

**P. G & RESEARCH**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION & CULTURE**



**PG Syllabus**  
**(2022-2023 onwards)**

**POOMPUHAR COLLEGE(Autonomous)**  
of the Tamilnadu HR & CE (Admn.) Dept.  
MELAIYUR – 609 107.

## M.A., PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION & CULTURE COURSE STRUCTURE UNDER CBCS

(Applicable to the candidates admitted from the academic year 2022 - 2023 onwards)

sem	Course	Course Title	Hrs/ week	Credit	Exam Hrs	Internal mark	External mark	Total
I	Core Course I	Indian Philosophy	6	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course II	Indian Culture I	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course III	Temple Administration	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course IV	Personality Development	5	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course V	Western Philosophy I	5	4	3	25	75	100
	Human Rights		2	2	3	25	75	100
		TOTAL	30	23				500
II	Core Course VI	Western Logic	6	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course VII	Indian Culture II	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course VIII	Western Philosophy II	5	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course IX	Temple Architecture	5	4	3	25	75	100
	ELECTIVE I	Saiva Siddhanta	5	4	3	25	75	100
	OPEN ELECTIVE I	Yoga	3	3	3	25	75	100
		TOTAL	30	24				500
III	Core Course X	Philosophy of Religion	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course XI	Principles of Yoga	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course XII	Contemporary Indian Philosophy	5	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course XIII	Research Methodology	6	5	3	25	75	100
	ELECTIVE II	Visistadvaita	5	4	3	25	75	100
	OPEN ELECTIVE II	Saivism and Vaishnavism	3	3	3	25	75	100
		TOTAL	30	23				500
IV	Core Course XIV	Archaeology	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course XV	Ethics	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course XVI	Temple Arts	6	4	3	25	75	100
	ELECTIVE III	World Religions	6	4	3	25	75	100
		PROJECT WORK	6	4	-			100
		TOTAL	30	20				500
		GRAND TOTAL	120	90				300

## **PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES:**

- ❖ Shaping every student as good individual and as a meaningful contributor to society
- ❖ Inspiring the students to confront the philosophical problems implicit in the experience of self, others and the universe, together with question of their relations to ultimate transcendence (God and immortality)
- ❖ Developing the habits of clear, critical thinking within the framework of both an adequate philosophical methodology and accepted norms of scholarship
- ❖ Providing exposure to students by making them to read critically the life and thoughts of great philosophers
- ❖ Helping the students to formulate for himself or herself a philosophy of life or world view

## **PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs):**

**PO1: Disciplinary Knowledge:** Capable of demonstrating comprehensive knowledge and understanding of one or more disciplines that form a part of a postgraduate programme of study.

### **PO–2 Personal and Professional Proficiency:**

Develop the theoretical, interdisciplinary training necessary for the understanding the application of Economics, Economic policies, theories of various schools of Economics, sectoral studies covering important issues related to regional, national and International subjects and many others.

### **PO–3 Research Proficiency:**

Demonstrate a thirst for advanced learning and research in their domain of interest so as to address economic and social related problems faced by the society and also to encourage the application of knowledge by concentrating on research work and by providing an opportunity to engage in research and giving solution for the society related problem and frame policy and planning for the social welfare.

### **PO-4 Entrepreneurial and Social Proficiency:**

Exhibit competent skills to become successful entrepreneurs and leaders who will engage in policy making and apply economic theory to real world issues as well as critically evaluate market economy, public policies and to create huge level of employment opportunities, by creating new products and services, it will stimulate new employment which ultimately resulting in acceleration of economic development and consider the importance of economic growth.

### **PO-5 Social ethics and environmental responsibilities:**

Emerge as responsible citizens who engage in activities that promote wellness in the community and environmental sustainability and apply moral and ethical standards on interpersonal and social levels to demonstrate integrity on economic, social, political, cultural and environmental issues.

### **PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs):**

This programme would enable the students to gain critical and expert knowledge in the field of philosophy and its related areas. After the successful completion of the M.A. Philosophy Degree programme, the students will be able to:

<b>PSO1</b>	<b>Critically read, understand and analyze the thoughts and writings of great thinkers/philosophers in the history of philosophy.</b>
<b>PSO2</b>	<b>Explore and comprehend the historical development of major philosophical concepts, theories and ideas.</b>
<b>PSO3</b>	<b>Develop a critical understanding of various key concepts in philosophy such as 'Truth', 'Meaning', 'Reality', 'Mind', 'God', 'Beauty', 'Good', 'Matter', 'Self', etc.</b>
<b>PSO4</b>	<b>Identify and evaluate the ethical principles, moral values, ideals and traditions</b>
<b>PSO5</b>	<b>Communicate the ideas clearly with adequate definition and illustration in writing and speech</b>

<b>22AU:P05M1</b>	<b>INDIAN PHILOSOPHY</b>	<b>Hrs: 6,</b> <b>Credit:</b> <b>5</b>
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### Objectives

- To make the students aware of the basics of Indian Philosophy.
- To make the students aware of the Metaphysics of Indian systems.

### UNIT-I

Introduction – Definition of Philosophy – General Characteristics of Indian Philosophy  
Vedas and Upanishads – Vedic conception of God – Upanisadic Concept of Brahman and Atman.

### UNIT- II

Heterodox Systems : (a) Carvaka – Metaphysics - Ethics (b) Jainism: Jiva and Ajiva – Theory of Knowledge – Syadvada – Ethics (c) Buddhism: Four Noble Truths – Eight fold path – Kshanabangavada - Theory of Dependent Origination – Nairatmyavada - Concept of Nirvana.

### UNIT- III

Orthodox Systems: Sankhya – Prakrti – Purusha – Theory of Evolution – Yoga: Eight Limbs of Yoga(Astanga Yoga) – Necessity of God for Yoga.

### UNIT- IV

Nyaya : Nyaya theory of knowledge: Four Pramanas – Theory of Causation – Proofs for the Existence of God – Vaishesika : Categories – Atomic Theory.

