02

Course Type: Core

Course Objective: The aim of this course is to help students know the fundamental concepts and central problems in philosophy of science.

Course outcome:

1. To analyze and critically engage with contemporary work in philosophy of science.
2. To understand the fundamental questions about science and the implications of science for society.

Unit-I Fundamental Concepts in Philosophy of Science

1. Philosophy and Science
2. Observation in Science, Laws and theories
3. Science and Values.
4. Scientific Realism

Unit-II Thinkers

1. Darwin's Theory of Evolution and Its Critique
2. Karl Popper: Falsifiability and the Problem of Demarcation.
3. Thomas Kuhn: Paradigm Shift
4. Daniel Dennett: Evolution of Mind

Suggested Readings:

1. Popper, Karl. (1998). Science: Conjectures and refutations. In Martin Curd and J. A. Cover (Eds.) *Philosophy of science: The central issues* (pp. 3-10.). New York: W. W. Norton and Company.
2. Kuhn, Thomas. (1998). Logic of discovery or psychology or research? In Martin Curd and J. A. Cover (Eds.) *Philosophy of science: The central issues* (pp. 11-19). New York: W. W. Norton and Company.
3. Hempel, Carl. (1966). *Philosophy of natural science* (pp. 237-259). New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
4. Salmon, Wesley. (1998). Scientific explanation: How we got from there to here." In *Causation and explanation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
5. Devitt, Michael. *Realism and Truth*, Oxford: Blackwell, 1984.
6. Oldroyd, D. R. (1986). Charles Darwin's theory of evolution: A review of our present understanding. *Biology and Philosophy*, 1(2), 133-168.
7. Dennett, D. C. (1993). *Consciousness explained*. Penguin UK.
8. Bird, A. (2004). Philosophy of science. In *Fundamentals of Philosophy* (pp. 309-337). Routledge.
9. Carnap, R. (2012). *An introduction to the philosophy of science*. Courier Corporation.
10. Nasr, S. H. (2006). On the question of biological origins. *Islam & Science*, 4(2), 232-245.
11. Okasha Samir. (2002). *Philosophy of Science. A very short introduction*. Oxford University Press.

Course Code:

Course Title: Philosophy of Religion

Credits: 04

Course Type: DCE

Course Objective: This course aims to help students understand seminal questions of and a number of issues about religious world views.

Course Outcomes:

1. To enable students understand the main philosophical debates regarding the nature and existence of God and the nature of rationality of religious belief.
2. To analyze texts of contemporary and historical religious philosophers and explore several philosophical theories regarding the nature of religion.

Unit-I Fundamental Concepts

1. Religion, Diversity and Pluralism.
2. Religious Consciousness
3. Idea of God: Monotheism, Henotheism, Pantheism and Deism

4. Attributes of God

Unit-II Proofs for the Existence of God

1. The Ontological Proof, Cosmological Proof
2. The Design Argument for the Existence of God
3. Nyāya- Vaiśeṣika: Logical Argument for the Existence of God
4. Historical Critique (Marx), Psychoanalysis and Religion (Freud)

Unit-III Nature of Religion

1. Reason, Revelation and Faith
2. Free will and Determinism.
3. Relationship of God, Man and World
4. The Problem of Evil

Unit-IV Belief Systems

1. Perennial Philosophy and Religion.
2. Mythology
3. Historical background of Major Religions (Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity and Islam)
4. Religious Practices, Scriptures and Rituals.

