


ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
M.A., PHILOSOPHY, CULTURE AND TOURISM (CBCS)
Scheme of Examinations
CORE AND ELECTIVE COURSES

2018 -2019

Sl. No.	Subject Code	Name of the Paper	Credit Points	University Exam	Internal Marks
I Semester					
1	PCTC -101	Indian Philosophy	5	75	25
2	PCTC -102	Ethics	4	75	25
3	PCTC -103	Indian Culture - I	4	75	25
4	PCTC -104	Introduction to Tourism	4	75	25
5	PCTE- 105	Basics in Tourism (Elective)E/M & T/M	4	75	25
Total			21		
II Semester					
6	PCTC -201	Modern Indian Philosophy	5	75	25
7	PCTC -202	Indian Culture - II	4	75	25
8	PCTC -203	Saivism and Vaishnavism	4	75	25
9	PCTC -204	Tourism Development	4	75	25
10	PCTE -205	Temple Management (Elective)	4	75	25
Total			21		
III Semester					
11	PCTC -301	Introduction to Logic	5	75	25
12	PCTC -302	Western Philosophy - I	5	75	25
13	PCTC -303	Temple Administration	4	75	25
14	PCTC -304	Tourism Marketing	4	75	25
15	PCTE -305	Tourism Promotions (Elective)	4	75	25
16	SOSC -306	Soft-skills Development	4	75	25
Total			26		
IV Semester					
17	PCTC -401	Logic and Scientific Methods	5	75	25
18	PCTC -402	Western Philosophy - II	5	75	25
19	PCTC -403	Research Methodology	4	75	25
20	PCTC -404	Dissertation	4	75	25
21	PCTE -405	Comparative Religion (Elective)	4	75	25
Total			22		

TOTAL OVER ALL 21+21+26+22=90 CREDITS

ANNAMALAI  **UNIVERSITY**
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

**M.A. Philosophy, Culture and Tourism
(CBCS Programme)**

2018 – 2020

SYLLABUS

PCTC – 101 INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Objectives:

- * To make the students aware of the Vedic foundations of Indian Philosophy and its division.
- * To make the students aware of the Philosophy of the orthodox and heterodox systems of Indian Philosophy

Unit – I Introduction

Definition of Philosophy - General characteristics of Indian Philosophy - The Vedas and Upanisads: Brahman and atman – Bhagavadgita Charvaka: Epistemology – Metaphysics – Ethics. Jainism: Syadvada – Jiva and Ajiva – Theory of knowledge – Ethics – Bondage and Liberation. Buddhism: Four Noble Truths – Doctrine of Momentariness – Theory of No-Soul – Concept of Nirvana – Schools of Buddhism.

Unit – II Nyaya & Vaisheshika

Nyaya: Theory of knowledge and its classification – Pramanas: Perception – Inference – Verbal Testimony and comparison – Concept of God. Vaisheshika: Seven categories; Dravya, Guna, Karma, Samanya, Visesa, Samavaya and Abhava – Atomism – Causation.

Unit – III Sankhya and Yoga

Sankhya: Theory of causation (Satkaryavada) – Nature of Prakrti and purusha – proofs for their existence – The scheme of Evolution. Yoga: concept of citta and citta-vrtti - The eight limbs of yoga and the role of God.

Unit – IV Mimamsa & Advaita

Mimamsa: Sruti and its importance - atheism of Purvamimamsa- Two schools; Kumarila Bhatta and Prabhakara – concept of Dharma and Liberation. Advaita: Concept of Brahman – Self – Maya – Bondage and Liberation (Jivanmukti) – Vivartavada.

Unit – V Visistadvaita & Dvaita

Visistadvaita: Saguna Brahman – Parinamavada – Jiva (self) – maya - Bhakti and Prapatti - Bondage and Liberation. Dvaita: Nature of God – Rejection of Nirguna Brahman – Maya – Five fold differences and Liberation.

Text Books:

1. Datta and Chatterjee. Introduction to Indian Philosophy, Calcutta: Calcutta University Press, 1960.
2. Mahadevan, T.M.P. An Invitation to Indian Philosophy, New Delhi: Arnold- Hainemann Publishers (India) Private Ltd., 1974.
3. Radhakrishnan, S. Indian Philosophy Vols. I & II. New York: George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1966.

Reference Books:

1. Radhakrishnan, S. (Ed.) History of philosophy Eastern and Western Vol.II. London: George Allan and Unwin Ltd., 1953.
2. Hiriyana, M. Outlines of Indian Philosophy, New York: George Allen and Unwin (India) 1973.
3. Chandrader Sharma. A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 1976.
4. Balasubramanian, R. Advaita Vadanta, Madras: University of Madras, 1976.
5. Puligandle, R., Fundamental of Indian Philosophy, New Bharatiya Book Corporation, New Delhi, 2007.

PCTC-102 ETHICS

Objectives:

- To make the students aware of the moral concepts and judgments.
- To make the students aware of the need for the environmental ethics

Unit-I

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 Reflective 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.

Utilitarianism: Quantitative utilitarianism of Bentham – Refined or qualitative utilitarianism of J.S.Mill – Sidgwick’s Rational utilitarianism – G.E. Moore’s Ideal utilitarianism – Marxian Ethics – Dialectical Materialism – Doctrine of Alienation.

Unit –IV

Environmental Ethics: Definition – Natural Resources – Classification – Conservation – Development of Public water supply – Need for protected water supply – Pollution and disease prevention – Sanitation – Sewage system – Disposal of sewage – kinds of pollution – their effects on human beings – Impact of Environment on Society.

Unit – V

Rights and Duties: Relation between rights and duties, Kantian Ethics – Consequentialism Theories of Punishment - Human Rights: The origin and Development of Human Rights – Concept of Human rights – Universal Declaration of Human rights – Socio – Economic-Civil and political rights. – Role of NGO’s in Human rights (Red Cross, Amnesty, International) – Indian and State Human rights commission – Women and Minorities commission in India.

Text Books:

1. Jadunath Sinha, A Manual of Ethics, Calcutta: New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd.,1998.
2. John S. Mackenzie, A Manual of Ethics, London: University of tutorial press Ltd.1929.
3. William Lillie, An Introduction to Ethics, London: Methuen & Co. Ltd.,1964.

Reference Books:

1. Herold Titus, Ethics for Today, New Delhi: Eurasia Publishing House, 1964.
2. Sharma, R.N, principles of Sociology, Meerut: Educational publishers, 1968.
3. Henkin, Louis, The Rights of man Today, Boulders West view Press, 1978.Chapters 1 and 3.
4. Luard, Evan, “The Origins of International Concern with Human Rights” in the International Protection of Human Rights etc., Even Luard, New York: Frederick A.Praenor, 1967.
5. Agarwal & Rama S.V.S, Environment & Natural Resource Society of Biosciences, 1985.

PCTC - 103 INDIAN CULTURE - I

Objectives:

- To make the students aware of the general characteristics of Indian Culture.
- To make the students aware of the Historical development of Indian Culture.

Unit - I Introduction - Meaning and scope of Culture and civilization - General characteristics of Indian culture - Differences and Relationship between culture and civilization - Geographical impact on Indian Culture.

Unit - II Pre-Historic Culture - Dravidian culture - Old stone age - New stone age - Metal age - Indus valley culture - city planning - social and Religious conditions - Importance of Indus valley culture - Races and their contributions to Indian Culture

Unit - III Vedic and later Vedic cultures - Origin of Aryans - political life - Social life - Economic conditions - Vedic literature - Religious significance - Later Vedic culture - Administrative machinery - Social and Economical conditions - Religious development - The Epics - Dharmasastras and caste systems.

Unit IV Culture and civilization during the mauryan Age - Social condition - Brahmanas - Kshatriyas, vaisyas, sudras - Dress, Diet, slavery Economical conditions - Agriculture, Industry, Trade, currency - Religious condition - Brahmanism, The Lokayata, The Ajivikas mauriyan Art - Padaliputra and Royal palace, pillars, cave Architecture, stupas.

Unit V The Sungas - Sources - Origin of Sungas - Importance of Pushyamitra - Importance of sunga period - Sunga Art.

Text Books:

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.

Reference Books:

1. Saletore, R.N. Encyclopaedia of Indian Culture. Sterling publishers Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi, 1981.
2. Charles A. Moore. Philosophy and Culture - East and West. University of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1968.
3. John Grimes. A Concise Dictionary of Indian philosophy (Sanskrit-English). University of Madras, Madras, 1998.
4. Misra, R.S. Studies in philosophy and Religion. Bharathiya Vidya Prakasans, Varanasi, 1991.
5. Radakrishnan, S. Indian philosophy. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., New York, 1966.
6. Subrata K. Misra. Culture and Rationality. Sage publications India pvt.Ltd., New Delhi, 1988.
7. Suda, J.P. Religions in India. Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1978.
8. Sital Prashad. Comparative Study of Jainism and Buddhism. Sri Satguru Publications, Delhi, 1982.
9. James Hestings, Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics. Edinburgh T' T Clerk, 1954
10. Murali Madhavan, P.C. Facts of Indian culture, New Bharatiya Book Corporation, New Delhi, 2007.

PCTC -104 INTRODUCTION TO TOURISM

Objectives:

- **To enable the students to have a background knowledge about the meaning, origin, nature and scope of tourism.**
- **To provide exposure to students about the importance and uses of tourism.**

Unit-I

Meaning, Origin and Development – Definition – Tourism its nature and scope – Tourism in the Ancient and Modern Times – Types of Tourism: Man made and Natural.

Unit-II

Tourist, Visitor, Traveller, Excursionist definition and differentiation – Tourism Recreation and Leisure inter-relationship – Tourism components, Elements and Infrastructure – Role of Tourist Guide.

Unit-III

Means of transport – its impact on tourism – public and private transport facilities: Roads, Railways, Shipping, Airways – Technological Advances – Reservation procedures – its special features – Merits and Demerits.

Unit-IV

Travel formalities: Passport – Visa – Health – Customs – Foreign Exchange and Currency Regulation – Ticketing Procedure – Immigration.

Unit-V

Promotion of basic facilities – Social utility – Team spirit – Economic advantages – Source of income – Cultural exchange – Social and political understanding – National Integration.

Text books:

1. **Bhatia, A.K., Tourism Development Principles and Practice, Sterling publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2013.**
2. **Bhatia, A.K., Tourism in India, history and development, Sterling publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1978.**

Reference Books:

1. **Malhotra, Growth and Development of Tourism, Chennai, 2003.**
2. **Pran Nath Seth & Sushma Seth Bhat, An introduction to Travel and Tourism, New Delhi; Sterling publishers, 1999.**
3. **Pearce, D. Tourism Today, Longman publishers, Harlow, 1987.**
4. **Cooper, C. Tourism Principles and Practices, pitman publishers, London, 1993.**

PCTE - 105 BASICS IN TOURISM (Elective)

Objectives:

- **To enable the students to have a background knowledge about the meaning, origin, nature and scope of tourism.**
- **To provide an exposure to students about the importance and uses of tourism.**

Unit-I

Meaning, Origin and Development – Definition – Tourism its nature and scope – Tourism in the Ancient and Modern Times – Types of Tourism: Man-made and Natural.

Unit-II

Tourist, Visitor, Traveller, Excursionist definition and differentiation – Tourism Recreation and Leisure inter-relationship – Tourism components, Elements and Infrastructure – Role of Tourist Guide.

Unit-III

Means of transport – its impact on tourism – public and private transport facilities: Roads, Railways, Shipping, Airways – Technological Advances – Reservation procedures – its special features – Merits and Demerits.

Unit-IV

Travel formalities: Passport – Visa – Health – Customs – Foreign Exchange and Currency Regulation – Ticketing Procedure – Immigration.

Unit-V

Promotion of basic facilities – Social utility – Team spirit – Economic advantages – Source of income – Cultural exchange – Social and political understanding – National Integration.

Text books:

1. **Bhatia, A.K., Tourism Development Principles and Practice, Sterling publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2013.**
2. **Bhatia, A.K., Tourism in India, History and development, Sterling publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1978.**

Reference Books:

1. **Malhotra, Growth and Development of Tourism, Chennai, 2003.**
2. **Pran Nath Seth & Sushma Seth Bhat, An introduction to Travel and Tourism, New Delhi; Sterling publishers, 1999.**
3. **Pearce, D. Tourism Today, Longman publishers, Harlow, 1987.**
4. **Cooper, C. Tourism Principles and Practices, pitman publishers, London, 1993.**

PCTC - 201 MODERN INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Objectives:

- To enable the students to have a background knowledge about the life and Philosophy of Modern Indian Thinkers.
- To make the students aware of the common characteristics of contemporary Indian philosophy.

Unit-I

General characteristics of contemporary Indian philosophy – Swami Vivekananda; The Concept of God and Soul – The doctrine of Maya – Nature of Man and world – Practical Vedanta – Universal religion – Four yogas.

Unit-II

Sri Aurobindo: Meaning and significance of integral Advaitism – Nature of the Absolute – Inevolution and Evolution – Triple process of evolution – Mind and super mind – Integral yoga – Divine life – Dr.S.Radhakrishnan: conception of Idealistic Philosophy. The Absolute and God –The three ways of knowing – Conception of world.

Unit-III

Mohammed Iqbal: Self, God, Man and Superman –K.C. Bhattacharyya: Concept of Philosophy, subject as freedom – The doctrine of Maya – J.Krishnamurthy: The concept of Truth – Freedom from known – Analysis of self – The conception of New society.

Unit-IV

Saint Ramalinga Swamigal: His philosophy – Jeevagarunyam - Satya Gnana sabai – Rabindranath Tagore: Religion of man – Ideas on Education – Mahatma Gandhi: Non-violence, Satyagraha, Swaraj, Critique of modern civilization.

Unit-V

B.R. Ambedkar: Varna and the caste system, Neo-Buddhism – E.V.Ramasamy: Self Respect Movement – Women's Right – Rationalism – Social Justice.

Textbooks:

1. Lal, B.K. Contemporary Indian Philosophy, Motilal Banarsidass, New Delhi, 1995.
2. Naran, V.S. Modern Indian Thought, Asia Publishing, House, Bombay, 1964.
3. Diel, Anita., Periyar E.V. Ramasamy, B.I. Publication, Madras, 1978.

Reference Books:

1. Swami Vivekananda, Complete Works vols. I to VII, Advaita Ashram, Calcutta, 1986.
2. Sri. Aurobindo, Life Divine. The Sri Aurobindo Library, New York, 1986.
3. Ramalinga Swamigal, Thiruarutpa.
4. Mahadevan, T.M.P. and Saroja G.C., Contemporary Indian Philosophy, New Delhi; Sterling Publishing Pvt. Ltd., 1983.
5. Datta, D.M. The Chief currents of contemporary philosophy, Calcutta; The University of Calcutta, 1961.

PCTC – 202 INDIAN CULTURE – II

Objectives:

- To make the students aware of the cultural renaissance of the 19th and 20th Century.
- To make aware of the students know the contributions of different dynasties to Indian Culture.

Unit – I Contribution of Pallavas: Origin of Pallavas - Pallavas Administration – Social, Economical and Religious conditions – Literature and Education– Art and Architecture of Pallavas

Unit – II Contribution of Cholas: Cholas Administration – Election method – Social, Economical and Religious conditions – Literature – Chola Art and Architecture – Sculpture – Painting – Significance of Rajaraja I and Rajendra I

Unit – III Contribution to Pandiyas:

Society – Politics – Economic and Religious conditions – Art and Architecture Vijayanagar Rulers: Politics - social and economic conditions – Religion and Fine Arts Nayaks of Madura: Administration – Society – Economic and Religious conditions – Education and Fine arts.

Unit – IV Religious Contribution

Religious Contribution to Indian Culture: Hinduism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism and Jainism

Unit – V Cultural Renaissance

Cultural Renaissance in the 19th and 20th Centuries - Arya Samaj – Brahma Samaj – Theosophical Society and Ramakrishna Mission.

Text Books

- 1) B.N. Lunia, Evolution of Indian Culture, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal, Agra. 1986.
- 2) K.A. Nilakanda Sastri. A History of South India, Oxford University press, 1975.

Reference Books:

1. Subrate K. Misra. Culture and Rationality, Sage publications India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1998.
2. Salstore R.N. Encyclopedia of Indian Culture, Sterling publication Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1981.
3. N. Subramaniam. History of TamilNadu, N.S. Publications, Udumalaipet, 1986.
4. Aiyangar S.K. The contributions of South India of Indian Culture
5. Bhandarkar, R.G. Vaishnavism, Saivism and Minor Religious systems – Early History of Deccan.
6. Coomaraswamy, A.K. History of Indian and Indonesian Art.

PCTC – 203 SAIVISM AND VAISHNAVISM

Objectives:

- To make the students aware of the knowledge of the historical development of Saivism and Vaishnavism.
- To make the students aware of the concept of Pati, Pasu, Pasam in saivism and the means to Mukti in vaishnavism.

Unit – I Introduction to Saiva Siddhanta

Historical Development: Vedic sources – Development of Saiva Philosophy in the Upanishads – Svetasvatars – Agamic sources of Saivism – Twelve Thirumurai – Systematization in the fourteen Tamil Philosophical works siddhanta sastras.

Metaphysics of Saiva Siddhanta : Pati: Nature of God – Arguments for the existence of God – Grace. Pasu: Nature of the soul – Three classes of soul - Arguments for existence of soul. Pasam: Anava – Karma - Maya

Unit – II Metaphysics of Saiva Siddhanta

Epistemology: Pramanas - Theories of truth and Error - Validity of knowledge.

Liberation: Means to Liberation – Malaparipagam – Iruvinai oppu – Saktinipadam – Cariya-Kriya-Yoga Jnana-Nature of Liberation.

Vira Saivism and Kashmir Saivism : Saiva Siddhanta in relation to (a) Advaita (b) Visistadvaita (c) Virasaivism (d) Kashmir Saivism.

Unit – III The origin and development of Vaishnavisms

The importance of Vaishnavism in Tamilnadu – Vaishnavism in Vedas, Upanisads, Mahanarayana Upanisads, Brahmasutra and Bhagavat Gita.

Traces of Vaishnavism in Puranas, Epics and Agamas

Vishnupurnam and Bagavathapuram – Ramayanam and Mahabharatham – Vaishnava Agamas- pancharathiram Vaikanasam.

Unit – IV Alwars and Acharyas

Alwars – The contribution of Alwars to the development of Bhakti – Nalayiradivya prabandam – The contribution of Acharyas: Nathamuni, Yamunachariyar, Ramanujar, Vedanta Desikar, Pillai Lokachariya, Upaya Vedanta – Srivaishnavism.

Philosophy of Visistadvaita

The meaning of Visistadvaita – philosophical doctrines - Nature of Brahman and Jiva – Sarira sariri bhava.

Unit – V Ethics of Vaishnavism

Nishkama Karma, Karma, Jnana, Bhakti and Prapatti – The Nature of Mukti.

Text Books

1. Paranjothi, V. Saiva Siddhanta, Luzac and Co. Ltd., London, 1954.
2. Collected Lectures on Saiva Siddhanta, Annamalai University, 1978.
3. P.N. Srinivasachari - The Philosophy of Visistadvaita
4. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar - History of South Indian Vaishnavism.

Reference Books

1. Ponniah, V. The Saiva Siddhanta Theory of knowledge, Annamalai University, Annamalaiagar, 1952.
2. Devasenathipathi, V.A. Saiva Siddhanta, University of Madras, 1974.
3. Radhakrishnan, S. Indian Philosophy Vols. I & II George Allen and Unwin Ltd., New York, 1966.
4. Chandradhar Sharma. A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy Motilal Banarsides, Delhi, 1976.
5. S.M. Srinivasa Chari - Vaisnavism-Its Philosophy, Theology and Religious Discipline
6. K.G. Goswami - A Study of Vaisnavism
7. G.N. Mallik - The Philosophy of Vaisnava Religion
8. Hooper - Hymns of the Alwars

PCTC- 204 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

- **To provide an exposure to students about the Historical Development and Organizational Principles of Tourism.**
- **To explain the Modern Concepts and importance of Tourism and its development.**

Unit-I

Historical development of Tourism – Travel Motivations – Tourism trends – Growth and Development – Economic and Social Importance of Tourism in modern times.

Unit-II

Types of tourist centres: Geographical, Social, Recreational, Archaeological, cultural and Health Centres – Summer, Winter and Mountain holiday resorts – beach resorts – pilgrimage and religious centres – National Parks, sanctuaries, centres for festivals and fairs – Camping sites – universities centres – Temples centres – Forts, garden places, monuments and etc.,

Unit-III

Organizations of Tourism – origin, organization and functions of UNWTO, PATA, IATA, ICAO, FHRAI, ITDC and TTDC.

Unit-IV

Tourist accommodation – concept – emerging dimensions of accommodation industry – Types of Hotels: Heritage Hotels, Motels, Inn, Traven and Resorts – Time share establishments – Functions and responsibilities of standard hotels – Catering outlets bars, restaurants, fast food centres – Flight catering – Role, Contribution and performance Multinational Hotels – entertainments in hotels.

Unit-V

Promotion of Tourism: Advertising and Publicity – Audio visual photography poster, pamphlets – Displays exhibition sale of handicrafts – preparing tourism literature – Role of mass media in Tourism Promotion – Measures for the promotion of International Tourism.

Test books:

1. **Bhatia, A.K., International Tourism Management, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2010 (Reprint).**
2. **Bhatia, A.K., Tourism Development Principles and Practice, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2013.**

Reference books:

1. **Asif Iqbal Fazili and S.Husain Ashraf: Tourism in India, Sarup & Sons, New Delhi, 2006.**
2. **Romila Chawla, Tourism in India Perspective and Challenges, New Delhi, Sonali Publications.**
3. **Swaminathan, A., Tourism, Vijayasabasri Publications, Chennai, 1996.**
4. **Pran Nath Seth & Sushma Seth Bhat, An Introduction to Travel and Tourism, Sterling publishers, New Delhi, 2003.**

PCTE - 205 TEMPLE MANAGEMENT (Elective)

Objectives:

- To make the students aware of the importance and development of the temple management.
- To make the students aware of the basic principles and significance of temple organization.

Unit – I Introduction to Temple Management

The Definition – Meaning of Management – Importance and development of management – Functions of management – Development of management in Temples.

Unit – II Temple and Religion

Definition of Religion – Significance of Religion – Temples Growth through the hymns of Nayanmars and Alvars – Functions of Religion – Temple plan and its parts – Temples as social Institutions.

Unit – III Maintenance of Temples by H R & C E Board and its duties

Essentials of Valid endowments – Suits for recovery of endowed properties – Budget, Accounts, Audit and Finance.

- a) Hindu Charitable institutions
- b) Christian charitable institutions
- c) Muslim charitable institutions (WAKF ACT)

Its aim and constitution – An serial survey of its trust Act and I.T. Acts.

Unit – IV Hindu Temples and H.R. & C E Board

A general survey of the management of Hindu Temples under H.R. & C E Board – The functions of H.R. & C E Board – The constitutional law of H.R & C E Board – Foundations of Mutts and its functions.

Unit – V Temple and Social Services

Basis of social services – Brotherhood or man and Fatherhood of God – Rights to the freedom of Religion – Rights of worshipers – Importance of Temple Festivals and Pujas – Unity in Diversity.

Text Books

1. Shyamal Banerjee - Principles and practice of management
2. Nagasamy H. & Chandramurthy - Tamizhaga koil kalaikal

Reference Books

1. Nair N.C. - Management systems
2. Burton Sten - South Indian Temples
3. Tamil Hindu Religious and Charitable endowments Act XXII of 1959.
4. W A K F Act.
5. Arumuga Navalar. Hindu Samaya Inaippu Villakkam, Arulmigu Dhandayuthapaniswami Thirukkoil, Palani, 1999.
6. Natarajan A.C. Hindu Samaya Alayangal Arakkattalaigal Chattam.
7. Nagaswami, H. Art and Culture of Tamilnadu, Sandeep Prahasthan, Delhi, 1980.
8. Bercy Brown, Indian Architecture, D.S. Taraporemal Sons & Co.Pvt.Ltd., Bombay,1971.
9. Srinivasan K.R. Temples of South India, Delhi, 1971.
10. Srinivasan K.R. Temple, Art and Architecture in India, Delhi, 1965.

PCTC – 301 INTRODUCTION TO LOGIC

Objectives:

- * To make the students nature of science and reasoning.
- * To make the students aware of Logical and Critical Theory.

Unit – I Introduction

Definition of Logic – Nature and Scope – The Divisions of Logic – Deduction and Induction – Truth and Validity

Unit – II Terms and Propositions

Definition – Terms - Sentence - Proposition – Classification of propositions: Categorical, Hypothetical and Disjunctive – Distribution of Terms – Euler's Circles and Venn's Diagrams.

Unit – III Immediate Inference

Classification of Immediate Inference: Opposition (traditional Square of Opposition) – Eduction- Obversion – Conversion.

Unit – IV Mediate Inference

Mediate Inference - Classification of Syllogism: Categorical, Hypothetical and Disjunctive - Rules and its Fallacies - Dilemma.

Unit – V Indian Logic

Anumana – Svartha and Parartha Anumana – Five Memberd and three terms of Nyaya Syllogism – Vyapti – Critics of Nyaya syllogism.

Text Books:

1. Irving M. Copi, Introduction to Logic, Macmillan Pub.Co.Inc., New York,1972.
2. Cochen and Negal. An Introduction to Logic and Scientific Methods, Allied Publishers, Madras, 1978.
3. Logic Vol. I & II , Higher Secondary I & II Year, TamilNadu Textbook Society, Madras.
4. Ganapathy, T.N. An Invitation to Logic, K.C.S. Desikan & Co., Bookseller and Publishers, Madras, 1973.

Reference Books:

1. Ghoh, B.N. and Ghosh Roma. A Text book of Deductive Logic, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi,1984.
2. Balasubramanian P., An Invitation to Symbolic Logic, Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Vivekananda College, Rajan & Co., printers,Madras, 1977.
3. Balasubramanian, R., Symbolic Logic, University of Madras,Madras,1980.
4. John T.Kearna., Deductive Logic, New Century Education Division, Manedith Corporation, New York,1965.
5. Frank Miller Chapman and Paul Henle, The Fundamentals of Logic, Charless Scribners Sons, London,1933.
6. Nandita Bandyopadhyay, The Concept of Logical Fallacies, Sri Hyamapada Battacharya, Calcutta, 1977.

