A. SYSTEMATIC PHILOSOPHY

1. Introduction to Philosophy

It is an attempt to provide salient features of the Indian as well as the Western Philosophies and to enhance the students to have a bird’s-eye view of all the branches of Philosophy especially the important terminologies, definitions and the close relationship with Science and Religion.

Bibliography

Books


Articles


Fr. J. Maria Xavier Gnanadhas
2. Logic

Logic being the science of sciences, it becomes the essential for the acquisition of knowledge in every discipline. The course on Logic aims at providing the basic elements of the various parts of Logic such as Propositions, the Categorical, Hypothetical and Disjunctive Syllogisms and the Fallacies that may occur if the rules are not followed. A basic knowledge is also provided in the area of Symbolic Logic beginning with the necessity of it and thereby proceeding to the usage of various symbols and the nuances of meaning involved in them.

Bibliography

Books


Fr. N. Jonas

3. Ontology

Objects of Ontology – Comprehension of the Idea of Being – Extension of the Idea of Being and the Consequence of the Transcendental Extension – Attributes of Being – The Problem of Multiple and Change – The Problem of the Existence of Finite and Infinite Being. This study makes the students to understand that Ontology is the science of “Being” considered in its most general aspects or the study of “Being” as such. This study provides the basis for science because it asks the basic questions which science presupposes and uses without discussing about the philosophy behind them e.g.,
principle of contradiction, identity and excluded middle. The method used here is both induction and deduction and that is what science also uses liberally.

Bibliography

Books


Articles


Fr. A. Julian Anthoni Raj

4. Epistemology

Epistemology or Philosophy of Knowledge discusses the possibility of the acquisition human knowledge from the point of view of various philosophers who attempted to provide a theory to solve the problem. However, once the knowledge is gained by the mind, its verosity is tested by different types of certitude with their scientific foundations. Language most effective of all the tools of communication
utilized by the humans requires that it be meaningfully grasped and communicated to the third person. To achieve this goal of communication Philosophical Hermeneutics and its basic principles are explained.

Bibliography

Books


Articles


Fr. N. Jonas

5. Cosmology

At the development of the Modern Science specifically in the area of Astronomy and Space Research to unravel the principles that lie behind the creation of the universe, a rational foundation becomes indispensable. The course on Cosmology aims at
providing the philosophical principles while taking into consideration the scientific inventions on the origin of the universe. However, these do not contradict the intelligent designer behind all the manifestations of one universe and its probable end. The Course on Cosmology is geared up to inspire the students to approach the various scientific theories rationally and to skillfully unify Science with the principles of Philosophy.

**Bibliography**

**Books**


Fr. N. Jonas

**6. Philosophy of God (Theodicy)**

The Question of Natural Theology – Detailed Study of the Various Arguments of St. Anselm and St. Thomas for the Existence of God – The Phenomenon of Religion and the Problem of Religious Language – A Detailed Study of the Nature of God and of the Various Attributes of God – A Study of Creation – A Philosophical Analysis of the Problem of Evil. This study helps the students to understand that the philosophy of God is one of the most fascinating areas of philosophy. It addresses not only the perennial question *Is there a God?*, but also the questions *if there is, then what is he like?* And most important of all, *what does that mean for us?* and clearly explains various arguments specially of St. Anselm and St. Thomas for the existence of God.

**Bibliography**
Books


Articles


Fr. A. Julian Anthoni Raj

7. Philosophical Anthropology

Historical Understanding of Man – In the Past Indian Thought, Greek Thought, Judeo Christian Thought – Cartesian View – Understanding of Man Today – The Personalist View of Man – The Anthropology of Some Psychologists – Impact of Evolution – The Phenomenology of Man – Man, a Conscious Being in the World, at the World, with Others, Open to Transcendental Realities – Free Dynamic Being – Survival after Death. This subject tries to answer the question what is man? and explains the
understanding of man in the past and in the present. It focuses on man in three different levels such as religiously, he is created by God, philosophically, he is conscious and free dynamic being in the world and scientifically, he is unique and thinking animal.

Bibliography

Books


Articles

1. KARAKUNNEL, GEORGE, “Man as the image of God; Anthropology of Vatican II” in *Living Word*, 100 (1994) 05, pp. 331 – 355.

Fr. A. Julian Anthoni Raj

8. Psychology

A. General Psychology
Introduction to Psychology: The Nature and Scope of Psychology, Biological Basis of Psychology, Sensation and Perception Learning, Remembering and Thinking, Intelligence and Creativity – Theories of Personality and Motivation: Psycho–dynamic Theories of Sigmund Freud, C.G. Jung and Erik Erickson – Behavioural Theories of Personality: Albert Bandura, John Kelly - Humanistic Theories of Personality by Rogers and Maslow, Trait Theories of Personality by Gorden Allport and Eysenck, Eastern Theories of Personality: Yoga and Hindu Tradition, Zen Buddhism, Probabilistic Orientation.

B. Social Psychology


C. Psychopathology & Psychotherapy


.Bibliography

5. *Indian Journal of Psychology Indian Psychological Association* (India) ISSN: 0019-5553


7. Journal of Indian Academy of Applied Psychology IAAP Publication Madras (India) ISSN: 0019-424


10. The Asian Journal of Psychology and Education Agra Psychological Research Cell, Agra (India) ISSN: 0971-2909

**Dr. S. John Michael Raj**

9. **Ethics (Moral Philosophy)**

   General Ethics: Introduction – The Basic Concepts of Moral Philosophy – Definition of Ethics, Nature, Scope, Methods, Relationship with the Other Sciences – Morality of Human Acts: Constituent Elements, Modifying Factors, Sources of Human Morality – Problem of Moral Values – Obligatory Nature – Theories of Ethical Standard – Norms of Morality – Moral Order: Objective – Law, Subjective – Conscience – Evil, Sanction and Merit – Theories of Punishment. Moral Philosophy of Hindu, Indian Wisdom in Bhagavat Gita, Thirukkural and Similar Tamil Literatures – A Few Topics on Social and Special Ethics in the Context of India: Role of Women, Family, Casteism, Bonded Labour, Child Labour, etc. This course will make the students know scientifically what is right and what is wrong. This will help them make free choices and decisions to determine the purpose of their lives. This course makes a careful study of generations of human beings and their behaviors that promote a standard of morality. It gives a basic orientation to the students to be good and right.

**Bibliography**

**Books**


Articles


Fr. C. Julian Gilbert

B.WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

1. Ancient Greek Philosophy

   It is the detailed study of the origin and the development of Greek Philosophy from Pre-Socratic philosophers to Plotinus. This course enlightens the students to philosophize the events, happenings and day-to-day activities, using the philosophical tools, methods, systems, terminologies, logical arguments, systematic analysis, thought pattern and the rich contributions of the intellectual giants like Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.

Bibliography

Books


**Articles**


Fr. J. Maria Xavier Gnanadhas

2. Medieval Philosophy

It is a paradigm shift from the origin of beings or creatures to the Creator, the Unmoved Mover. This course makes an elaborate study on the Christian Philosophers like Augustine, Anselm, Thomas Aquinas, John Duns Scotus as well as the Islamic Philosophers. It gives the idea to the students how the Medieval Philosophers used the Philosophical methods and tools of the Greek Philosophers.

**Bibliography**

**Books**


**Articles**


   Fr. J. Maria Xavier Gnanadhas

**3. Modern Philosophy**

The intellectual tenor of human history varied from one era to another and the drastic changes in the manner of looking at realities resulted in the emergence of various philosophical thinkers and their respective solutions to the fundamental problems of humanity as well as to the understanding of realities. The course on Modern Philosophy provides the historical as well as the intellectual approaches of a few Philosophers of the Period of Renaissance and those of Modern Philosophers...
beginning with René Descartes to Hegel. This is to provide the students a comprehensive view of the views of the thinkers and to enable them to philosophize issues and to reach a reasonable understanding and if possible some solutions.

Bibliography

Books


Articles


Fr. N. Jonas
4. Contemporary Philosophy

By this course we intend to teach the students the values of life which will enable them to philosophize in today’s context.


Bibliography

Books


Articles


Fr. A. Arulsamy

5. Existentialism

Humanism and Existence has meaning for today’s mankind. The student is made to realize this characteristic attitude in philosophizing.

Bibliography

Books


Fr. A. Arulsamy

6. Marxism and Atheism


Traditional Arguments in favour of Atheism – Forms of Atheism: Scientific, Psychological, Moral and Anthropological Atheism – Evaluation of Atheism – Forms of Atheism in India and in Tamilnadu. This study helps the students to understand the relevance of Marxism for our context. It combines the messianic fantasy with genuine social cause, struggle of the working class against poverty and oppression. It tries to give hope to the working class, peasants and the suffering humanity. It helps to fight against colonialism, capitalism and inhuman conditions in the society. It clearly explains the magisterial teachings on Marxism.

Bibliography

Books

Articles


Fr. A. Julian Anthoni Raj

C. INDIAN PHILOSOPHY AND ASIAN RELIGIONS

1. Hindu Scriptures and Sects

This course aims at introducing the study of Indian Philosophy by explaining its characteristics and sources, the latter including the Hindu Scriptures. This course covers also the tenets of the two major sects of Hinduism: Vaishnavism and Saivism.