Suggested Readings:

1. Hick, J. (1997). Religious pluralism. In Phillip Quinn and Charles Taliaferro (eds.), A companion to philosophy of religion. Oxford: Blackwell.
2. McCloskey, H. J. (1974). God and evil. In B. A. Brody (ed.) Readings in the philosophy of religion: An analytic approach. New Jersey: Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall.
3. Hick, J. (1974). Faith and knowledge (Chapters 1&2). London: Fontana Books.
4. Coward, H. (1997). Pluralism and the future of religions. In Thomas Dean (ed.), Religious pluralism and truth (Reprint). Delhi: Sri Satguru Publications.
5. Nasr, S. H. (1996). *Religion and the Order of Nature*. Oxford University Press.
6. Dick, T. (1845). *The philosophy of religion* (Vol. 3). EC & J. Biddle.
7. Rowe, W. L., & Baker, R. (1978). *Philosophy of religion: An introduction* (p. 14). Encino, CA: Dickenson Publishing Company.
8. Geisler, N. L., & Corduan, W. (2003). *Philosophy of religion*. Wipf and Stock Publishers.
9. Davies, B., & Davies, B. (1993). *An introduction to the philosophy of religion* (Vol. 2). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
10. Perrett, R. W. (Ed.). (2012). *Indian philosophy of religion* (Vol. 13). Springer Science & Business Media.
11. Stewart, D. (2017). *Exploring the philosophy of religion*. Routledge.

Course Code:
Credits: 02

Course Title: Postmodernism
Course Type: DCE

Course Objective: The course aims to help students understand the theoretical framework of postmodernism through a discussion of seminal texts and key ideas.

Course Outcomes:

1. To understand postmodernist concepts in the historical and cultural context of their production.
2. To read and understand representative texts and learn about the theoretical and philosophical concerns associated with postmodernism.

Unit-I Postmodern Narratives

1. Postmodernity: Anti-foundationalism, Anti-essentialism
2. Narratives and Meta-narratives: A Critique of Grand Narratives
3. Critical Theory: Deconstruction, Structuralism
4. Enlightenment

Unit-I Social Constructivism and Post-Modernism

1. Nietzsche: Will to Power
2. Immanuel Levinas: Ethics as a First Philosophy
3. Hebermas: Post-metaphysical Thinking
4. Foucault: Power/Knowledge

Suggested Readings:

1. Berger, Peter. Facing up to Modernity. New York, 1977.
2. Boyne, R. and A. Rattansi (eds.). Postmodernism and Society. London: MacMillan, 1990.
3. Foucault, M. "What is Enlightenment?" In Paul Rabinow (ed.), Foucault Reader. New York: Pantheon Books, 1984, pp. 32–50.
4. Singh, R.P. Modernity and Postmodernity. New Delhi: Om Publications, 2002.
5. F. Nietzsche(1968), Will to Power, Translated by Walter Kaufmann and R.J. Hollingdola, Vintage Books Edition, Random House, New York.
6. J-F Lyotard (1979), The Postmodern Condition: A Report on Knowledge, Manchester, University Press.
7. M. Foucault (1969), The Archeology of Knowledge, Translated by A.M. S. Smith, Routledge Classics, London and New York.
8. M. Foucault (1972), Power/Knowledge, Edited by Colin Gordon, Translated by Gordon, Marshall, Mepham and Soper, Vintage Books, A division of Random House Inc. New York, USA, 1980.

9. Butler, C. (2002). *Postmodernism: A very short introduction* (Vol. 74). Oxford Paperbacks.
10. O'Donnell, K. (2003). *Postmodernism* (Vol. 4). Lion Books.
11. Sarup, M. (1993). *An introductory guide to post-structuralism and postmodernism*. Pearson Education.

Course Code:

Course Title: Vedanta

Credits: 02

Course Type: DCE

Course Objective: The course aims to introduce students to the philosophy of Vedanta and influential Hindu spiritual thinkers.

Course Outcomes:

1. To understand the nature of existence and illusion through the metaphysical and mystical elements of vedanta.
2. To acquaint students with different views of thinkers in the philosophical tradition of vedanta.

Unit-I Three Systems of Vedanta

1. Introduction to Advaita Vedanta, Three Grades of sattā.
2. Vishtadvaitavad: Refutation of māya, aprthaksiddhi.
3. Dvaita Vedanta: Rejection of nirguṇa brahmaṇ and māya.
4. Vedanta Theory of Logic and Knowledge

Unit-II Thinkers

1. Dvaitavaitha: Concept of Jñānaswaroop.
2. Vallabhacharya: Suddhadvaita,
3. Nimbarkacharya: Bhedabheda,
4. Sri Aurobindo and K C Bhattacharya: Neo-Vedanta

Suggested Readings:

1. Mishra, G. (1990). *Language reality and analysis: Essays on Indian philosophy*. J. N. Mohanty (ed.). E.J. Brill.
2. Nakamura, H. (1983). *A history of early Vedānta philosophy, Part one*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
3. Datta, D.M. and Chatterjee, S. (2007), *An Introduction to Indian Philosophy*, RUPA, New Delhi.
4. Lal, B.K. (1999), *Contemporary Indian Philosophy*, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi.
5. Sharma, Chandradhar. (1991) *A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidas.

6. Kavi, Ramaraya, (2004), Vedanta Sangrah, edited and translated by Dr. Revathi and R Bal Subramanyam, Chinmaya International Foundation, Ernakulam.
7. Madhvacarya, (1904), Vedanta-Sutra with the commentary of Madhvacarya, translated by S. Subba Rao, Thomson and Co., Madras.
8. Sadananda, (1931), Vedantasara, translated by Swami Nikhilananda, Advaita Ashram, Almora.
9. Hiriyana, M. (1951), Outlines of Indian Philosophy, Allen & Unwin, London.
10. Mohanty, J.N. (2000), Classical Indian Philosophy, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Oxford.
11. Muller, F.M. (1928). The Six Systems of Indian Philosophy, Longmans, London.

Course Code:

Course Title: Feminism

Credits: 02

Course Type: DCE

Course Objective: This course aims at a substantive understanding of feminist theories and concepts.

Course Outcomes:

1. To identify key concepts and movements in feminist theory and practice.
2. To critically engage with contemporary feminist debates in their complexity and diversity.

Unit-I Introduction to Feminism

1. Feminism: Basic Concepts.
2. Theories of Feminism.
3. Gender/Sex.
4. Feminism and Contemporary debates.

Unit-II Thinkers

1. Simone de Beauvoir: The Second Sex (Selections)
2. Chandra Talpade Mohanty: Under Western Eyes: Feminist Scholarship and Colonial Discourse
3. Bell Hooks: feminism is for everybody
4. Saba Mehmood: Politics of Piety: The Islamic Revival and the Feminist Subject

Suggested Readings:

1. Wollstonecraft, M. (1992). A Vindication of the Rights of Women, S. Mukherjee & S. Ramaswamy (Eds.). New Delhi: Deep Publications
2. Beauvoir, Simone de. (1988). The Second Sex. London: Pan Books.

3. Yaman, Mai (ed.). (1996). *Feminism and Islam: Legal and Literary Perspectives*. New York: New York University Press.
4. Kemp, Sandra and Squires, Judith (eds.). (1997). *Feminism*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
6. Price, Janet and Shildrick, Margrit (eds.). (1999). *Feminist Theory and the Body: A reader*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
5. Foucault, M. (1976). *The history of sexuality*. R. Hurley (translator). New York: Pantheon Books.
6. Firestone, Shulamith. (1970). *The dialectic of sex*. New York: William Morrow.
7. Mahmood, Saba. (2008). *Feminism, democracy, and empire: Islam and the war of terror*. In Joan W. Scott (ed.), *Women studies on the edge* (pp. 81-114). London: Duke University Press.
8. Putnam Tong, Rosemarie.(2013). *Feminist thought: A more comprehensive introduction*. Colorado: Westview Press.
9. Butler, Judith. (1990). *Women as the subject of feminism*. In *Gender trouble*. London: Routledge.
10. Walters Margaret. (2005). *Feminism: A very short introduction*. Oxford University Press.

SEMESTER – IV

Course Code:

Course Title: Philosophy of Language

Credits: 04

Course Type: Core

Course Objective: The course aims to introduce students to various philosophical approaches to the origin, nature and use of language.