PCTC -302 WESTERN PHILOSOPHY - I

Objectives

- **To make the students aware of the basic concepts of Ancient and Medieval philosophy**
- **To enable the students to understand the trends in Modern philosophy.**

UNIT – I Greek Philosophy

A survey of Greek philosophy (Thales to Sophists) – Socrates: Theory of Concept – Plato: Theory of Ideas – Aristotle: Criticism of Plato's theory of Ideas – Theory of Substance, Causation and Categories.

UNIT – II Medieval Philosophy

St. Augustine – Human Knowledge – Concept of God - Problem of Evil – St. Thomas Aquinas – Faith and Reason – Essence and existence – Existence of God. St. Anselm – Ontological arguments.

UNIT – III Rationalism

Descartes: Method of Doubt – Significance of Cogito ergo sum – Proofs for the existence of God – Mind and body. Spinoza: Conception of Substance – Attribute and Mode. Leibnitz: Theory of Monads – Doctrine of Pre-established harmony – The best of all possible worlds.

UNIT – IV Empiricism

Locke: Refutation of innate ideas – Theory of knowledge – Primary and Secondary Qualities. Berkeley: Refutation of Matter – Subjective Idealism. Hume: Analysis of Cause and effect – Scepticism – Impossibility of Metaphysics - Conception of Self.

UNIT – V German Idealism

Kant: Synthesis of Rationalism and Empiricism – Problem of synthetic a priori judgement – Arguments for the existence of God.

TEXT BOOKS

1. **W. T. Stace, A Critical History of Greek Philosophy, Macmillan and Co. Ltd., London, 1962.**
2. **Frank Thilly, A History of Philosophy, Central Book Depot, Allahabad, 1973.**

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. **Y. Masih, A Critical History of Western Philosophy, Motilal Banarsidas, New Delhi, 2009.**
2. **S. Radhakrishnan (Ed.), History of Philosophy Eastern and Western – Vol.II, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London, 1953.**
3. **William Kelly Wright, A History of Modern Philosophy, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1962.**
4. **W. T. Jones, A History of Western Philosophy, Harcourt, Brace and World Inc., New York, 1952.**

PCTC - 303 TEMPLE ADMINISTRATION

Objectives:

- To make the students aware of the importance and development of the temple management.
- To make the students aware of the basic principles and significance of temple organization.

Unit – I Introduction to Temple Management

The Definition – Meaning of Management – Importance and development of management – Functions of management – Development of management in Temples.

Unit – II Temple and Religion

Definition of Religion – Significance of Religion – Temples Growth through the hymns of Nayanmars and Alwars – Functions of Religion – Temple plan and its parts – Temples as social Institutions.

Unit – III Maintenance of Temples by H R & C E Board and its duties

Essentials of Valid endowments – Suits for recovery of endowed properties – Budget, Accounts, Audit and Finance.

- a) Hindu Charitable institutions
- b) Christian charitable institutions
- c) Muslim charitable institutions (WAKF ACT)

Its aim and constitution – An serial survey of its trust Act and I.T. Acts.

Unit – IV Hindu Temples and H.R. & C E Board

A general survey of the management of Hindu Temples under H.R. & C E Board – The functions of H.R. & C E Board – The constitutional law of H.R & C E Board – Foundations of Mutts and its functions.

Unit – V Temple and Social Services

Basis of social services – Brotherhood or man and Fatherhood of God – Rights to the freedom of Religion – Rights of worshipers – Importance of Temple Festivals and Pujas – Unity in Diversity.

Text Books

1. Shyamal Banerjee - Principles and practice of management
2. Nagasamy H. & Chandramurthy - Tamizhaga koil kalaikal

Reference Books

1. Nair N.C. - Management systems
2. Burton Sten - South Indian Temples
3. Tamil Hindu Religious and Charitable endowments Act XXII of 1959.
4. W A K F Act.
5. Arumuga Navalar. Hindu Samaya Inaippu Villakkam, Arulmigu Dhandayuthapaniswami Thirukkoil, Palani, 1999.
6. Natarajan A.C. Hindu Samaya Alayangal Arakkattalaigal Chattam.
7. Nagaswami, H. Art and Culture of Tamilnadu, Sandeep Prahasthan, Delhi, 1980.
8. Bercy Brown, Indian Architecture, D.S. Taraporemal Sons & Co.Pvt.Ltd., Bombay,1971.
9. Srinivasan K.R. Temples of South India, Delhi, 1971.
10. Srinivasan K.R. Temple, Art and Architecture in India, Delhi, 1965.

PCTC – 304 TOURISM MARKETING

Objectives:

- **To make the students aware of the principles of marketing in tourism.**
- **To make the students aware of tourism promotion strategy.**

Unit – I

Marketing: Meaning – Definition – Functions – Special features of Tourism marketing – Economic importance of Tourism marketing.

Unit – II

Methods Marketing Research – Desk Research, Field Research - surveys & Motivation Research - Marketing strategy – Market segmentation – Division of segmentation.

Unit – III

Tourism Marketing Mix – Tourism product – Pricing – Influencing factors of pricing – Internal & External Inter - play of price and Demand - pricing policies – Discounting Price.