### UNIT- V

Mimamsa: The Concept of Dharma and Liberation –Vedanta: Definition - Advaita: Brahman – Atman – Theory of Maya – Bondage and Liberation – Visistadvaita: God – Soul – World - Bondage and Liberation – Dvaita: Conception of God – Jiva – Liberation – Five-Fold Differences (Pancha-Bheda)

### BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. M. Hiriyanna - Essentials of Indian Philosophy

2. Datta & Chattarjee - Introduction to Indian Philosophy
3. T.M.P. Mahadevan - Invitation to Indian Philosophy
4. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan - Indian Philosophy Vol. I & II
5. M. Hiriyanna - Outlines of Indian Philosophy

### Course Outcomes

At the end of the course students will be able to:

<b>CO1</b>	<b>Demonstrate the Vedic theism and Upanisadic conception of Atman &amp; Brahman</b>
<b>CO2</b>	Exhibit thorough knowledge about Carvaka, Jainism and Buddhism
<b>CO3</b>	Analyze Sankhya's Theory of Evolution and Patanjali's Astanga yoga.
<b>CO4</b>	Put on display the epistemology and metaphysics of Nyaya-Vaisesika.
<b>CO5</b>	Elucidate the Vedanta philosophy

### Outcome Mapping

CO1	2	3	3	3	2
CO2	3	2	3	2	3
CO3	3	3	2	3	3
CO4	3	2	3	2	3
CO5	2	3	3	3	2

**\*1 – Low \*2 - Medium \*3 - Strong**

<b>22AU:P05M2</b>	<b>INDIAN CULTURE - I</b>	<b>Hrs: 6,</b>  <b>Credit:</b>  <b>4</b>
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#### Objectives

- To make the students aware of the Antiquity of India.
- To make the students aware of the heritage legacy of India.

**UNIT - I :** Meaning and process of Culture - General characteristics features of Indian culture- Geographical impact on Indian Culture – Sources: Archaeology, Literature & Foreign Accounts.

**UNIT - II :**Pre- and Proto-historic Cultures – Indus Civilization: Origin, Extent, date, art, architecture, religion, society – Vedic Culture : Veda and Vedangas – Political Institutions, Religion, Society, Economy, Changes in the later Vedic period.

**UNIT - III :** Religious movements in 6<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> centuries BC with special reference to Buddhism and Jainism – Impact of Persian and Greek invasions – Role of Mauryan Empire in Indian Cultural unification: Asoka – His edicts and Dhamma –Mauryan Art.

**UNIT - IV :** Cultural configurations during the Sunga – Satavahana – Kushana era – Stupa and rock-cut Architecture – Dharmasastras – Natyasastras –Developments during the Gupta-Vakataka: Literature, Education, Art and Architecture.

**UNIT - V :** Mughal: Akbar and his Policies, Persian Literature, Abul Fazl, Dara Shukoh, Hindi and Urdu Literature – Indo-Islamic Architecture- European Studies of India – Influence of Christian Missionaries – Indian Education and Press –Modern writings on Indian Culture.

#### **BOOKS FOR REFERENCES:**

- 1.Luniya, B.N - Evolution of Indian Culture, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Publishers, Agra, 1986
2. Jeyapalan N.A - History of Indian culture, Atlantic Publishers, New Delhi 2001.
3. Saletore, R.N - Encyclopedia of Indian Culture, Sterling publishers Pvt Ltd., New Delhi 1981.
4. Charles. A.Moore - Philosophy and Culture - East and West. University of Hawali, Honolulu, 1968.
5. John Grimes. A - Dictionary of Indian Philosophy ( Sanskrit- English), University of Madras -Madras - 1998.

### Course Outcome:

At the end of the Course, students will be able to:

CO1	Demonstrate the features of Indian Culture
CO2	Comprehend the significance of Pre-Historic Culture
CO3	Exhibit the contribution of various dynasties to Indian Culture
CO4	Assess the emergence and downfall of Gupta dynasty
CO5	Analyze the effects of Cultural Renaissance took place in 19th & 20th Centuries

### Outcome Mapping

CO1	3	3	2	2	3
CO2	3	2	3	3	3
CO3	2	3	3	2	3
CO4	3	2	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	2	3	3

**\*1 – Low \*2 - Medium \*3 – Strong**

<b>22AU:P05M3</b>	<b>TEMPLE ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>Hrs: 6,</b> <b>Credit:</b> <b>4</b>
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#### Objectives

- To make the students aware of the Executive Officer Grade Exam in H.R &C.E Department.
- To make the students aware of the basic ideas of Hindu Religion and Temples.

#### UNIT- I

Temple – Meaning – Evolution – Types of Temples – Types of Construction– Temple Arts – Idols.

#### UNIT- II:

Religion : Definition – Hinduism: Origin and History – Sects of Hinduism – Vedas – Agamas – Thotras – Sastras – Epics – Puranas – Dharsans.

#### UNIT- III

Worship: Meaning – Necessity - Mode of Worship as prescribed in the Agamas – Important Festivals and Pujas – Kinds of Pujas.

#### UNIT- IV

Hindu Charitable Institutions – H.R&C.E : Functions – Budget – Accounts and Audit Finance – Trust and Income Tax Acts.

#### UNIT- V

H.R.& C.E Act Explanations – Administration and Functions of Temples – Administration of Mutts.

#### BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Arumuga Navalar : Hindu Samaya Inaippu Vilakkam (Tamil)
2. A.C. Natarajan : Hindu Samaya Alayangal, Arakkatalai, Chattam ( Tamil) Balaji Publishers, 10

3. V.K Varadachari : Laws of H.R & C.E., Eastern Book Lucknow
4. The Tamilnadu Hindu Religious a Charitable Endowments Act. XXII of 1959.

### Course Outcome:

At the end of the Course, students will be able to:

CO1	Build the capacity to become Temple Executive Officer
CO2	Acquiring knowledge of Vedas and Agamas
CO3	Knowledge of Hindu worship and Pujas
CO4	Acquire knowledge of budgeting and auditing of H.R&C. E
CO5	Elucidate the constitutional law of H.R. & C.E Board

### Outcome Mapping

CO1	2	3	3	2	3
CO2	3	2	3	3	2
CO3	2	3	3	2	3
CO4	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	2	3

**\*1 – Low \*2 - Medium \*3 – Strong**

22AU:P05M4	PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT	Hrs: 5,  Credi  t: 4
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### Objectives

- To make the students aware of the introduction of psychology.
- To make the students aware of the psychological factors.

**UNIT -I :** Introduction to Psychology : Psychology as a Science - Aim, Nature and Scope of psychology - Its relation to other Sciences - Methods of Psychology – Personality: Definition – Concept.

**UNIT-II :** Sensation, Emotion, perception & Attention : **Sensation:** Sense organs and Sensations - visual, Auditory and - Olfactory, Kinesthetic sensation – Color Blindness - Emotional feeling - Theories of Emotion – Perception as Selective process - Division and Types of attention.

**UNIT-III :** Motivation: Nature of Motivation - Behaviour - Approaches of Motivation - Hierarchy Theory - Types of Learning- Learning by Imitation - Various forms of Motivation in learning - Learning Curve- Habit Formation - Theories of Learning.

**UNIT-IV :** Remembering and Forgetting : Laws of Memory - Retention and Retention Curve - Measuring Retention - Forgetting - Incubation Theory – Improving Memory. - Thinking and Reasoning: Concepts - Syllogism - Creative Thinking - Development of thinking - Errors in thinking.