Course Outcomes:

1. To learn about notable thinkers and their contribution to the philosophy of language.
2. To undertake a philosophical study of the nature and use of language, and the concepts that define meaning in language and its relationship to reality.

Unit-I Inception of Philosophy of Language

1. Philosophy of Language: An Overview
2. Frege and Moore: Sense and Reference
3. Russell: Knowledge by Acquaintance and Knowledge by Descriptions.
4. Wittgenstein: Language Game Theory

Unit-II Language and Meaning

1. Tarski: Semantic Theory of Truth
2. Putnam: On the Meaning of Meaning
3. Wittgenstein: Theory of Meaning
4. Davidson and Dummett: Concept of Language

Unit-III Language and Thought

1. Vygotsky: Language and thought
2. Saul Kripke: Identity and Necessity
3. Carnap: Internal and External Questions
4. Quine and Strawson: Critique of Empiricism.

Unit-IV Recent Developments in Philosophy of Language

1. Searle and Austin: Speech Acts
2. Chomsky: Nature and Structure of Language
3. Steven Pinker: Human Cognition and Natural Language
4. Jackendoff, Ray: Language, Consciousness and Culture

Suggested Readings:

1. Gottlob Frege (1948) "Sense and Reference", Vol. 57, No 3, (May 1948), pp. 209-230. 1.2
2. Saul A Kripke, (1972) Naming and Necessity, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1972.
3. R. Carnap (1950) "Empiricism, Semantics and Ontology", Revue Internationale de Philosophie, 4 (11), pp. 20-40.
4. W. V. O Quine (1951) "Two Dogmas of Empiricism", The Philosophical Review, Vol. 60, pp. 20-43.
5. Ludwig Wittgenstein (1922) Tractatus Logico Philosophicus, C.K. Ogden (trans.) Routledge Kegan Paul, London.
6. Ludwig Wittgenstein (1953) Philosophical Investigations, GEM Anscombe (trans) Blackwell, Oxford.
7. J. L. Austin (1962) How to Do Things with Words?, Clarendon Press, Oxford.
8. Miller, A. (2007). *Philosophy of language*. Routledge.
9. Martinich, A. P. (2012). Philosophy of language. In *Routledge History of Philosophy* (pp. 8-26). Routledge.

10. Devitt, M., & Sterelny, K. (1999). *Language and reality: An introduction to the philosophy of language*. MIT Press.
11. Soames, S. (2010). *Philosophy of language* (Vol. 2). Princeton University Press.
12. Morris, M. (2006). *An introduction to the philosophy of language*. Cambridge University Press.
13. Jackendoff, R. (2007). Linguistics in cognitive science: The state of the art.

Course Code:

Course Title: Applied Philosophy

Credits: 04

Course Type: Core

Course Objective: The objective of this course is to introduce students to the contours of applied philosophy by learning to apply philosophical methods like questioning, dialectics, critical and rational arguments to problems of practical concern.

Course Outcomes:

1. To understand the philosophical problems of practical concern.
2. To undertake rational discussions and provide answers to questions of everyday life in morals, politics and religion.

Unit-I Basic Concepts

1. Applied Philosophy,; Nature and Application
2. Philosophy of Technology: Dominance
3. Public Evaluation of Science and Technology
4. Philosophical Counselling

Unit-II Applied Philosophy-I

1. Meta-philosophy
2. Semantics, Syntax: An Overview
3. Philosophy and Artificial Intelligence
4. Philosophy and Education

Unit-III Applied Philosophy-II

1. Ethical Implication of Information Technology.
2. Environmental Ethics.
3. Deep Ecology and Animal Rights
4. Post-Humanism

Unit-IV Applied Philosophy-III

1. Medical Ethics: An Overview
2. Surrogacy, Abortion and Euthanasia
3. Cloning

4. Drug Trails

Suggested Readings:

1. Archard, D. (2016). The methodology of applied philosophy. *A companion to applied philosophy*, 18-33.
2. Dusek, V. (2006). *Philosophy of technology: An introduction* (Vol. 90). Oxford: Blackwell.
3. Lahav, R. (1996). What is philosophical in philosophical counselling?. *Journal of applied philosophy*, 13(3), 259-278.
4. Givón, T. (2001). *Syntax: an introduction* (Vol. 1). John Benjamins Publishing.
5. Palmer, F. R., & Frank Robert, P. (1981). *Semantics*. Cambridge university press.
6. Sloman, A. (1971). Interactions between philosophy and artificial intelligence: The role of intuition and non-logical reasoning in intelligence. *Artificial intelligence*, 2(3-4), 209-225.
7. Carter, M. (2007). *Minds and computers: an introduction to the philosophy of artificial intelligence*. Edinburgh University Press.
8. Badmington, N. (2000). *Posthumanism*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
9. Singer, P. (1986). *Applied ethics*.
10. Attfield, R. (2014). *Environmental ethics: An overview for the twenty-first century*.
11. Percival, T. (2014). *Medical ethics*. Cambridge University Press.
12. Singh, R.P. (2003). *Applied Philosophy*. New Delhi: Om Publications.

Course Code:

Course Title: Kashmir Shaivism and Sufism

Credits: 02

Course Type: DCE

Course Objective: This course has been designed to understand the origin and development of Shaivism and Sufism to highlight the religious diversity of Kashmir.

Course Outcomes:

1. To understand the essence and significance of Kashmir Shaivism and Sufism.
2. To learn about the contributions and perspectives of notable thinkers regarding the two religious philosophies.

Unit-I Introduction to Kashmir Shaivism

1. History of Kashmir Shaivism, Pratyabhijñā,
2. Universal consciousness, Svantryavada,
3. Yoga (Upyas) in Kashmiri Shaivism.
4. Comparison with Advaita Vedanta.

Unit-II Introduction to Kashmir Sufism

1. History and Advent of Kashmir Sufism
2. Kashmir Sufism and Islamic Mysticism.

3. Reshism
4. Sufi Way of Living

Unit-III Thinkers - 01

1. Abhinavagupta
2. Anandavardhana
3. Lal ded
4. Rupa Bhavani

Unit-IV Thinkers -02

1. Mir Syed Ali Hamadani
2. Sheikh Noorudin Wali
3. Humza Mukhdhoomi
4. Bahmudin Wali

Suggested Readings:

1. Albany. (1989). Abhinavagupta: A trident of wisdom. State University of New York Press.
2. Dyczkowski, M.S.G. (1987). The doctrine of vibration. Albany: State University of New York Press.
3. Singh, Jaideva (1979). Śiva Śūtras: The Yoga of supreme identity. Delhi: MotilalBanarsidass.
4. Lakshman, S., Jee, S. L., & Joo, S. L. (1988). *Kashmir Shaivism: The Secret Supreme*. SUNY Press.
5. Shankarananda, S. (2016). *The yoga of Kashmir Shaivism: Consciousness is everything*. Motilal Banarsidass.
6. Chatterji, J. C. (1962). *Kashmir Shaivism*. State University of New York Press.
7. Rafiqi, A. Q. (1972). *Sufism in Kashmir from the Fourteenth to the Sixteenth Century*. The Australian National University (Australia).
8. Grierson, G., & Barnett, L. D. (2013). *Lalla-Vakyaani Or the Wise Sayings of Lal-Ded-A Mystic Poetess of Ancient Kashmir*. Read Books Ltd.
9. Dhar, T. N. (1977). *Rupa Bhawani, Life, Teachings & Philosophy*. All India Saraswat Cultural Organization, Jammu & Kashmir Region.

Course Code:

Course Title: Philosophy of Mind

Credits: 02

Course Type: DCE

Course Objective: This course has been designed for an interdisciplinary understanding of the nature and recent developments regarding the mind-body problem alongside the specific problems and topics in philosophy of mind.

Course Outcomes:

1. To explore the metaphysical and conceptual issues that underlie psychological and neuroscientific explanations.
2. To determine the nature of the mind and mental states/processes.

Unit-I Basic Concepts

1. Interactionism, Parallelism, Behaviourism,
2. Nature of Mind, Mental States and Mental Causation.
3. Cognitive Science: Definition, History and Development
4. Concept of Mind in Indian Philosophy.

Unit-II Mind and Machines

1. Computational/ Representational Theory of Mind
2. Connectionist Theory of Mind
3. Language of Thought and Modularity of Mind.
4. Mind, Language, World and Technology

Suggested Readings:

1. Kim, J. (1996). Philosophy of mind. Oxford: Westview Press.
2. Braddon-Mitchell, & Jackson, D. & F. (2007). Philosophy of mind and cognition. Oxford: Blackwell.
3. Crane. T. (2001). Elements of mind. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
4. Guttenplan, S. (ed.). (1994). A companion to the philosophy of mind. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
5. Chalmers, D. J. (ed.). (2002). Philosophy of mind: Classical and contemporary readings. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
6. Carruthers, Peter. (2004). The Nature of the Mind: An Introduction. UK: Routledge.
7. Fetzer, J.H. (1991). Philosophy and Cognitive Science. New York: Paragon House.
8. Fodor, Jerry A. (1983). The Modularity of Mind. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
9. Searle, John R. (2004). Mind: A Brief Introduction. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
10. Lowe, E.J. (2000). An Introduction to the Philosophy of Mind. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
11. Sterelny, Kim. (1990). The Representational Theory of Mind: An Introduction. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
12. Chakrabarti, Kisor Kumar (2001). Classical Indian philosophy of mind: Nyaya The dualist method. Delhi: MLBD.
13. Chennakeshava, Sarasvati (1960). Concept of mind in Indian philosophy. Delhi: MLBD.

Course Code:
Credits: 02

Course Title: Philosophy of Art and Aesthetics
Course Type: DCE

Course Objective: The aim of the course is to acquaint students with the central issues in Western and Indian philosophy of art and aesthetics.

Course Outcomes:

1. To explore major concepts in the history of philosophy of art and aesthetics in Western and Indian traditions.
2. To relate ideas and concepts in classic texts with current ideas and debates in philosophy of art and aesthetics.

Unit-I Western Aesthetics

1. Aesthetics: An Overview
2. Relation between Art and Epistemology
3. Objects of Aesthetic Experience
4. Classical Theories of Aesthetics.

Unit-II Indian Aesthetics

1. Concept of Aesthetics and Art in Indian tradition.
2. Concept of Rasa, Beauty, Bhava and Dhvani
3. Emotion and creativity in Aesthetics.
4. Contemporary developments in Indian Aesthetics.

Suggested Readings:

1. Choudhri, N. N. (1959). Philosophy of Poetry. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
2. Gnoli, Raniero. (1956). The Aesthetic Experience According to Abhinavagupta. Rome.
3. Haveli, E. B. (1972). The Ideals of Indian Art. Delhi: Indological Book House.
4. Hirianna. (1954). Art Experience. Mysore: Kavyalaya Publishers.
5. Hirianna. (1975). Indian Conception of Values. Mysore.
6. Sastri, Pancapagesa P. (1940). The Philosophy of Aesthetic Pleasures. Annamalai Nagar.
7. Pandey, K. C. (1959). Comparative Aesthetics. Vol. I Indian Aesthetics. Varanasi: Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series.
8. Dasgupta, S.N. (1963). Fundamentals of Indian Art. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
9. Mahadevan, T.M.P. (1969). The Philosophy of Beauty. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
10. Anandavardhana. (1975). Dhvnyaloka. Ed. K. Krishnamoorthy. Dharwar: Karnatak University.

Course Code:
Credits: 02

Course Title: Yoga: Meaning and Practice
Course Type: DCE

Course Objective: This course aims to help students understand the philosophy, nature, application and therapies of yoga.

Course Outcomes:

1. To display competencies and knowledge in yoga rules and regulations.
2. To learn about the personal benefits of yoga and maintain/promote the Indian yoga traditions.

