Unit I – Introduction and Problem Formation
Quantitative and Qualitative Research Approach, Basic Elements of Research, Review of Literature, secondary sources of information. Why do research, Objectives, hypothesis, research questions.

Unit II – Data Collection
Methods of data collections – Interview, Questionnaire, interview guide, Focus Group. Analysis of Qualitative and Quantitative Data.

Unit III – Data Analysis
Analysis of Qualitative and Quantitative Data.
Statistical Analysis of data – Univariate Data Analysis -Summarization of data, Bivariate and Multivariate Analysis.
Use of Statistical Software in Analysing Quantitative data – SPSS and others.


TEXT BOOKS/REFERENCES:
Unit I - Philosophy of Vedas and Vedic Religion
Introduction to Veda, Vedic literature, Development of Vedic Religion, Concept of Rta.
Upanishad: Meaning of the term Upanishad, Concept of Reality: Brahman, Atman and identity of Brahman and Atman, concept of world: cosmic concept of Atman, individual self (Jiva), Self-realization, communication of instruction about self: sravana, manana and nidhidhyasana.

Unit II – Bhagavad Gita
Brahmavidya (Samkhya Yoga and Kshetra kshetrajna yoga) and Yogasutra, Theories of Yoga: Karma, Dhyana, Bhakti and Jnana. Ideal man: Sthitaprajna and Purushottama.

Unit III – Non-Vedic Tradition
Charvaka Materialism: Concept of pratyaksha, refutation of inference and verbal testimony theory of matter, ethics of egoistic hedonism.
Buddhism: Four noble truths, theory of momentariness, doctrine of non-self.
Jainism: Concept of Reality, theory of multiple modality, Syad vada, Jiva and ajiva, Kevala Jnana, doctrine of Triratna
Unit I – Nyaya-Vaiseshika

Unit II – Samkhya Yoga
Samkhya: Concept of Reality: purusha, prakriti, satkaryavada and evolution of prakriti, concept of personal identity, antakkarana vritti.
Yoga: Eight limbs of Yoga, Concept of Samadhi.

Unit III – Systems of Vedic Tradition
(i) Vedic tradition in sutra literature- meaning of the term ‘Mimamsa’, concept of Dharma and Brahman, schools of Mimamsa and Vedanta, Prastanatrayas in Vedanta.
(ii) Purvamimamsa: Vedic ritualism, difference between philosophy of Prabhakara and Kumarilabhatta, six Pramanas.
(iv) Visishtadvaita: Theory of Sagunabrahman, philosophy of Bhakti and concept of Prapatti.
(v) Dvaita: Theory of Brahman, fivefold difference (pancabhedha).

TEXT BOOKS/REFERENCES:
Unit I – Ancient Greek Philosophy
(i) Sophists: Relativism of knowledge, Protagoras- ‘man is the measure of all things’.
(ii) Socrates: Socratic method, knowledge is ‘virtue’ – know thyself.
(iii) Plato – Theory of Knowledge and Theory of forms – simile of divided line and cave-
distinction between opinion and knowledge.
(iv) Aristotle – theory of Form and Matter, four causes.

Unit II – Medieval Philosophy
A. Scholasticism
(i) Saint Augustine – Faith, belief and knowledge.
(ii) Saint Anselm – Ontological argument.

Unit III – Modern Philosophy: Rationalism and Empiricism
A. Rationalism
(ii) Spinoza – Substance - God and nature - intellectual love of God - mind body relation.
(c) Leibniz – Monadology - doctrine of pre-established harmony.

B. Empiricism
(i) Locke – Refutation of innate ideas, theory of knowledge, primary and secondary qualities,
concept of substance.
(ii) Bishop Berkley – Rejection of distinction between primary and secondary qualities, critique of
abstract ideas, esse est percipi.
(iii) David Humes – Impression and ideas - Humes fork – refutation of causality personal identity –
skepticism.

Unit IV – Modern Philosophy: Kant and Hegel
(i) Kant – Critical Philosophy – Synthetic a priori judgements – Sensibility – Understanding and
reason – phenomenon and noumenon – regulative and constitutive ideas.
(ii) Hegel – Dialectical method - concepts of being - concept of Absolute.
(iii) Post Hegelian Idealism: F.H. Bradley and T.H. Green.

TEXT BOOKS/REFERENCES:
2. Copleston F.C., A History of Philosophy, The New Man Press, United States of America,
1953.
3. Norman Melchert, The Great Conversation: A Historical Introduction to Philosophy,
Unit I - Continental Tradition
(i) Existentialism- SorenKierkegaard:Three levels of Existence, concept of transcendence,Sartre: Nothingness, badfaith.
(iii) Critical theory of Frankfurt school-Habermas and renewal of critical theory.
(iv) Hermeneutics- Heidegger and Gadamer: philosophical hermeneutics.
(v) Structuralism and Post structuralism: Ferdinand de Saussure: language as a system of difference,Derrida: deconstruction,Michel Foucault: the Archaeology of Knowledge.
(vi) Post modernism-Lyotard: post-modern condition.

Unit II - Pragmatic Tradition
(i) C S Peirce : Truth and Reality
(ii) William James : Pragmatism
(iii) John Dewey : Instrumentalism

Unit III - Analytic Tradition
(i) Russell: Logical atomism.
(iii) Logical positivism-verifiability principle- elimination of metaphysics-role of philosophy.

TEXT BOOKS/REFERENCES:
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Unit I – Ancient and Medieval Philosophy
(i) Socrates: Socratic method, Knowledge is ‘virtue’ – Know thy self
(ii) Plato: distinction between opinion and Knowledge- simile of divided line and Cave
(iii) Aristotle: Theory of Form and Matter
(iv) Scholasticism: Saint Augustine and Saint Thomas Aquinas: Faith, belief and Knowledge

Unit II – Modern Philosophy: Rationalism and Empiricism
(i) Rationalism: Nature and Method of philosophy- Mind and Body relation
(ii) Empiricism:
   (a) Locke – Refutation of innate ideas, concept of abstract ideas, concept of substance
   (b) Hume’s - Refutation of causality, personal identity.
(iii) Kant – Critical Philosophy - Phenomenon and Noumenon.
(iv) Hegel – Dialectical method - concept of Absolute

Unit III - Contemporary trends
(i) Existentialism- Existence, Transcendence, Nothingness, bad faith.
(ii) Phenomenology-Phenomenological method- phenomenological reduction.
(iii) Critical theory, Hermeneutics, Structuralism and Post modernism-
(iv) Pragmatism -Instrumentalism
(v) Wittgenstein(early and later ): Thought and language- picture theory and language game

TEXT BOOKS/REFERENCES: