

MA PHILOSOPHY – SCHEME AND SYLLABUS

(Affiliated Colleges)

(From 2020 Admission Onwards)

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PROGRAMME OUTCOME

The learning outcome-based curriculum is designed with the aspirations and the needs of students who join for postgraduate degree programme in philosophy. The students are to get acquainted with the art of philosophizing. They are exposed to the rich traditions of the East as well as the West on the questions of metaphysics, epistemology, ethics, logic etc. They are made to reflect upon the pertinent questions about human thinking and human existence along with those pertaining to the social and political life situations of man. Students are exposed to the emerging thought currents of the day so as to get an understanding of how significant philosophy is in any emerging discipline, movement, perspective or fund of knowledge.

The programme learning outcomes and the course learning outcomes specify the knowledge, critical understanding, attitudes, values, reasoning skills and research aptitudes that a student is expected to inculcate. It specifically aims at developing the ability to think critically and logically and thereby apply the art of philosophising in practical life situations. The programme will make the students pursue their interests in research and other higher learning programmes. The programme empowers the students to appraise the different philosophical positions and to have a critical understanding of one's own. It also opens new contexts to reflect upon social realities

The M. A. Philosophy programme covers the full range of Philosophy, from Indian Philosophy, including traditional and modern, Western Philosophy from the Greek traditions to the twentieth century through modern period. Courses on Logic and Symbolic Logic focus on enhancing the reasoning aptitude of the students. Discussions on ethical theories including current debates in Applied Ethics and Bio-ethics, Phenomenology and Existentialism, Analytical Philosophy, Contemporary Continental Philosophy, Philosophical Counselling, Gandhian Philosophy, Philosophy of Science, Philosophy of Mind, Philosophy of Religion are all offered in the different courses arranged through the four semesters.

The major objectives of the programme include:

- 1) **Knowledge Enhancement:** Students gain an in depth knowledge of the core and applied areas of philosophy

- 2) **Communicative skills and Career Opportunities:** The rendering of each program is done with the specific motive of developing good communicative skills in the students. It also helps the students to find new career opportunities

- 3) **Critical thinking:** Fostering critical thinking and reasoning skills in the students is a significant outcome of the programme.

- 4) **Research aptitudes and Self-learning abilities:** Since the students are exposed to a wide range of topics, they are free enough to advance their learning and research aptitudes in a better way.

- 5) **Value Inculcation:** Inculcation of values including moral, ethical social, political, aesthetic and environmental in the learners is a major outcome of the programme.

M.A.PHILOSOPHY COURSE STRUCTURE AND MARK DISTRIBUTION

(From 2020 Admission Onwards)

Semester	Paper Code	Title of the paper	Distribution Hrs. per Semester	Instructional Hrs/ Week	Duration ESA Hrs	Maximum Marks		
						CA	ESA	Total
I	PY 211	Classical Indian Philosophy	115	7	3	25	75	100
	PY 212	Western Philosophy: Ancient Medieval & Modern	110	6	3	25	75	100
	PY 213	Logic	115	6	3	25	75	100
	PY 214	Moral Philosophy	110	6	3	25	75	100
		Total For Ist Semester	450	25	-	100	300	400
II	PY 221	Philosophical Counselling: Indian & Western	115	7	3	25	75	100
	PY 222	Kant and Hegel	115	6	3	25	75	100
	PY 223	Symbolic Logic	110	6	3	25	75	100
	PY 224	Applied Ethics	110	6	3	25	75	100
		Total For IInd Semester	450	25	-	100	300	400

III	PY 231	Modern Indian Thought	115	6	3	25	75	100
	PY 232	Philosophy of Science	115	6	3	25	75	10
	PY 233							
	PY 234	Phenomenology and Existentialism	110	7	3	25	75	100
		Analytical Philosophy	110	6	3	25	75	100
		Total For IIIrd Semester		450	25	-	100	300
IV	PY 241	Gandhian Thought & Peace Studies	115	6	3	25	75	100
	PY 242	Contemporary Continental Philosophy	110	7	3	25	75	100
	PY 243	Philosophy of Mind	110	6	3	25	75	100
	PY 244	Philosophy of Religion	115	6	3	25	75	100
	PY 201	Dissertation	-	25	-	-	100	100
	PY 202	Comprehensive VivaVoce	-	-	-	-	100	100
	Grand Total						400	1400

CA : Continuous Assessment ; ESA : End Semester Examination
Tutorial 18 Hrs per Semester

MA PHILOSOPHY (Semester System)

Scheme of Examination

Total Marks: 75

Time: 3hrs

Group A

Answer any Five questions out of Eight questions

Each question carries Six marks

Answer should not be less than 400 words

(5x6 = 30 marks)

Group B

Answer any Three questions out of Five questions

Each question carries Fifteen marks

Answer should not be less than 1000 words

(3x15 = 45 marks)

SYLLABUS

PY 211 CLASSICAL INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Course Outcome