Unit – IV

Tourism Distribution – Marketing channel – Distribution policy – The chain of Distribution – Distribution system.

Unit – V

Tourism promotion strategy – Word of mouth information – Personal selling – Skill needed for selling – Advertising – Public Relation – Sales promotion.

Text Books:

1. **Bhatia, A.K., International Tourism Management Sterling Publisher Private Limited, New Delhi, 1998.**
2. **Jha, S.M., Tourism Marketing, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi, 1998.**

Reference Books:

1. **Bhatia A.K., Tourism Development, Principles and Practices, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, – 1997.**
2. **Pran Nath Seth & sushma seth Bhat, An Introduction to Travel and Tourism, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1996.**

PCTE- 305 TOURISM PROMOTIONS (Elective)

Objectives

- **To provide an exposure to students about the Historical Development and Organizational Principles of Tourism.**
- **To explain the Modern Concepts and importance of Tourism and its development.**

Unit-I

Historical development of Tourism – Travel Motivations – Tourism trends – growth and development over the years and factors responsible therein – Economic and Social Importance of Tourism – Importance of Tourism in modern times.

Unit-II

Types of tourist centres: Geographical, Social, Recreational, Archaeological, cultural and Health Centres – Summer, Winter and Mountain holiday resorts – beach resorts – pilgrimage and religious centres – National Parks, sanctuaries, centres for festivals and fairs – Camping sites – universities centres – Temples centres – Forts, garden places, monuments and etc.,

Unit-III

Organizations of Tourism – origin, organization and functions of UNWTO, PATA, IATA, ICAO, FHRAI, ITDC and TTDC.

Unit-IV

Tourist accommodation – concept – emerging dimensions of accommodation industry – Types of Hotels: Heritage Hotels, Motels, Inn, Traven and Resorts – Time share establishments – Functions and responsibilities of standard hotels – Catering outlets bars, restaurants, fast food centres – Flight catering – Role, Contribution and performance Multinational Hotels – entertainments in hotels.

Unit-V

Promotion of Tourism: Advertising and Publicity – Audio visual photography poster, pamphlets – Displays exhibition sale of handicrafts – preparing tourism literature – Role of mass media in Tourism Promotion – Measures for the promotion of International Tourism.

Test books:

1. **Bhatia, A.K., International Tourism Management, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2010 (Reprint).**
2. **Bhatia, A.K., Tourism Development Principles and Practice, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2013.**

Reference books:

1. **Asif Iqbal Fazili and S.Husain Ashraf: Tourism in India, Sarup & Sons, New Delhi, 2006.**
2. **Romila Chawla, Tourism in India Perspective and Challenges, New Delhi, Sonali Publications.**
3. **Swaminathan, A., Tourism, Vijayasabasri Publications, Chennai, 1996.**
4. **Pran Nath Seth & Sushma Seth Bhat, An Introduction to Travel and Tourism, Sterling publishers, New Delhi, 2003.**

PCTC – 401 LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHODS

Objectives:

*** To make the students aware of the distinction between induction and deduction.**

*** To make the students aware of the basic principles of Indian logic.**

Unit – I Induction

Induction and Deduction: The problem of Induction – The Postulates of Induction – Meaning and proof of the postulates – The Scientific definition of cause – Plurality of causes.

Unit – II Observation and Experiment

The importance of observation and Experiments – The characteristics of Scientific Observation – Advantages of observation and Experiment – Fallacies of Observation.

Unit – III Hypothesis

The Importance of Hypothesis – Conditions of a good Hypothesis – Method of Establishing of Hypothesis as a law – Fallacies.

Unit – IV Kinds of Induction

Scientific Induction – Stages of Induction – reasoning – Enumerative induction – perfect and imperfect induction – Analogy its meaning and conditions – the value analogy – The limitation of analogy.

Unit – V Modern Proposition & Symbolic Logic

Modern Classification of Propositions: Simple, Compound and General – Propositional Calculus: Use of symbols – Basic Truth Tables – Construction and application of Truth Tables.

Text Books:

- 1. Vidyabushana. S.C., A History of Indian Logic, Motilal Banaridass, New Delhi.**
- 2. Cochen and Negal. An Introduction to Logic and Scientific Methods, Allied Publishers, Madras, 1978.**
- 3. Logic Vol. I & II , Higher Secondary I & II Year, TamilNadu Textbook Society, Madras.**
- 4. Ganapathy, T.N. An Invitation to Logic, K.C.S. Desikan & Co., Bookseller and Publishers, Madras, 1973.**

Reference Books:

- 1. Morris R. Cohen and Ernest Nagal. An Introduction to Logic and scientific methods, London: Routledge and kegan paul Ltd., 1934.**
- 2. Irving M. Copi. Introduction to Logic. Macmillan Pub.Co.Inc. New York,1972**
- 3. Frank Miller Chapman and Paul Henle. The Fundamentals of Logic. Charless Scribners Sons, London,1933.**
- 4. Nandita Bandyopadhyay, The Concept of Logical Fallacies. Sri Hyamapada Battacharya, Calcutta, 1977.**

PCTC - 402 WESTERN PHILOSOPHY - II

Objectives

- To make the students aware of the idealism of Hegel & Bradley and the vitalism of Bergson
- To enable the students to comprehend the core ideas of British Realism, Logical Positivism, Pragmatism and Existentialism.