**UNIT-V :** Intelligence : Definition and Its nature - Factors of Intelligence Testing – Intelligent Quotient (IQ) -Individual and Groups Tests - Uses of Intelligent test - Development of personality – Types of personality: Abnormal personality - Multiple personality.

### BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Munn. N.L : Psychology, Hawap, London, 1956.
2. Woodworth, Rs Marquis : D.G Psychology, Mathum, London 1955.
3. Boaz. G.D : General Psychology, Minerva Press, Madras, 1957.

4. Morgan. C.T : Introduction to Psychology, Harper, New York 1993.
5. Murphy,G : An Introduction to Psychology, Harper, New York 1951

### Course Outcome:

At the end of the Course, students will be able to:

CO1	Understanding about psychology aspects.
CO2	Acquiring knowledge about emotions and perception.
CO3	Knowledge about motivation and its learning curve.
CO4	Analyzing laws of memory and errors.
CO5	Elucidate about Intelligence and personality.

### Outcome Mapping

CO1	2	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	2	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	2	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	2	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	2

\*1 – Low \*2 - Medium \*3 – Strong

<b>22AU:P05M5</b>	<b>WESTERN PHILOSOPHY - I</b>	<b>Hrs: 5,</b> <b>Credit: 4</b>
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#### Objectives

- To make the students aware of the Pre -Socratic philosophy.
- To make the students aware of the basic Ideas of classical western philosophy.

**UNIT – I:** Greek Philosophy – Pre-Socratic Philosophers – Sophists - Socrates: Theory of Concepts – Ethics.

**UNIT-II:** Plato: Epistemology –Theory of Ideas - Concept of Soul – Ethics.

**UNIT-III :**Aristotle: Logic – Metaphysics –Causation – Form and Matter – Epistemology.

**UNIT -IV :**St. Augustine: Theology – Proofs for the Existence of God – Created World – Freedom of Will – St.Anslem: Proofs for the Existence of God.

**UNIT -V :**St. Thomas Aquinas: Theology – Nature of God – Ethics.

#### **BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:**

1. Frank Thilly : History of Western Philosophy.
2. Frederic Copleston : History of Western Philosophy.
3. Radhakrishnan, S : History of Philosophy Eastern and Western  
Vol. II, George Allan and Unwin Ltd., London, 1953.
4. Frank Thilly : A History of Philosophy. Central Book Depot. Allahabad, 1973.
5. Ayer, A.J : Language, Truth and Logic, Oxford University Press, New York, 1936.

6. Herold H. Titus : Living Issues in Philosophy, Eurasic Publishing House, Delhi, 1964.

### Course Outcome:

At the end of the Course, students will be able to:

CO1	Knowledge about Philosophy.
CO2	Understanding Theory of Ideas.
CO3	Analyze logic and its ways.
CO4	Elucidate existence of God.
CO5	Get to know about the Nature of God.

### Outcome Mapping

CO1	3	3	3	3	2
CO2	3	3	3	2	3
CO3	3	3	2	3	3
CO4	3	2	3	3	3
CO5	2	3	3	3	3

\*1 – Low \*2 - Medium \*3 – Strong

<b>22AU:P05M6</b>	<b>WESTERN LOGIC</b>	<b>Hrs: 6,</b> <b>Credi</b> <b>t:5</b>
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### Objectives

- To make the students aware of the Western Logical Ideas.
- To make the students aware of the Symbolic Logic and its applications.

**UNIT - I:** Introduction: Meaning of Logic – Nature of Logic – Characteristics – Truth and Validity – Deduction and Induction – Logic and other Fields of Study – Value of Logic.

**UNIT-II:** Propositions: Traditional Classification of Propositions – Categorical Propositions – Structure – A,E,I,O – Distribution of Terms.

**UNIT-III:** Inference: (a) Immediate – Opposition of Proposition – Square of Opposition, Eduction, Conversion, Obversion and Contraposition (b) Mediate – Syllogisms – Categorical, Mixed Hypothetical and Mixed Disjunctive – Structure, Mood, Figure, Formal Rules and Fallacies (c) Venn Diagrams – To test the Validity of Categorical Syllogism.

**UNIT- IV:** Symbolic Logic: Similarities and differences between Traditional and Symbolic Logic – Modern classification of Propositions – Symbols – Variables, Constants, Propositional Form, Argument Form – Truth Values – Truth Function, Construction of Truth Tables, Use of Basic Truth Table – Use of Rules of Inference.

**UNIT-V:** Predicate Logic: Predicate Expressions – Norms, Single and General Propositions – Propositional Function – Quantifiers – Universal and Existential – Use of UG, EG, EI rules – Natural Deduction (Formal Proof of Validity).

### BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. S. Radhakrishnan : Indian Philosophy (II Vols)
2. M. Hiriyanna : Outlines of Indian Philosophy

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| 3. M. Hiriyanna        | : | Essentials of Indian Philosophy      |
| 4. D.M.P. Mahadevan    | : | Invitation of Indian Philosophy      |
| 5. C.D. Sarma          | : | Critical survey of Indian Philosophy |
| 6. Datta and Chattarji | : | Introduction to Indian Philosophy    |

### Course Outcome:

At the end of the Course, students will be able to:

CO1	Distinguish between Deduction and Induction, Truth and Validity
CO2	Analyze the structure of propositions.
CO3	Demonstrate the differences, rules & fallacies of immediate and mediate syllogism
CO4	Comprehend the importance of Symbolic logic in modern world
CO5	Enunciate the core concepts of Predicate logic

### Outcome Mapping

CO1	3	2	3	3	2
CO2	2	3	2	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	2	3
CO4	2	3	2	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	2

\*1 – Low \*2 - Medium \*3 – Strong

<b>22AU:P05M7</b>	<b>INDIAN CULTURE - II</b>	<b>Hrs: 6,</b> <b>Credit: 4</b>
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#### Objectives

- To make the students aware of the contributions of different dynasties to Indian Culture.
- To make the students aware of the Cultural heritage of India.

**UNIT - I:** Pallavas contribution to Indian Cultures : Origin – Pallavas Administration - Society - Economic and Religious conditions - Art and Architecture – Rock cut Temples - Literature -Education.

**UNIT-II :** Cholas contribution to Indian Culture : Art and Architecture - Election method - Social and Economic conditions - Religion - Silver age of the Cholas - Literature Fine Arts - part played by Rajaraja I and Rajendra I.

**UNIT III :** Pandiyas Contribution to Indian Culture : Society - Politics - Economic and Religious conditions - Vijayanagara Rulers : Politics - Social and Economic Conditions - Religion and Fine arts. - Nayaks of Madura : Administration - Society - Economic and Religious conditions- Fine arts – Gopuras.

**UNIT- IV :** Religious contributions to Indian Culture : Hinduism, Buddhism - Jainism - Islam - Christianity.

**UNIT V :** Cultural Renaissance in the 19th and 20th Centuries: Arya Samaj – BrahmoSamaj - Theosophical Society and Ramakrishna Mission.

#### BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Luniya, B.N. : Evolution of Indian Culture, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Publishers, Agra, 1986.
2. Nilakanda Sastri :A History of South India, Oxford University Press, 1975.

3. Sal store, R.N : Encyclopedia of Indian Culture, Sterling publishers Pvt Ltd., New Delhi 1981.
4. Aiyangar S.K : The contributions of South India to Indian Culture.
5. Bhandarkar, R.G : Vaishnavism, Saivism and Minor Religious systems – Early History of Deccan.
6. Kumaraswamy. A.K : History of Indian and Indonesian Art

### Course Outcome:

At the end of the Course, students will be able to:

CO1	Demonstrate the features of Indian Culture
CO2	Comprehend the significance of Cholas contribution to Indian Culture.
CO3	Exhibit the contribution of various dynasties to Indian Culture
CO4	Elucidate religious contribution to Indian Culture.
CO5	Analyze the effects of Cultural Renaissance took place in 19 <sup>th</sup> & 20 <sup>th</sup> Centuries.

### Outcome Mapping

CO1	2	3	3	2	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	2
CO3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	2	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	3

\*1 – Low \*2 - Medium \*3 – Strong

<b>22AU:P05M8</b>	<b>WESTERN PHILOSOPHY - II</b>	<b>Hrs: 5,</b> <b>Credit:</b> <b>4</b>
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#### Objectives

- To make the students aware of the Western ideas.
- To make the students aware of the principles of Western Thinkers.

**UNIT -I :** Rationalism: (a) Rene Descartes: Method of Doubt – Existence of Self, God and World, Mind and body (b) Gottfried Wilhelm Von Leibniz: Monadology, Pre-Established Harmony – Spinoza: Substance – Attributes.

**UNIT - II :** Empiricism: (a) John Locke: Refutation of Innate Ideas, Theory of Knowledge, Substance and Qualities (b) David Hume: Theory of Knowledge, Existence of God, Self, Causation

**UNIT -III :** Immanuel Kant: Categories of Understanding – Synthetic Apriori Judgements – Transcendental Method – Impossibility of Metaphysics.

**UNIT - IV :** George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel: Nature of Reality, Dialectical Method - Absolute Idealism.

**UNIT -V :** F.H.Bradley: Philosophy of the Absolute, Degrees of Reality, My station and its Duties.

#### **BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:**

1. Frank Thilly : A History of Philosophy, Central Book Depot, Allahabad, 1973.
2. Radhakrishnan. S : History of Philosophy Eastern and Western Vol II, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London 1977.
3. Richard Falcken Barg : History of Modern Philosophy, Progressive

- Publishers, Calcutta, 1977.
4. William Kelley Wright : A History of Modern Philosophy, New York 1962.
  5. Jones W.T. : A History of Western Philosophy, Harcourt, Brace and world Inc., New York , 1952.
  6. Masih, Y.A : Critical History of Modern Philosophy, Motilal Banarsidas, Delhi, 1983.

### Course Outcome:

At the end of the Course, students will be able to:

CO1	Demonstrate the features of Rationalism.
CO2	Analyze the empiricism of Locke and Hume.
CO3	Exhibit the critical philosophy of Kant.
CO4	Comprehend the Dialectical idealism of George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel.
CO5	Enunciate the Absolute idealism of Bradley.

### Outcome Mapping

CO1	3	3	3	3	2
CO2	2	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	2	3
CO4	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	3

\*1 – Low \*2 - Medium \*3 – Strong

<b>22AU:P05M9</b>	<b>TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE</b>	<b>Hrs: 5,</b> <b>Credit:</b> <b>4</b>
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#### Objectives

- To make the students aware of the various styles of Temple Architecture.
- To make the students aware of the Architectural techniques of various dynasties.

**UNIT- I:** Temple – meaning and significance – importance of worship and Rituals - Evolution of Hindu Temples.

**UNIT- II :** Architecture: – Types (Rock cut and structural) and structures - selection of sites - Three styles of temple Architecture - Dravidian, Nagara and Vesara –Nature and Characteristics.

**UNIT- III:** Evolution of Vimana through the ages - Gopurams, Mandapas and Prakaras.

**UNIT- IV:** The Development of Temple Architecture in South India: Cholas - Pandiyas - Pallavas - Vijayanagaras and Nayak periods.

**UNIT- V:** Social value of temple Architecture – Philosophy, Culture and Art,

#### BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Percy Brown : Indian Architecture - Buddhist and Hindu.
2. J. Ferguson : History of Indian and Eastern Architecture
3. E.B. Havell : Indian Architecture.
4. Rowland Benjamin : The Art and Architecture in India
5. V. R. Smith : History of Fine Arts in India.
6. C.C. Gongoly and A.Goswami : The Art of Pallavas.
7. S.R. Balasubramanian : Early Chola Art

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|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 8. Stella Kramrish   | : | The Hindu temple.    |
| 9. T.M. Ramachandran | : | The styles of temple |

### Course Outcome:

At the end of the Course, students will be able to:

CO1	Demonstrate the meaning and significance of worship.
CO2	Analyze the styles of temple Architecture.
CO3	Get to know the evolution of Vimana through ages.
CO4	Assess the development of temple architecture.
CO5	Enunciate the social value of temple architecture.

### Outcome Mapping

CO1	3	3	3	2	3
CO2	2	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	2	3
CO4	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	2

\*1 – Low \*2 - Medium \*3 – Strong

<b>22AU:P05E1</b>	<b>SAIVA SIDDHANTA</b>	<b>Hrs: 5,</b> <b>Credit: 4</b>
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#### Objectives

- To make the students aware of the Western ideas.
- To make the students aware of the principles of Western Thinkers.

**UNIT- I :** Introduction : Siva: Meaning - Historical development of Saivism - Traces of Saivism in Vedas and Upanishads - Agamas - Scriptures Meykanda Sastras – Tirumurais – Contributions of Nayanmars.

**UNIT- II:** Epistemology: Nature of Knowledge - Sources of Knowledge - perception - Inference – Testimony - Place of Citsakti.

**UNIT-III:** Metaphysics: Three eternal realities (Pati, Pasu, Pasa) - Nature of God – Arguments for the Existence of God - Nature of Soul – Arguments for the existence of the soul – Nature of World: Three Malas.

**UNIT- IV:** Ethics: Means to Release - Carya - Kriya - Yoga and Jnana - Iruvinaiooppu - Malaparipaka – Saktinipada - Nature of Mukti - Jivan Mukti - Dasacaryam – Concept of Grace in Saiva Siddhanta.

**UNIT- V:** Types of Saivism - The Philosophy of Virasaivism and Kashmir Saivism.

#### **BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:**

V. Pranjothi : Saiva Siddhanta

1. V.A. Devasenapathi :Saiva Siddhanta as Expounded in the sivajnana Siddhiyar .

2. V.A. Devasenapathi :Of Human bondage and Divine Grace
3. Sivaraman :Saivism in philosophical perspective.
5. Annamalai University :LecturesonSaivaSiddhanta Publications

### Course Outcome:

At the end of the Course, students will be able to:

CO1	Demonstrate the various sources and development of Saivism and its contribution to the society
CO2	Analyze nature of knowledge and its inference.
CO3	Exhibit the metaphysical concepts Pati, Pasu, and Pasam.
CO4	Assess the nature of Mukti.
CO5	Understand the types of Saivism.

### Outcome Mapping

CO1	3	2	3	2	3
CO2	3	3	2	3	2
CO3	2	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	2	3

\*1 – Low \*2 - Medium \*3 – Strong

22AU:P05OE1	YOGA	Hrs: 3, Credi t:3
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### Objectives

- To make the students aware of the Importance of Yoga.
- To make the students aware of the Purpose of Yoga.

**UNIT- I** :Introduction –Definition of Yoga – Yoga Sutras – A General Survey .

**UNIT-I I** : Yoga Psychology – Modifications of Chitta – Five Kinds of Modifications – Mind and Body – Yoga of Self.

**UNIT- III** :Asanas – Importance and Utility – Major Asanas : Vajra – Padma – Paschimottana – Bhujanga – Salabha – Dhanur – Sarvanga – Sirasa – Sava – Santi – Katicakra – Uttanapada – Matsya – Yoga Mudra – Pranayama and its Kinds.

**UNIT- IV**: Astanga Yoga - Concentration – Meditation – Siddhis – Classification of Siddhis.

**UNIT-V** : Health Disorders and Yoga Treatment – Physiological, Psychological and Ecological causes for Health Disorders – Major Health Disorders: Asthma – Arthritis – Sinusitis – Spondulitis – Ulcers – Hypertension – Nervousness – Diabetes – Yogic Treatment of Disorders.

### **BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:**

1. Dasgupta., Yoga Philosophy, MLBD, New Delhi.
2. Iyengar., B.K.S., Light on the Yoga Sutras of Patanjali, Delhi, 1993.
3. Ibid., Light on Yoga.

4. Joshi.,K.S, Yoga and Nature Cure Theraphy, New Delhi, 1993.
5. Swami Prabhavananda, Patanjali Yoga Sutra, Chennai, 1953.

### Course Outcome:

At the end of the Course, students will be able to:

<b>CO1</b>	<b>Understand Yoga Sutras.</b>
<b>CO2</b>	<b>Analyze Mind and body through Yoga.</b>
<b>CO3</b>	<b>Get to know about different Asanas.</b>
<b>CO4</b>	<b>Enunciate Siddhis and meditation.</b>
<b>CO5</b>	<b>Assess health disorders and yoga treatment.</b>

### Outcome Mapping

CO1	3	2	3	2	3
CO2	2	3	3	3	2
CO3	3	3	3	2	3
CO4	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	2	3	3	2	3

**\*1 – Low \*2 - Medium \*3 – Strong**

<b>22AU:P05M10</b>	<b>PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION</b>	<b>Hrs: 6,</b> <b>Credi</b> <b>t: 4</b>
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### Objectives

- To make the students aware of the Principles of Religion.
- To acquire the knowledge of principles of Theism.
- To grasp the interpretation of Religious Concepts.

UNIT -I : Religion – Meaning – Holistic nature of Religious Response : Religion and Theology – Religion and Morality – Religion and Art, Science, Psychology – Religious Philosophy – Metaphysical theories of Religion – Pantheism, Monotheism, Naturalism and Monism.

UNIT -II : Foundation of Religious Belief: The place or Reason, Revolution, Faith, Mysticism, ineffability, Transiency, Purity – General views of Religion – The Psychology of Religion.

UNIT-III : Kant's Proof for the Existence of God (A Priori): Ontological Argument – Cosmological Argument – Teleological Argument – The Argument from Religious Experience.

UNIT -IV : The Philosophy of Theism: God as Immutable and Eternal – God's Omnipotence, Transcendence and Immanence – the Problem of Evil: Free Will – The Paradox of Omnipotence – The Nature of Evil – Convictional Interpretation of Evil.

UNIT -V : The Problem of Immortality – Personal Immortality – Metaphysical Immortality – The Encounter of Religions: The Plurality and Relativity of Religions or Absolute – Ramakrishna's Unity of Religion – Advaitic Unity of Religion – Dr.S. Radhakrishnan on Conversion, Toleration – Religion and Politics.

### BOOKS FOR REFERENCE :

1. Masih, „A critical History of Modern Philosophy, Motital Banarsidass, Delhi, 1983.
2. Dr. Radhakrishnan, An Idealistic view of life, Wisdom publishers, 1932.
3. Ward J.Fellows., Religion East and West , Everest Publishing House, 1977.

4. William Calbky fremmd, Religion What is it, Anmol Pulications, 1844.

### Course Outcome:

At the end of the Course, students will be able to:

CO1	Understanding religion and its theories.
CO2	Analyze foundation of religious belief.
CO3	Get to know about different argument from religious experience.
CO4	Enunciate philosophy of theism.
CO5	Assess morality, religion and politics.

### Outcome Mapping

CO1	2	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	2	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	2	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	3

\*1 – Low \*2 - Medium \*3 – Strong

<b>22AU:P05M11</b>	<b>PRINCIPLES OF YOGA</b>	<b>Hrs: 6,</b> <b>Credit:</b> <b>4</b>
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#### Objectives

- To make the students aware of the historical background of Yoga.
- To make the students aware of the Role of Yoga in healthy living.

**UNIT- I :** Introduction – Yoga – Meaning – Nature and Scope – Historical Background – Philosophical Perspectives.

**UNIT - II :** Thirumular and Patanjali: Yoga of Thirumular – Eight fold of path Patanjali's Yoga – Moral – Physical, Psychological and Metaphysical Development.

**UNIT - III :** Bhagavat Gita and Saiva Siddhanta: Bhagavad Gita: Jnana, Karma and Bhakthi Yoga – Saiva Siddhanta – Carya, Kriya, Yoga and Jnana.

**UNIT –IV:** Vivekananda, Autobindo and Vehdathiri Maharishi: Vivekananda's Conception of Yoga – Sri Aurobindo's Intergral Yoga – Vedhathiri Maharishi's simplified Kundalini Yoga.