- To understand the basics of Indian Philosophy. To recognize and define spiritual education. To create a platform to draw educational resource input of education through interactive training methodology. To develop and modify personality. To realize the significance of adjustment in individual and social life. To realize importance of duty.
- To understand the need for critical thinking. To provide a healthy platform to have a right attitude towards life (astangamarga). To develop a transferable skill of evaluating arguments for and against other philosophical positions
- To understand the role of argumentation in daily life. To create awareness of the basic principles underlying this universe. To comprehend causal relations.
- To inspire students to go deeper into themselves. To understand the basic components of body, mind, spirit etc. To understand different stages of yoga which helps in relaxation and concentration.
- To understand Indian philosophy of language, its structure and usage. To comprehend the certainty and uncertainty of life. To understand the oneness of life so that one can respect others. To control the emotions of lust anger, greed, violence etc.

MODULE 1

Origin and Development of Indian Philosophy, Periods of Indian Philosophy, Vedic Religion – Concept of Rta, Law of Karma, Upanishadic concept of Reality, Gita concept of Nishkamakarma, Sthitaprajna, Lokasamgraha.

MODULE 2

Heterodox Systems – Carvaka Materialism: Metaphysics and Epistemology, Buddhism: Kshanikavada, Nairatmyavada, Four Noble Truths, Nirvana. Jainism: Anekantavada, Syadvada, Triratnas.

MODULE 3

NyayaVaisesika- Epistemology, Theory of truth, Theory of error, Metaphysics, Vaisesika Categories, Theory of causation, Arambhavada.

MODULE 4

Samkhya Yoga- Samkhya Metaphysics- Prakriti and Purusa-Theory of Evolution, Theory of Causation, Satkaryavada, Theory of Truth , Theory of error- Ashtanga Yoga.

MODULE 5

PurvaMimamsa- Concept of dharma-Epistemology of Prabhakara and Bhatta School, UttaraMimamsa- Absolutistic and Theistic schools- Metaphysics, Epistemology, Theory of Truth, Theory of error, Theory of causation. Bondage and liberation in Advaita, Visistadvaita and Dvaita Schools.

READINGS

1. Structural Depths of Indian Thought- P T Raju.
2. Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy – C D Sharma.
3. The Spirit of Indian Philosophy- N V Banerjee 4. Indian Philosophy Vols.I and II Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
4. Indian Philosophy – Jadunath Sinha.
5. Indian Philosophy Vol.I S N Dasgupta
6. Classical Indian Philosophy- J N Mohanty
7. Invitation to Indian Philosophy- T M P Mahadevan.
8. Six Ways of knowing.- D. M Dutta
9. Advaita Vedanta. – Vekantarama Iyer.

PY 212 WESTERN PHILOSOPHY: ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN

Course Outcome

- To introduce the evolution of thought from early Greek to medieval and modern Philosophy.
- To initiate a critical thinking on the evolution of the nature of metaphysical and epistemological traditions of the West

MODULE 1

Philosophy of Nature: Ancient Greek Tradition: Problem of Substance

Thales - Anaximander - Anaximenes - Pythagoras

Problem of change - Heraclitus - Problem of Being - Parmenides - Problem of Knowledge - Sophistic Relativism - Homomensura - Socratic Method - Distinction between Doxa and Episteme.

MODULE 2

The Age of Great Systems: Plato - Dialectics and Objective Idealism- Theory of Ideas - Aristotle- Form and Matter - Potentiality and Actuality -Four Cases

MODULE 3

Introduction to Scholastic Philosophy: St. Thomas Aquinas - Faith and Reason - St. Augustine - Problem of Evil.

MODULE 4

The Beginning of Modern Philosophy: Francis Bacon- Inductive Method - Idols :

Rene Descartes- Cogito Ergo sum - Substance attributes- Mind- body dualism

Spinoza - Substance- attributes - Modes - Monism- Pantheism

Leibnitz - pluralism (Monads) - Pre Established Harmony

MODULE 5

Development of British Empiricism: John Locke - Refutation of Innate ideas, origin source and limits of Knowledge. George Berkeley - Critique of abstract ideas - Subjective Idealism or Solipsism. David Hume - Origin of Knowledge- Cause - effect Relation - Denial of Soul Substance, Scepticism.

READINGS

1. Frederick Copleston: A History of Philosophy, New York, Image Books, 1993
2. Will Durant: A Story of Philosophy: The lives and Opinions of the Greater Philosophers of the Western World, Pocket Books, 1991.
3. Bertrand Russel: History of Western Philosophy, London, Routledge Classics, 2004.
4. Frank Thilly, A History of Philosophy, Central, Allahabad Publishers, 1996. 5. W.T Stace : A critical history of Greek philosophy ,1920

PY 213 LOGIC

Course Outcome

- To inculcate logical attitude in students.
- To familiarize students with the fundamentals of deductive logic.
- To inculcate the method of scientific induction among the students.
- To familiarize the students with the nature of inductive reasoning
- To introduce the foundations of scientific method

MODULE 1

Logic as a science of reasoning – Reflective thinking - Propositions –Argument – Inductive and Deductive Reasoning- Truth and Validity.– Laws of Thought

MODULE 2

Categorical Proposition- Quality, Quantity, Distribution of Terms– Eulers’ Circle, Square of Opposition- Eduction.-Conversion,Obversion and Contraposition

MODULE 3

Categorical Syllogism – Rules, Fallacies, Figure- Mood- reductionism- Venn Diagram – Poly syllogistic Reasoning – Enthymeme, Sorites, Hypothetical and Disjunctive Syllogism – Dilemma.