UNIT – I The Philosophy of Hegel

Hegel: Transition from Kant to Hegel - Dialectical Method - Conception of Being, Non-Being and Becoming – Relationship between Philosophy, Art and Religion – The root idea of Neo-Hegelianism.

UNIT – II The Philosophy of Bradley and Bergson

F. H. Bradley: Philosophical assumptions and problems of Bradley – Experience – Relation – Appearance and Reality.

Bergson: Conception of Time and Change – Matter and Mind – The Method of Philosophy – Intellect and Intuition.

UNIT – III Recent British Realism

G. E. Moore: Refutation of Idealism – Bertrand Russell – A. N. Whitehead – Logical Positivism: Origin of the movement – Conception of Meaning – Elimination of metaphysics.

UNIT – IV Pragmatism and Existentialism

William James: Radical Empiricism – John Dewey: Instrumentalism
Schiller: Humanism. Existentialism: Origin and General Trends – Kierkegaard: Subjectivity – Heidegger: Being (Dasein) – Jaspers: Being – Jean-Paul Sartre: Being – Humanism.

UNIT – V Recent Trends

Structuralism – Saussure – Post – Structuralism: Antonio Gramsci – Cultural Hegemony – State and Civil society – Critical Theory – Habermas's communicative ethics – Post-Modernism – Characteristics – Lyotard, Derrida's deconstruction.

TEXT BOOKS

1. D. M. Datta, The Chief Currents of Contemporary Philosophy, The University of Calcutta, Calcutta University Press, 1961.
2. Frank Thilly, A History of Philosophy, Central Book Depot, Allahabad, 1973.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Y. Masih, A Critical History of Western Philosophy, Motilal Banarsidas, New Delhi, 2009.
2. S. Radhakrishnan (Ed.), History of Philosophy Eastern and Western – Vol.II, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London, 1953.
3. William Kelly Wright, A History of Modern Philosophy, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1962.
4. W. T. Jones, A History of Western Philosophy, Harcourt, Brace and World Inc., New York, 1952.
5. Raghavendra Pratap Singh, Philosophy-Modern and Post Modern, Intellectual Book corner Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1997.

PCTC – 403 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Objectives:

- **To make the students understand the basic principles of methodology in Philosophy.**
- **To make the students aware of the importance of inter-disciplinary approach in Philosophy.**

Unit – I Preliminaries

Introduction – Etymological meaning of Research – Methodology of Research – Epistemology as the methodology – Distinction between thesis and Dissertation.

Unit – II Qualification Required for Research

Qualification for Research in Philosophy – Professional Qualities – Personal Qualities – Procedural components – Observation – concepts – Hypothesis and Verification – Selection of Topic.

Unit- III Kinds of Topic and Tool of Dissertation

Thinker or text based topics – concept based Topics – comparative Topics – Meta philosophical topics – Inter Disciplinary Topics – Field Survey - Tools of Research - Source of Material – classification of Data – Organisation – use of Library – Interview-case study.

Unit- IV Reporting

Oral Report – Written Report – Popular Report – Report for the administrator – Technical Report – Documentation.

Unit – V Presentation

Methodology of thesis presentation – Title Page – Preface – Table of Content – Abbreviations – Introduction – chapters – conclusion – Appendices – Bibliography - Pagination – Translation and Transliteration Diacritical Marks

Text Books:

- 1 Ramachandran, T.P. Dr. The Methodology of Research in Philosophy, Madras University Publications, Chennai – 5.**
- 2 Goods and Hatt. Research methodology in Social Sciences.**

Reference Books;

- 1 Mahadevan, T.M.P. On Thesis Writing.**
- 2 Parsons, C.J. Thesis and Project work.**
- 3 Anderson and Durton Thesis and Assignment writing.**
- 4 Berry D.M. A guide to writing Research paper**

PCTE – 405 COMPARATIVE RELIGION (Elective)

Objectives:

- To make the students aware of the Principles of major religions.
- To make the students aware of the techniques of comparing religions.

Unit – I Hinduism

God World – Man – Evil and suffering - Life after death – Human destiny – Hindu Ethics, prayer and rituals.

Unit – II Christianity

God – World – Man – Evil and suffering - Life after death – Human destiny – Ethics and Prayer.

Unit – III Islam

God – World – Man – Evil and suffering - Life after death – Human destiny – Ethics and Prayer.

Unit – IV Buddhism & Jainism

Buddhism: God-hood – World – Man – Evil and suffering - Life after death – ultimate destiny – Buddhist discipline

Jainism: God-hood – World – Man – Evil and suffering Life after death – ultimate destiny.

Unit – V Comparison of Religions

Comparison of Hinduism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism & Jainism.

Text Books:

1. Kedar Nath Tiwari, **Comparative Religion**, Motilal Banarsidas, Delhi, 1990.
2. Ram Shankar Srivastava, **Comparative Religion**, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi 1974.
3. Suda J.P, **Religion in India**, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1978.

Reference Books:

1. Widgoery, A.C, **The Comparative Study of Religions**, Munshi Ram Manoharlal, Delhi, 1922.
2. Max Mullar, F, **Natural Religion**, collected works Asian Educational Service, Delhi, 1979.
3. Rajendra Verma, **Comparative Religion: concepts and Experience**, Intellectual Publishing House, Delhi, 1984.
4. Ward J.Follows. **Religions East and West**. Holt Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1979.
5. Brodov, V. **Indian Philosophy in Modern Times**, Progress Publishers, Moscow,1984.