**UNIT- V :** Yoga and Health: Yoga for Physical, Mental and Spiritual Health – Yoga and Stress Management – Yoga and Personality Developement.

#### BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Abhidhananda Swami, Yoga: Theory and Prattice, Ramakrishna Mutt, Kalcutta, 1967.

#### Course Outcome:

At the end of the Course, students will be able to:

<b>CO1</b>	<b>Demonstrate philosophical perspectives of yoga.</b>
<b>CO2</b>	<b>Analyse the yoga of Thirumular and Patanjali.</b>
<b>CO3</b>	<b>Comprehend the yoga of Gita and Saiva Siddhanta.</b>
<b>CO4</b>	<b>Exhibit the yoga of modern Indian philosophers.</b>

CO5	Enunciate the necessity of Yoga in modern life.
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### Outcome Mapping

C01	3	2	3	2	3
C02	2	3	3	3	2
C03	3	3	3	2	3
C04	3	3	2	3	3
C05	3	2	3	3	2

**\*1 – Low \*2 - Medium \*3 – Strong**

## CORE COURSE XII - CONTEMPORARY INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

22AU:P05M12	CONTEMPORARY INDIAN PHILOSOPHY	Hrs: 5,  Credi  t: 4
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### Objectives

- To make the students aware of the Contemporary Indian Thought.
- To make the students aware of the basic ideas Modern Thinkers.

- UNIT : I** Introduction: Characteristics of Contemporary Indian Thought – Arya Samaj – Brahmo Samaj – Prarthana Samaj
- UNIT : II** Swami Vivekananda : Reality and God – Nature of the World – Doctrine of Maya – Nature of Man – Soul and its Liberation – Ways of Realization: Yogas Origin and Nature of Religion.– Ramakrishna mission.
- UNIT : III** Sri Aurobindo – Integral Advaitism – Nature of Absolute – Involution and Evolution - St. Ramalingar - Anmaneya Orumaippadu - Embodied Immortality – Jeevakarunyam.
- UNIT : IV** S. Radhakrishnan: Nature of the Ultimate Reality – Absolute – God – World – Nature of the Soul – Finite and Infinite Aspects of Man's Nature – Doctrine of Rebirth – Ways of Realisation – Essence of Religion – Ways of Religion – Intellect and Intuition.
- UNIT : V** Jiddu Krishnamurti: Concept of Individual Being – Concept of Pure Being – Liberation and Self-Discipline – Truth – Religion – God – Problem of Human Existence – Periyar E.V.R – Self Respect Movement – Rationalism – Women's Right.

### BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Basanth Kumar Lal :Contemporary Indian Philosophy, MLBD, New Delhi, 1998.
2. Sri Aurobindo : Life Divine
3. Maitra, S. K : Introduction to the Philosophy of Aurobindo.
4. Datta, D.M : Chief currents of Contemporary Philosophy.
5. Swami Vivekananda : Complete Works, Advaita Ashrama, alcutta-1989.

6. Gandhi, M.K : An Autobiography or The Story of My Experiments with Truth, Navjivan publication House, Ahmedabad, 1972.
7. Prasad, R.C : Ambedkarism, MLBD, 1993.
8. Prem Prakash : Ambedkar - Politics and Scheduled Caste, Ashish publishing house, New Delhi – 1993.

### Course Outcome:

At the end of the Course, students will be able to:

CO1	Demonstrate the features of contemporary Indian Philosophy.
CO2	Understanding reality and God.
CO3	Exhibit the Integral philosophy of Sri Aurobindo.
CO4	Analyze the idealism of Dr.S.Radhakrishnan.
CO5	Enunciate the self-respect movement of E.V.Ramasamy.

### Outcome Mapping

CO1	2	2	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	2
CO3	3	3	3	2	3
CO4	3	3	2	3	2
CO5	2	3	3	3	3

\*1 – Low \*2 - Medium \*3 – Strong

22AU:P05M13	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	Hrs: 6, Credi t: 5
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### Objectives

- To make the students aware of the Methodology of Research.
- To make the students aware of the Thesis writing.

UNIT – I : **Introduction** : Research - Its meaning and scope – Methodology of Research - Various types of research - Necessity of Research - Project Methodology.

UNIT - II : **Kinds of Topic** : Thinker based - Text based and Concept based - Inter-Disciplinary topics - Topics of Social relevance.

UNIT - III : **Organization** : Steps involved - Identifying the Area, Formulating a topic - Collection of Materials - sources of material - Recording the collected materials.

UNIT- IV : **Report : Meaning – Types of Report** - The oral report written report - the technical report - Documentation.

UNIT - V : **Presentation** : Table of contents - Abbreviations - Transliteration – Introduction - Chapters Conclusion - Appendices – Bibliography - Pagination - Style quotations –Foot Notes – Evils of plagiarism.

### BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

- 1.Ramachandran, T.P. :The Methodology of Research in Philosophy.
- 2.Mahadevan : T.M.P - On Thesis Writing.
- 3.Parsons, C.J : Thesis and Project Work.
4. Anderson and Durson : Thesis and Assignment Writing.
- 5.Berry D.M. A : Guide to Writing Research Paper.

6. Goode and Hatt : Research Methodology in Social Sciences.

### Course Outcome:

At the end of the Course, students will be able to:

<b>CO1</b>	<b>Demonstrate the methods of research and its techniques.</b>
<b>CO2</b>	<b>Understand the different topics for research.</b>
<b>CO3</b>	<b>Assess the steps involved in collecting materials for research.</b>
<b>CO4</b>	<b>Exhibit the different types of reporting.</b>
<b>CO5</b>	<b>Write Research articles, reports, Dissertation and thesis.</b>

### Outcome Mapping

CO1	3	3	3	2	3
CO2	2	3	2	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	2
CO4	2	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	3

**\*1 – Low \*2 - Medium \*3 – Strong**

<b>22AU:P05E2</b>	<b>VISISTADVAITA</b>	<b>Hrs: 5,</b> <b>Credit: 4</b>
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#### Objectives

- To make the students aware of the various Agamic practices.
- To make the students aware of the basic Principles of Visistadvaita.

**UNIT - I:** The origin and development of Vaishnavism - The importance of Vaishnavism in Tamilnadu – The traces of Vaishnavism in Vedas, Upanishads, Mahanarayana Upanisads, Brahmasutra and Bhagavat Gita.

**UNIT - II:** Traces of Vaishnavism in Puranas, Epics and Agamas Vishnupurnam and Bagavathapuranam - Ramayanam and Mahabharatham - Vaishnava Agamas - pancharatram and Vaikanasam.