MODULE 4

Inductive Reasoning – Problem of Induction- Postulates of Induction – Law of Universal Causation, Uniformity of Nature, Kinds of Induction, Causation – Mill’s Method - Observation and Experiment - Hypothesis -Analogy.

MODULE 5

Fallacies-fallacies of ambiguity, presumption and relevance

READINGS

Introduction to Logic – I M Copi and Cohen.

Introduction to Logic- TMP Mahadevan

Introduction to Logic-Creighton and Smart

Logic-Patrick Hurley

PY 214 MORAL PHILOSOPHY

Course Outcome

- Understand what moral philosophy is and its distinctive approaches.
- Understand the fundamental moral concepts and gain an insight into the development of moral consciousness.
- Understand the major theories of normative ethics including virtue, consequentialism and deontology.
- Comprehend the nature of philosophical engagement with the concepts of rights, duties and justice.
- Examine critically the major theories of punishment such as deterrent, retributive and reformative theories.
- Analyse the notions of retributive and distributive justice.
- Understand the notion of scepticism in the context of development of moral progress.
- Evaluate the development of meta-ethics in the backdrop of logical positivism.
- Understand the distinction between normative theories and meta-ethical theories.
- Develop general skills in interpreting and evaluating ethical arguments

MODULE 1

Ethics - General Introduction: Definition, Nature and Objectives – Different Approaches: Normative and Non –normative.

MODULE 2

Classical Ethical Theories : Virtue Ethics – Plato : Cardinal Virtues,

Aristotle : Eudaemonism, Modern theory – Alasdair Mac Intyre .

Consequentialism – Utilitarianism : Bentham & J.S. Mill.

Deontological Theory : Immanuel Kant & W D. Ross .

Communitarianism : David Hume .

Self – realization Theory : F H Bradley.

Pragmatic Theory: John Dewey.

MODULE 3

Right, Duty and Justice : Fundamental Rights – Nature of Duties – Relation between Rights and Duties- Casuistry.

Justice – Formal Principles of Justice – Aristotle, Distributive Justice – John Rawls.

Theories of Punishment : Deterrent, Reformative & Retributive

MODULE 4

Ethical Scepticism: Origin and Development - Vienna Circle, Logical Positivists - Ayer, Carnap and Russell.

MODULE 5

Meta-ethical Theories: Distinction between Ethical Cognitivism and Non-Cognitivism – Ethical Naturalism and Non-Naturalism. Intuitionism: G.E. Moore, Emotivism: C.L. Stevenson, Prescriptivism : R. M. Hare.

Readings:

Manual of Ethics: J.S. Mackenzie, New York City : Hinds & Noble,1901

An Introduction to Ethics : William Lillie, Allied Publishers, 1966.

Contemporary Ethical Theories : T. E. Hill, The Macmillan Co., New York,1952.

Philosophical Ethics : Tom L. Beauchamp, McGraw-Hill, University of Michigan, 2001.

Eight Theories of Ethics : Gordon Graham, Routledge 2004.

Five Types of Ethical Theories : C.D. Broad, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1959.

PY 221 PHILOSOPHICAL COUNSELLING: INDIAN AND WESTERN

Course Outcome

- Counselling is a new venture for philosophy students.
- Helps to understand that it is a holistic program, a process and not merely a therapy as it is understood in psychological counselling.
- The rich traditions of counselling that are moulded in the light of the teachings of Yoga, Buddhism, mindfulness, existentialism are all properly introduced with case studies.
- It is a good training course for a career in counselling

MODULE I

What is Counselling? Distinction between Psychological and Philosophical Counselling. Its aim and Methods.

MODULE 2

Philosophical Attitudes - Courageous- Open -Assertive -Caring-Grateful.

Philosophical Methods - Method of Doubt- Argument-Dialectic.

MODULE 3

Varieties of Philosophical Counselling – Logo Therapy- its basic principles – Man’s search for meaning of Life. Existential Therapy – The Inner conflict of man – Existential givens- (Inevitability of death, freedom and responsibility- Alienation and Meaninglessness) - Existential analysis (Case studies – experimental models)

MODULE 4

Yoga as a way of Philosophical Counselling – Ethical disciplines to attain mental stability Chittabhumis and the method of Self- analysis – Practical ways to attain mental balance – Pranayama and Dhyana (Techniques)-Ashtanga Yoga.

MODULE 5

Buddhist principles of Philosophical Counselling – Four Noble Truths – Eight fold path – Vipassana and Samatha- Zen – Zazen- Mindfulness.

READINGS

1. Philosophical Practice.- An Alternative to Counselling and Psychology - Schuster, S.
2. Philosophical Counselling- Raabe, Peter(2001)
3. Philosophy as a way of Life- Hadot, Pierre.
4. Thinking Philosophically- Richard Creel
5. Theory and Practice of Counselling and Therapy- Nelson Jones, Richard.

6. The Consolations of Philosophy -Bottom, Alain De .
7. Counselling and Psychotherapy with Religious persons- Stevan . L. Nielson
8. Man's Search for Meaning- Victor Frankl
9. Sarah Shaw, Buddhist meditation: an anthology of texts from the Pāli canon. Routledge, 2006
10. Kabat-Zinn, Jon. *Full Catastrophe Living*. NY: Dell Publishing
11. Kapleau, Phillip. *The Three Pillars of Zen: Teaching, Practice and Enlightenment*.
12. Hart, William. *The Art of Living: Vipassana Meditation: As Taught by S. N. Goenka*. HarperOne.

PY222 KANT AND HEGEL

Course Outcome:

- To critically evaluate the significance of German Idealistic tradition.
- Addresses Kant's contribution to epistemology and metaphysics.
- Summarizes Fichte's and Schelling's position and their principal contribution within German Idealism.
- Critically assess Hegel's view on self, history and idea of world spirit.

MODULE 1

Introduction to German Idealistic Tradition - Background of Kantian Philosophy - Basic Concepts - Critical Philosophy - Critique – Transcendental – pure reason and practical reason- Understanding - Judgment

MODULE 2

A General Introduction to Critique of Pure Reason

Text: Norman Kemp Smith (Tr): Immanuel Kant's Critiques- of Pure Reason (pg 41-58)

Transcendental Aesthetic - Space - Time - Synthetic apriori judgment, Phenomena and Noumena

Transcendental Analytic - Deduction of categories: Synthetic Unity of

Apperception

MODULE 3

Transcendental Dialectic - Parallelogism - antinomies – Ideal of pure reason.

MODULE 4

Development of German Idealism - Predecessors of Hegel - A brief sketch on Fichte, Schelling and Schleiermacher - Problem of metaphysics –geist- theory of concrete universal - Dialectical method - logic - Nature -mind.

MODULE 5

The context and structure of Hegel's Philosophy of right – Hegel's ethics- family and state.

READINGS

1. Frederick Copleston: A History of Philosophy, , New York, Image Books, 1993
2. Will Durant: A Story of Philosophy: The lives and Opinions of the Greater Philosophers of the Western World, Pocket Books, 1991.
3. Bertrand Russel: History of Western Philosophy, London, Routledge Classics, 2004.
4. Frank Thilly, A History of Philosophy, Central, Allahabad Publishers, 1996.
5. Norman Kemp Smith: A commentary on Kant's critique of Pure Reason, Palgrave Macmillan.
6. Bryan Magee - Great Philosophers: An Introduction to western philosophy

PY 223 SYMBOLIC LOGIC

Course Outcome

- A course in symbolic logic gives a student good intellectual enterprise.
- It trains the intellect sharply.
- Foster the critical and analytical capacities along with problem solving skills.
- Opens up into the world of digital logic and logical gates.

MODULE 1

Symbolic Logic a historical account – Advantages of Symbolism – Use of Symbols. Elementary notions and principles of Truth Functional logic-Techniques of Symbolization

MODULE 2

Compound Statements – Conjunction, Negation, Disjunction, Conditional and BiConditional, Truth tables, Statement and Statement Forms, Tautologies, Contradictories and Contingents, Paradox of Material Implication, Logical Equivalence – De Morgan's Theorem.

MODULE 3

Argument and Argument Forms – Truth table techniques for testing the validity of an arguments – Exercises.

MODULE 4

Formal proof of Validity – Elementary valid argument forms (Rules of Inference) – Constructing formal proof of Validity – Rules of replacement – Conditional proof – Indirect proof – Shorter truth table technique.

MODULE 5

Quantification – Singular and General Propositions – Techniques of Symbolization. Multiply – General propositions – Quantification rules –Symbolization of Categorical Propositions.

READINGS

1. Symbolic Logic – I M Copi.
2. Symbolic Logic –A Decision Procedure- P Balasubramanian.
3. Methods of Logic – W O Quine
4. Logic – Chanda Chakraborty
5. Introduction to Logic – Creighton and Smart.
6. An Introduction to Symbolic Logic-Basson O'Connor

PY224 APPLIED ETHICS

Course Outcome:

- Understand the nature of application in traditional ethics.
- Comprehend the notion of Principlism as the tool of normativity.
- Understand the necessity of codes of conduct essential to Professionalism.
- Comprehend the major bioethical issues related to human life, death and health.
- Perceive the ethical consequences of technological interventions in human health.
- Comprehend the need of ethical understanding and standpoints in scientific research and development.
- Critically evaluating gender conceptions in moral consciousness.
- Understanding ethical concerns of ecological crisis through an examination of major theories like anthropocentrism, deep ecology, land ethics.
- Comprehending the ethical issues related to Information technology.
- To critique the basic ethical systems and identify them in life situations.

MODULE 1

General Introduction: Nature of Applied Ethics – The Basis of Ethical Arguments – Ethical Principles – Autonomy – Beneficence – Non-maleficence and Justice.

MODULE 2

Professional Ethics: Legal Ethics – Business Ethics – Medical Ethics – Patient-Doctor Relationship – Medical Decision – Euthanasia – Physician Assisted Suicide -Abortion– Moral Status of Embryos —Artificial Reproductive Technologies- In Vitro Fertilization – Surrogacy – Cloning – Ethical Issues in Genetics – Genetic Testing and Screening – Gene Therapy – Ethical Issues of organ donation.

MODULE 3

Gender Ethics: Feminism as an Ethics of Gender – Equality problem in family and society.

MODULE 4

Environmental Ethics: Ecological Crisis – Anthropocentrism and Deep Ecology Land Ethics – Environmental Sustainability

MODULE 5

Ethics of Information Technology: Cyber Ethics – Ethical Issues related to Digital Media; Print and digital – Motion Pictures.

READINGS:

Practical Ethics – Peter Singer

Beginning of Bio-Ethics – Aron Ridiey

Practical Ethics – Hugh Lafollette

Bio-Medical Ethics – Walter Glannon (ed.)

Contemporary Issues in Bio-Ethics – Tom Beauchamp and Roy Walters

The Ethics of Gender – Susan Frank Parsons

Environmental Ethics – John Parson

Computer Ethics and Professional Responsibility: Terrel Ward Bynum and Simon Rogerson

PY 231 MODERN INDIAN THOUGHT

Course Outcome

- The student can understand the defining characteristics of Indian Renaissance movements as well as the salient features of modern Indian thought.
- The student can analyse the four yogas (Bhakti, Jnana, Karma and Raja yoga) and Universal Religion as conceived and expounded by Swami Vivekananda.
- The student can understand the theoretical foundations of Integral Yoga, analyse the concepts of involution and evolution as conceived by Sri Aurobindo
- The student can analyse the notion of humanism as it was conceived by Rabindranath Tagore and compare it to humanism in the western philosophical tradition.
- The student can understand Tagore's unique perspective of religion and analyse its distinguishing features.
- The student can analyse the epistemology of Dr. S Radhakrishnan and understand religious experience as envisioned by him.
- The student can understand the analysis of the human subject made by Krishnachandra Bhattacharya.
- The student can analyse and understand the concepts of freedom and education as envisaged by Jiddu Krishnamurthy.
- The student can gain an insight into the nature of intuition and the concept of ego as conceived by Mohammed Iqbal.
- The student can understand the tenets of the radical humanism of M.N. Roy
- The student can analyse the institution of caste in India and Dr B R Ambedkar's critique of it along with his concept of democracy.

MODULE 1

Background of Modern Indian Thought - Indian Renaissance Movement - Salient Features of Modern Indian Thought.

MODULE 2

Swami Vivekananda: Four Yogas - Universal Religion.

Sri Aurobindo Ghosh: Involution & Evolution - Integral Yoga.

Rabindranath Tagore: Humanism - Religion of Man.

MODULE 3

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan: Intellect & Intuition - Religious experience.

Krishnachandra Bhattacharya: Subject as Freedom.

MODULE 4

Jiddhu Krishnamurthy: Freedom from the Known - Concept of Education.

Mohammed Iqbal: Nature of Intuition - Concept of Ego.

MODULE 5

M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: Critique of Casteism - Concept of Democracy.

READINGS:

1. Lal, Basant Kumar. *Contemporary Indian Philosophy*. MLBD publishers, New Delhi, 1978.
2. Srivastava, R.L. *Contemporary Indian philosophy*. MLBD publishers, New Delhi, 1983.
3. Mahadevan, T.M.P. and Saroja, G.V. *Contemporary Indian philosophy*. Sterling publishers. 1981.
4. Naravane, V. S. *Modern Indian Thought*. Asia Publishing House, 1964.
5. Rishabchand. *The Integral Yoga of Sri Aurobindo*. Sri Aurobindo Ashram Press, 1953.
6. Tagore, Rabindranath. *The Religion of Man*. The Macmillan Company, 1931.
7. Iqbal, Mohammad. *Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam*. Stanford University Press, California, 1989.
8. Radhakrishnan, S. *An Idealist View of Life*. Read Books. 2008.
9. Radhakrishnan, S. *Religion in a Changing World*. Allen and Unwin. 1967.
10. Krishnamurti, J. *Freedom From The Known*. Rider Publishers, UK. 2010.
11. Vivekananda, Swami. *Complete Works*. LBA, 2018.
12. Rodrigues, Valerian. *The Essential Writings of B R Ambedkar*. OUP India. 2004.
13. Ambedkar, B.R. *Annihilation of Caste*. KDP Print, US, 2019.
14. Bhattacharya, Krishnachandra. *Studies in Philosophy. Vol 1*. Creative Media Partners, LLC, 2018.

PY232 PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

Course Outcome

- The interrelations between philosophy and science is introduced.
- It helps to see how modern science is verily philosophy.
- It also makes an awareness on how philosophers discuss about the methods, changes and progress that is happening in the field of science.

MODULE 1

Introduction: The nature of philosophy of science- Historical development of science-The views of Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, Newton, and Einstein (a very brief account) –Relation between Philosophy and Science – Realism vs Anti- realism.

MODULE 2

Explanations in Science: Hempel's Deductive- Nomological model of scientific Explanation – Theoretical explanation – Explanation and Causality.

MODULE 3

Methods in Science: Inductivism: The Baconian Model- Goodman's new paradox of induction – Logical Positivist Method of Science – Verificationism-Hypothetico-deductivism – Karl Popper: Theory of falsification- Versimilitude.

MODULE 4

Historical and Sociological Perspective on Scientific progress: The impact of Thomas Kuhn: Paradigm, Paradigm Shifts and Scientific Revolutions - Incommensurability- Non cumulative progress of science.

MODULE 5

Liberalism of Scientific Methods: Paul Feyerband- View of Scientific theories– Epistemological Anarchy.

READINGS

Philosophy of Science –Alex Rosenberg

Philosophy of Science: A Very Short Introduction – Samir Okasha

The Logic of Scientific Discovery – Karl Popper

Conjunctures and Refutations – Karl Popper

Essays in the Philosophy of Science – C.S. Pierce

What is the thing Called Science: A.F. Chalmers

The Structure of Scientific Revolutions – Thomas Kuhn

Philosophy of Science – P.H.Nidditeh

A Realist Theory of Science- Roy Bhaskar

PY 233 PHENOMENOLOGY AND EXISTENTIALISM

Course outcome

- Understand the basis and concept of Phenomenology.
- Evaluate the notion of Intentionality in the backdrop of phenomenology.
- Understand the method of phenomenological enquiry.
- Understand the importance and influence of the Existential movement in Philosophy.
- Comprehend the notion and stages of existence of Soren Kierkegaard.
- Evaluate the existential ideas of Karl Jaspers.
- Evaluate the problem of being according to Gabriel Marcel.
- Comprehend the existential concepts of Jean Paul Sartre.
- Understand the concept of Dasein in the philosophy of Heidegger.

MODULE 1

Phenomenology: Background of Phenomenology - Brentano - Intentionality,
Husserl: Basic features of his philosophy - Phenomenological Method: Phenomenological
Reduction (epoche, bracketing), Eidetic Reduction, Transcendental Reduction.
Merleau Ponty - Phenomenology of Perception.

MODULE 2

Existentialism: Background of Existentialism - Basic Tenets of Existentialism.

MODULE 3

Soren Kierkegaard: Kierkegaard's notion of existence, The dialectic and spheres of existence
(Stages of Existence)

MODULE 4

Karl Jaspers: *Existenz* and Transcendence.

Gabriel Marcel: Problem and Mystery - Pursuit of Being- Faith, Hope, Love, Charity

MODULE 5

Jean Paul Sartre: Modes of Being (*en-soi and pour-soi*) - Concept of Freedom

Martin Heidegger: Concept of Dasein

Readings:

A Critical Survey of Existentialism and Phenomenology: M.K. Bhadra

Six Existentialist Thinkers: H.J.Blackham

Ideas: Husserl

Phenomenology and Deconstruction: Dr. Sundarajan

Being and Nothingness : Jean Paul Sartre

An Introduction to Existentialism: Robert Olsen

Irrational Man: A Study in Existential Philosophy – William Barrett

The Phenomenological Movement : Herbert Spiegelberg

Husserl: An Analysis of his Phenomenology : Paul Ricoeur

Phenomenology of Perception: Merleau Ponty

PY 234 ANALYTICAL PHILOSOPHY

Course Outcome

- Analytical philosophy gives a training on understanding the function and limitations of language in its logical and natural expressions.
- It helps the student to identify the possible troubles that may arise due to the mistaken use of language and logical argumentations.
- Helps the student to see how proper use of language helps to come out of a good number of puzzles.
- Understand the philosophies of Frege, Russell, Strawson, Wittgenstein.
- Analyse the contributions of Ryle, Austin, Chomsky, Quine, Davidson and Dummett towards linguistic philosophy.

MODULE 1

Historical Roots of the analytical tradition- the linguistic turn- the analytic critique- two models of analysis: therapeutic and descriptive

MODULE 2

Logic and Language: Frege :sense and reference- Bertrand Russell: theory of descriptions- criticisms by P.F. Strawson- logical atomism- The Rise and Fall of Logical Positivism: Verification theory of meaning-criticisms

MODULE 3

Origins of Linguistic Philosophy: Ludwig Wittgenstein: the early philosophy- *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*(the seven theses, T1 to T7- a brief survey) language – reality relationship-picture theory of meaning- the later philosophy- language games-use theory of meaning –function of philosophy

MODULE 4

Gilbert Ryle: Category mistake and mental concepts (anti-Cartesianism)- JL Austin: speech act theory .

MODULE 5

Noam Chomsky: Theory of innatism in language-concept of universal grammar- W.V.O.Quine: rejection of the two dogma's of empiricism – rejection of analytic –synthetic distinction- rejection of verifiability theory- Donald Davidson: theory of meaning - Michael Dummett- the intuitionist semantics

Readings

1. Analytic philosophy -Barry R Gross
2. Language, Truth and Logic- AJ Ayer
3. Tractatus Logico Philosophicus – Wittgenstein
4. Philosophical Investigations- Wittgenstein
5. The Concept of Mind-Ryle
6. Word and Objects- Quine
7. Chomsky: Ideas and Ideals –Smith Nerl
8. Recent Developments in Analytic Philosophy-RC Pradhan
9. Analytic Philosophy- Avrum Stroll
10. Origins of Analytic philosophy- Dummett

PY 241 GANDHIAN THOUGHT & PEACE STUDIES

Course Outcome

- By taking the old problems of ancient Indian philosophy, Gandhi relates these notions to actual life and experience of twentieth-century India and succeeds to some extent in reducing their abstractness.
- Gandhi emphasises the ultimacy of spiritual values and also demonstrates the roots of these values lies in the development of a renewed sense of quest for Truth through Morality and Non-Violence.
- Gandhian social philosophy creates an awareness of the existential conditions of life and the need to reconcile the forces of tradition with those of modernity to create an ideal society.
- Gandhian thought develops under the condition that the basic aim of political philosophy is to develop a world-view, not only of the individual but the whole of human race functioning for the welfare of all.
- Gandhian ideals highlight the necessity to maintain World-Peace for the proper development of humanity and how it can be achieved through peaceful methods.

MODULE: I

Basics of Gandhian Thought: God and Truth, Truth and Non-violence, Religion and morality

MODULE: 2

Principles of Peace making: Satyagraha, Qualifications of a Satyagrahi, Philosophy of Ends and means

MODULE: 3

Peaceful methods of social and economic change : Sarvodaya, Bread Labour, Doctrine of Trusteeship, Cottage-Industry versus Industrialisation, Environmental Sustainability, Role of Men and Women in Society.

MODULE: 4

Political Philosophy: Swaraj (the aspect of Political Freedom), the Individual and the State, Decentralisation, Panchayat Raj, the Ideal State, Sarvodaya, the Role of Education, Swadeshi, the element of Nationalism and Internationalism.

MODULE: 5

Gandhi Ideals and World Peace: Peace Education, War and Terrorism as a hindrance to Peace, Adaptation of Gandhian methods as solution for Peace, the influence of Gandhian peaceful methods on Martin Luther King and Nelson Mandela.

Readings

1. *The Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi*- D.M. Data
2. *The Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi*-G.R. Dhawan
3. *The Power of Non-Violence* –Richard. B. Gregg
4. *The Gandhian Way*-J.B.Kripalini
5. *Truth and Non-Violence*-T.M.P.Mahadevan
6. *Social Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi*-Mahadeva Prasad
7. *Peace Studies: Discipline and Dimensions*-Ashu Pasricha
8. *Conflict Resolution and Gandhian Ethics*-Thomas Weber

PY 242 CONTEMPORARY CONTINENTAL PHILOSOPHY

Course Outcome

- The course outcome is a familiarity to a number of emerging philosophers in contemporary continental tradition and their significant contributions.
- It helps the students to see how in a post-modern setting the cultural boundaries are transcended so as to open up oneself to respect the voice of the other, how to bring up the marginalized to the limelight etc.
- The students can understand the philosophical contributions of structuralists like Saussure, poststructuralists like Derrida, Lacan, Levinas and Foucault.
- Analyses the hermeneutic traditions of Dilthey and Gadamer.
- Understand the postmodern philosophy of Lyotard and critical theories of Adorno and Habermas.

MODULE 1

Structuralism : Ferdinand de Saussure: language as a science of signs- the nature of signs- langue and parole

MODULE 2

Post Structuralism : Derrida: deconstruction-critique of logocentrism- metaphysics of presence-difference- Levinas: alterity-face substitution- Lacan: mirror stage- Foucault: archaeology as the method of knowledge

MODULE 3

Hermeneutics: Dilthey: explanation and understanding – Gadamer: philosophical hermeneutics-theory of understanding

MODULE 4

Postmodernism: the project of modernity- Lyotard: critique of metanarrative tradition

MODULE 5

Critical Theory: Jurgen Habermas: the theory of communicative action- Theodor Adorno: the theory of negative dialectics

READINGS

1. An Introduction to Continental Philosophy-David West
2. The Continental Philosophy Reader – Richard Keany & Rainwater
3. Continental Philosophy-William R Schroder
4. Semiotics and Structuralism: Terence Hawker

5. From modernism to postmodernism-an anthology- mcNeill and Feldman
6. The Blackwell Guide to Continental Philosophy- Robert C Solomon & David Sherman
7. Paul Ricoeur- karlsimms
8. Truth and Method- H.G. Gadamer

PY 243 PHILOSOPHY OF MIND

Course Outcomes:

- The student can understand the nature and scope of Philosophy of Mind as an academic discipline.
- The student can understand the historical evolution of the mind-body problem from Rene Descartes to Gilbert Ryle.
- The student can analyse the various forms of behaviorism and its philosophical implications.
- The student can analyse the different formulations of the Mind-Brain identity theory and understand the evolution of the theory of eliminative materialism.
- The student can analyse the challenges posed to the identity theory by the multiple realizability argument and understand the emergence of Functionalism as a dominant paradigm in Philosophy of Mind.
- The student can understand the dimensions of the computational theory of mind and Artificial Intelligence.
- The student can analyse and understand the significance of the thought experiments in Philosophy of Mind.
- The student can analyse the complex features of consciousness and understand their significance.
- The student can analyse and understand the problem of explanatory gap and the nuances of the higher order theories of consciousness.

MODULE 1 Mind-Body Problem

Scope of Philosophy of Mind - Evolution of Mind-Body problem (Historical): Substance dualism of Descartes – Psycho-physical parallelism of Spinoza – Double Aspect Theory of Leibniz – Occasionalism of Malebranche – Epiphenomenalism – Emergentism – perspective of Gilbert Ryle.

Varieties of Property dualism: Fundamental Property dualism - Emergent Property Dualism - Neutral monist property dualism – Panpsychism.

MODULE 2 Reductionist Theories

Behaviourism: Logical, Ontological, Methodological and Philosophical Behaviourism

The Mind-Brain Identity Theory: Type-type identity- Token- identity.

Eliminative materialism

MODULE 3 Non-Reductionist Theories

Challenges to the Identity Theory - Multiple Realizability argument - Functionalism- Forms of Functionalism - Computational theory of Mind - Artificial Intelligence: Strong and Weak AI

MODULE 4 Thought Experiments in Philosophy of Mind

The Turing Test of Alan M Turing – Chinese Room Argument of John Searle – Inverted Spectrum Argument of John Locke – Bat Argument of Thomas Nagel – Knowledge Argument of Frank Jackson – Zombie Argument of David Chalmers.

MODULE 5 Consciousness

Features of Consciousness: Subjectivity, Qualia, Intentionality, Unity

Problem of Consciousness – Creature and State Consciousness – Phenomenal and Access Consciousness – Problem of Explanatory Gap – Higher Order Theories of Consciousness.

Readings:

Philosophy of Mind- Jaegwon Kim, Third Edition, Westview Press, 1996

Philosophy of Mind: A Beginner's Guide- Ian Ravenscroft, Oxford University Press, 2005

An Introduction to Philosophy of Mind- E. J. Lowe, Cambridge University press, 2000

Philosophy of Mind: A short Introduction- Edward Feser, One World Publications

Philosophy of Mind: A contemporary Introduction- John Heil, Routledge, 2004

The Place of Mind- Brian Cooney, Cengage Learning, 1999

PY 244 PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION

Course Outcome

- To familiarise the students with the nature and scope of the philosophy of religion.
- To acquaint the students with religious epistemology
- To obtain an understanding about the dynamic of religious experience.
- To understand the nature and function of religious language
- To enlighten the students about the scope and limitations of religious hermeneutics.
- To develop critical perspectives on religion and to cultivate religious tolerance.

MODULE 1

Definition, Nature and Scope of Philosophy of Religion - Philosophy of Religion and Theology.

MODULE 2

Religious Epistemology: Religious Knowledge and Experience - Foundations of Religious Belief: Reason, Revelation and Faith.

William Alston - mystic experience.

MODULE 3

Religious Language: Nature of Religious Language - Symbolic and Analogical- Verifiability and Falsifiability of Religious Statements.

Wittgenstein - Religious Statements and Language Game.

MODULE 4

Religious Hermeneutics: Exegesis and Hermeneutics.

Paul Ricoeur - Suspicion and Faith.

MODULE 5

Religion in the Modern World – Secularism - Religious Tolerance.

READINGS

1. Philosophy of Religion- John Hick
2. The Philosophy of Religion - Thomas McPerson
3. Philosophy of Religion –A R Mohapatra
4. Introduction to Religious Philosophy - Y. Masih

5. Conflict of Interpretations - Paul Ricoeur
6. Religion in a Changing World-Dr.S. Radhakrishnan
8. Varieties of Religious Experience - William James