2. Darsanas

This course is an attempt to delineate the teachings of both nastika darsanas such as Carvaka, Jainism and Buddhism and non-vedantic astika darsanas such as Nyaya,
Vaisesika, Samkhya, Yoga and Mimamsa, and to make a critical assessment of each of them.

3. Vedantic Schools and Schools of Saivism

A special attention is paid in this course to delve very deeply into the teachings of the Vedantic schools and of the schools of Saivism and a modest attempt is made to bring out the relevance of these philosophies to the understanding of the Christian faith.

Bibliography

Books

2. MAHADEVAN, T. M. P., *Invitation to Indian Philosophy*, New Delhi:  

Articles


4. Contemporary Indian Thought

This course is meant to underscore the major shift that took place in the philosophy in India from the ancient period to the contemporary period. It discusses the factors that contributed to the emergence of Contemporary Indian Thought. This study covers the Hindu Reform Movements, Guru Movements, and the thoughts of some prominent individual thinkers.
Bibliography

Books


Articles


Fr. M. Jerome Sandanasamy

5. Religions in Asia

India is a multi religious country which calls for an understanding and dialogue. The student is made to realize, understand the various possibilities of studying in view of the future ministry.

Meaning and Aim of Religion – Asia as a Cradle of Religions – Study of the Birth and Developments of: Islam, Judaism, Zorastrianism, Taoism, Confucianism and Sikhism, with Reference to Their Prophets and Sacred Scriptures.

Bibliography

Books

Articles


Fr. A. Arulsamy

D. SPIRITUALITY

1. Spirituality


Bibliography

Books


**Articles**


Fr. G. Michael

**E. SACRED SCRIPTURE**

1. **Introduction to Sacred Scripture**

   Sacred Scriptures in Various Religions: Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, etc. – The Books of the Bible – The Text and Versions: The Hebrew Bible (MT), The Septuagint (LXX), The Greek NT, The Vulgate (Vg) – Inspiration and Inerrancy – Canonicity – The Geography of the Holy Land – How to Read the Bible? (Dangers of Fundamentalism) – The Role of the Sacred Scripture in India, in the Day-to-day Life of the People. This course indeed introduces the world of Bible to the students. This course will help them know the gradual growth of the Bible with its historical, political, social, economical and ecclesial background. With a proper understanding of various interpretative methods of the Bible, the students will be aided to re-read the Bible to have a deeper meaning that the sacred authors intended.

**Bibliography**

**Books**


**Articles**


Fr. C. Julian Gilbert

2. Institution of Ancient Israel


**Bibliography**

**Books**


Fr. L. David John

3. Historical Books


Bibliography

Books


Article


Fr. L. David John

4. Wisdom Literature

   Wisdom Literature: the Wisdom Movement in Israel in the Broader Context of Wisdom in Ancient Near East – Purpose – Limits – Authorship and Literary Form –
Introduction and Important Themes of the Books of Proverbs, Qoheleth, Job, Song of Solomon, Sirach and Wisdom of Solomon.


Bibliography

Books


Articles

2. HARRINGTON, D. J., “Discerning Wisdom: The Sapiential Literature of the Dead Sea Scrolls” in *Dead Sea Discoveries*, 16 (Mar 2009), pp. 139-141.

Fr. C. Lawrence

F. LITURGY

1. Introduction and Fundamental Liturgy

Definition, meaning and the nature of Christian Liturgy – Importance of Liturgy and para-liturgy – History of liturgy and Importance of community celebration – Place
of Holy Scripture in the Liturgy – Liturgical Families East and West, - Liturgy in Sacrosanctum Concilium, - The Significance of Liturgy as a Sacred Action – Liturgy as a Celebration in Signs and Symbols – Active participation and community celebration of Liturgy – Liturgical Postures, Gestures and actions, - Liturgical movement and the renewal, – Veneration of Saints, Blessed Virgin Mary and Popular devotions in relation with the Liturgy. The objective of this course is to make the students to have a real understanding of liturgy, nature, purpose and different other actions in relation with liturgical celebrations and they will learn the importance of active and community participation in the liturgical celebrations.

Bibliography

Books


Articles


Fr. S. Emmanuel

G. LANGUAGE COURSE: LATIN


Verbs – Conjugations, Active, Passive, and Deponent Verbs, Irregular and Defective Verbs – Degrees of Comparison, Numerals, Prepositions, Conjunctions,
Participles, Gerund, Supine – Infinitive and Subjunctive etc. The aim of the course is to place the seminarian in line with the official language of the Catholic Church. It also helps him to understand the formation of the Latin language and cherish the beauty of it.

**Source Book:** Longmans’ Latin Course (Grammar & Exercise)

**Fr. M. Francis Joseph**

**H. METHODOLOGY**


**Bibliography**

**Books**


**Fr. A. Julian Anthoni Raj**