Unit-I Yoga, Meaning, and Nature

1. Yoga, meaning, Nature and scope,
2. Types of Yoga: Jnana, Karma, and Bhakti Yoga.
3. Ashtanga Marga (Eight Fold Path)
4. Citta-Vrtti, and Bhumis

Unit-II Yoga Practices

1. Yoga in Vedas, Upanishads and Bhagavad-Gita.
2. Concept of Yoga in Buddhism and Jainism
3. Science of Yoga: Physical, Mental and Spiritual Practice.
4. Recent Advances in Yoga.

Suggested Readings:

1. Woods, James Haughton (1966), The Yoga system of Patanjali (translated into English), Motilal Baarsidass, Delhi
2. Dasgupta, S.N. (1992) A History of Indian Philosophy. Vol.I., Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi
3. Connolly, P. (2007). A Student's Guide to the History and Philosophy of Yoga.
4. Taimni, I. K. (1961). *The science of yoga*. Quest Books.
5. Chaudhuri, H. (1972). The philosophy and yoga of Sri Aurobindo. *Philosophy east and west*, 22(1), 5-14.
6. Dasgupta, S. (2013). *Yoga as philosophy and religion*. Routledge.
7. Werner, K. (1977). *Yoga and Indian philosophy*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
8. Chapple, C. K. (Ed.). (2015). *Yoga in Jainism*. Routledge.
9. Levine, M. (2011). *The positive psychology of Buddhism and yoga: Paths to a mature happiness*. Routledge.
10. Newcombe, S. (2009). The development of modern yoga: A survey of the field. *Religion Compass*, 3(6), 986-1002.
11. Pradhan, B. (2015). Yoga: Original concepts and history. In *Yoga and Mindfulness Based Cognitive Therapy* (pp. 3-36). Springer.

Course Code:
Credits: 02

Course Title: Applied Ethics
Course Type: DCE

Course Objective: The course aims to help students deal within the paradigm of ethics with varied issues in a wide-range of contexts: medical, technological, legal, environmental and social.

Course Outcomes:

1. To explain and critically analyze key theories and arguments in applied ethics.
2. To critically assess the similarities and differences between different views within applied ethics.

Unit-I Introduction to Applied Ethics

1. Applied Ethics: Nature and theory
2. Media Ethics: Challenges to Media Ethics
3. Research and Publication Ethics
4. Business Ethics

Unit-II Applications of Ethics

1. Intellectual property rights (IPR)
2. Political Ethics: Causes and solutions.
3. Legal Ethics.
4. Sports Ethics, Teaching Ethics

Suggested Readings:

1. Beauchamp, Tom. L. (2003). The Nature of Applied Ethics. In A Companion to Applied Ethics Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
2. Frey, R. G., & Wellman, C. H. (Eds.). (2008). *A companion to applied ethics*. John Wiley & Sons.
3. May, L., & Delston, J. B. (1994). *Applied Ethics*. Prentice-Hall Inc.
4. Hedgecoe, A. M. (2004). Critical bioethics: beyond the social science critique of applied ethics. *Bioethics*, 18(2), 120-143.
5. Cohen, A. I., & Wellman, C. H. (Eds.). (2014). *Contemporary debates in applied ethics*. John Wiley & Sons.
6. Penn Jr, W. Y. (1990). Teaching ethics-a direct approach. *Journal of Moral Education*, 19(2), 124-138.
7. Thompson, D. F. (2018). Political ethics. *International encyclopedia of ethics*.
8. Hazard Jr, G. C. (1990). The future of legal ethics. *Yale Lj*, 100, 1239.
9. Boxill, J. (2002). Sports ethics: An anthology.
10. De George, R. T. (2011). *Business ethics*. Pearson Education India.
11. Kieran, M. (2002). *Media ethics*. Routledge.
12. Wieland, J. (2001). The ethics of governance. *Business Ethics Quarterly*, 73-87.
13. University Grants Commission. (2019). Research and Publication Ethics.