**UNIT- III:** Alvars : The contribution of Alvars to the development of Bhakti - Nalayiradivya Prabandam - The contribution of Acharyas : Nathamuni, Yamunachariyar, Ramanujar, Vedanta Desikar, Pillai Lokacariya, Upaya Vedanta - Srivaishnavism.

**UNIT -IV:** Philosophy of Visistadvaita : Meaning of Visistadvaita - Philosophical doctrines : Nature of Brahman - Jiva - World Sarira sariri - Sesa sesi sambanda.

**UNIT - V:** Ethics of Vaishnavism - Nishkama Karma, Jnana, Bhakti and Prapatti - The Nature of Mukti – Videka Mukti.

#### BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. P.N. Srinivasachari : The Philosophy of Visistadvaita.
2. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar : History of South Indian Vaishnavism.

3. S.M. Srinivasa Chari : Vaisnavism - Its Philosophy, Theology and Religious Discipline.
4. K.G. Goswami : A study of Vaisnavism
5. G.N. Mallik : The Philosophy of Vaisnava Religion
6. K.D.Bharadwaj : The Philosophy of Ramanuja
7. Anima Sen Gupta : A Critical study of the Philosophy of Ramanuja
8. Sir subramanya Ayyar : Lectures on the History of Sri Vaisnavas
9. R.G. Bhandarkar : Vainavism, Shaivism and minor religious sects.

### Course Outcome:

At the end of the Course, students will be able to:

<b>CO1</b>	<b>Demonstrate the historical development of Vaishnavism.</b>
<b>CO2</b>	<b>Analyse the traces of Vaishnavism in Puranas, Epics &amp; Agamas</b>
<b>CO3</b>	<b>Assess the contribution of Alwars and Achariyas to Vaishnavism</b>
<b>CO4</b>	<b>Comprehend the main tenets of Visistadvaita.</b>
<b>CO5</b>	<b>Enunciate the importance of Prapatti in Vaishnavism.</b>

### Outcome Mapping

CO1	2	3	3	2	3
CO2	3	3	2	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	2	3
CO4	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	2

\*1 – Low \*2 - Medium \*3 – Strong

<b>22AU:P05OE2</b>	<b>SAIVISM AND VAISHNAVISM</b>	<b>Hrs: 3,</b> <b>Credit: 3</b>
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### Objectives

- To make the Students aware of the Saivism and its Philosophy.
- To make the Students aware of the Vaishnavism and its Philosophy .

**Unit I :** Saivism: Origin and development of Saivism - Agamas -MeykandaSastras, Tirumurais.

**Unit II :** : SaivaSiddhanta – Meaning – Epistemology : Nature of Jnana – Sources of Knowledge : Perception, Inference, Testimony – Place of Citsakti - Metaphysics : Three Eternal Realities – Concept of Pati, Pasu and Pasa.

**Unit III :** Ethics : Means to Release : Carya, Kriya, Yoga and Jnana – Iruvinaiooppu - Malaparipaka – Saktinipada –JivanMukti – Dasacaryam – The Contribution of Nayanmars.

**Unit IV :** Vaishnavism: Origin and development –Agamas – Bhagavat Gita –Vishnupuranam – Bhagavata Puranam – Nalayira Divya Prabandam.

**Unit V :** Visistadvaita : Meaning of Visistadvaita – Philosophical doctrines : Nature of Brahman – Cit – Acit - Ethics of Vaishnavism : Karma, Jnana, Bhakti Prapatti and Acharya abhimana – Videha Mukti - The contribution of Alwars and Acaryas.

### BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. C.V. Narayana - A History of Saivism
2. V.Paranjothi - SaivaSiddhanta
3. V.A. Devasenapathi - SaivaSiddhanta as Expounded in the Sivajnana
4. P.N. Srinivasachari - The Philosophy of Visistadvaita
5. S.KrishnaswamiAyyengar - History of South Indian Vaishnavism
6. S.M.SrinivasaChari - Vaisnavism – Its Philosophy, Theology and Religious Discipline.

7. R.G. Bhandarkar - Vaisnavism, Shaivism and Minor Religious Sects

### Course Outcome:

At the end of the Course, students will be able to:

<b>CO1</b>	<b>Assess Saivism and its origin with development.</b>
<b>CO2</b>	<b>Analyse the Saiva Siddhanta and the eternal realities.</b>
<b>CO3</b>	<b>Understanding ethics and contribution of Nayanmars.</b>
<b>CO4</b>	<b>Comprehend the main tenets of Vaishnavism.</b>
<b>CO5</b>	<b>Enunciate the importance of Visistadvaita and contribution to Vaishnavism.</b>

### Outcome Mapping

CO1	3	3	3	2	2
CO2	3	3	2	3	3
CO3	2	3	3	2	3
CO4	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	3

\*1 – Low \*2 - Medium \*3 – Strong

## CORE COURSE XIV - ARCHAEOLOGY

22AU:P05M14	ARCHAEOLOGY	Hrs: 6, Credi t: 4
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### Objectives

- To make the students aware of the importance of Archaeology.
- To make the students aware of the gloriousness of Our Ancient History.

**UNIT -I :** Archaeology: Meaning and Significance - Aim and Methods of excavation - different kinds of excavations, pottery types and their importance .

**UNIT -II :** Stone Age culture - a Brief survey of Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures of India.

**UNIT -III :** Indus Valley Culture - Chalcolithic culture of Western, central and South India - Early Iron Age Culture-megalithic Black and Red ware culture of South India - Archaeology of Tamil Nadu.

**UNIT -IV :** Epigraphy and its importance origin of writing in India Antiquity of writing - The language of the Brahmi Inscription - Languages and types of inscriptions with special reference to South India.

**UNIT -V :** Numismatics importance and illustrations - Coins of the Guptas , Cholas, Pandyas and Vijayanagaras - Important Archaeological Sites in Tamil Nadu.

### BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. D.P Agarwal : The Archaeology of India
2. T.Desikachari : South Indian Coins
3. R. Venkatramani : Indian Archaeology
4. S. Gurumoorthy : Thoiporul Ayvum, Tamila Panbadum

5. Rama Velusamy : Namadu Kasukal

### Course Outcome:

At the end of the Course, students will be able to:

CO1	Enunciate Archaeology and different kinds of excavations.
CO2	Analyse the stone age culture.
CO3	Assess the different cultures.
CO4	Comprehend the different languages and types of inscriptions.
CO5	Get to know about different coins from various dynasty..

### Outcome Mapping

CO1	3	2	3	2	3
CO2	2	3	2	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	2
CO4	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	2	3	3	2	3

\*1 – Low \*2 - Medium \*3 – Strong

22AU:P05M15	ETHICS	Hrs: 6,  Credi  t: 4
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### Objectives

- To make the students aware of the basic principles of India.
- To make the students aware of the important ethical theories.

**Unit – I :** Introduction: Definition of Ethics – Scope of Ethics – The Uses of Ethics – Ethical Concepts: Right and Wrong – Right and Good – Right and Evil – Evil and its types – Duty and Virtue.

**Unit – II :** Evolution of Human Conduct – Custom as the Standard of Group Morality – Customary Morality and Personal Morality – Transition from Customary to Conscience.

**Unit - III :** Hedonism: Meaning of Hedonism – Psychological and Ethical Hedonism – Egoistic Hedonism – Gross Egoistic Hedonism – Refined Egoistic Hedonism – Altruistic Hedonism – Herbert Spencer's Evolutionary Hedonism.

**Unit - IV :** Environmental Ethics: Definition – Natural Resources – Classification – Conservation – Development of Public Water Supply – Pollution and Disease Prevention – Sanitation – Sewage System – Disposal of Sewage – Kinds of Pollution – Impact of Environment on Society.

**Unit - V :** Rights and Duties – Relation between Rights and Duties – Kantian Ethics – Theories of Punishment – Human Rights: The original development of Human Rights – Universal Declaration of Human Rights – Socio-economic, civil and Political Human Rights.

### BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Balbir Singh :Principles of Ethics, S.Nahin&Co.,Delhi,1971.
2. Hrian : Fundamentals of Ethics
3. Hill : T.E., Contemporary Ethical Theories

4. Mackenzie : Manual of Ethics
5. Srinivasacari : P.N., The Ethics of Gita
6. William Lillie : An Introduction to Ethics, Allied Publishers Ltd., Delhi, 1990.

### Course Outcome:

At the end of the Course, students will be able to:

CO1	Demonstrate the ethical concepts like Right & wrong, Good & Bad, Virtue & vice, Duty & Virtue.
CO2	Comprehend the evolution of human conduct from customary to conscience
CO3	Exhibit the complete knowledge about the core ideas of hedonism, utilitarianism and Marxism
CO4	Realize the importance of environmental ethics.
CO5	Enunciate the ethical implication of rights and duties.

### Outcome Mapping

CO1	3	2	3	2	2
CO2	2	3	2	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	2	3
CO4	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	3

\*1 – Low \*2 - Medium \*3 – Strong

<b>22AU:P05M16</b>	<b>TEMPLE ARTS</b>	<b>Hrs: 6,</b> <b>Credit:</b> <b>4</b>
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#### Objectives

- To make the students aware of the significance of Temple.
- To make the students aware of the Arts of Temples.

**UNIT - I:** Evolution of Hindu Temples – Cultural and Spiritual values of temples – Temple Festivals and their Significance.

**UNIT - II:** Role of Temples in society - Temple as a centre of worship - As a centre of public administration – As a centre of learning – As a centre of Fine Arts – As a centre of public health.

**UNIT- III:** Social life of Sangam age – Art and Architecture of the Tamils in Sangam age – Music, Dance and other Fine Arts as found in Silappathikaram & other Sangam classics.

**UNIT- IV:** Hindu Temples – The Philosophy of Agamic temple plan, Art and Architecture – Types of temples – Mode of worship – Rituals and their significance – Arts in temples – Sculpture – Paintings.

**UNIT- V :** Music - vocal and instrumental music - contribution of the Musical Trinity (Isai Mummurtis – Tamizhisai Moovar) – Dance and their significance – Various kinds of dances: Classical and Folk dances.

#### **BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:**

1. L.Frederic :Indian Temples and culture.
2. Henrich Zhymer :The Arts of Indian and Asia.
3. V.A. Smith :A History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon
4. C.C. Gancoly & A. Goswami :The Art of Pallavas.
5. S.R. Balasubramanian :Early Chola Art
6. Stella Kramriseh :Indian Sculpture

- |                       |                                       |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 7. T.a. Gopinatha Rao | :Elements of Hindu Iconography        |
| 8. Mohan Khokar       | :Traditions of Indian Classical Dance |
| 9. C. Sivaramamurthi  | :Indian Sculpture                     |

### Course Outcome:

At the end of the Course, students will be able to:

CO1	Demonstrate the evolution of Hindu temples.
CO2	Analyze the Role of temples in society.
CO3	Assess the contribution of social life of Sangam age.
CO4	Comprehend the main tenets of Hindu temples.
CO5	Enunciate the importance of music and dance.

### Outcome Mapping

CO1	3	2	3	2	3
CO2	3	3	2	3	2
CO3	3	3	3	2	3
CO4	2	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	2	3

\*1 – Low \*2 - Medium \*3 – Strong

<b>22AU:P05E3</b>	<b>WORLD RELIGIONS</b>	<b>Hrs: 6,</b> <b>Credi</b> <b>t: 4</b>
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#### Objectives

- To make the students aware of the importance of Religion.
- To make the students aware of the World Religions.

**UNIT- I:** Introduction : Nature of Religion – Meaning of religion – Necessity of Religion – Primitive Religions : Animism, Totemism – Festishism – Monism.

**UNIT- II:** Indian Religions : Hinduism – Buddhism – Jainism – Sikkism their scriptures : Concepts of God, Soul and world : Religious practices such as Rituals, Festivals, Mode of Worship and their Significance.

**UNIT- III:** Western Religions : Zoroastrianism – Judaism – Christianity and Islam – Their Scriptures : Concepts of God, Soul, world, evil. Religious practices such as Rituals, Festivals, Mode of Worship and their Significance.

**UNIT- IV:** Eastern Religions : Confucianism – Taoism and Shintoism – Their Scriptures : Concepts of God, Soul, world, evil. Religious practices such as Rituals, Festivals, Mode of Worship and their Significance.

**UNIT- V:** Relevance of comparative (study of) Religion : Unity in Diversity of World Religions – The possibility of Religious Tolerance – Individual and Society – Formation of one world Religion – Humanism – Brotherhood of man and Fatherhood of God.

#### **BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:**

1. A.C. Bouguet : Comparative Religion

2. T.M.P. Mahadevan : Outline of Hinduism, Chetana Publishers
3. R.S.Srinivastaya :Comparative Religions, Memshiram Manoharlal
4. D.S. Sarma : What is Hinduism.

### Course Outcome:

At the end of the Course, students will be able to:

CO1	Get to know the nature and meaning of religion.
CO2	Analyze the religious practice rituals, festivals, mode of worship.
CO3	Knowledge of western religion and religious practices.
CO4	Comprehend the main tenets of eastern religion and its practices.
CO5	Enunciate the importance of humanism and formation of one world religion.

### Outcome Mapping

CO1	2	2	3	2	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	2
CO3	2	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	2	3	2
CO5	3	3	3	2	3

\*1 – Low \*2 - Medium \*3 – Strong