

SYLLABUS

Module 1

Classical Indian Philosophy

- Unit 1 Philosophy of Vedas
Evolution of Vedic Religion- Naturalistic polytheism - monotheism - henotheism - monism - concept of Rta.
- Unit 2 Philosophy of Upanishads
Vedanta Darsana with reference to Mandukya Upanishad - Avasthatrayas - Jagrat - Svapna - Sushupti - turiya.
Brahman - Atman identity - Tat-tvam-asi-cosmic and acosmic views of Brahman - Panchakosa theory of Taittiriya Upanishad . Paravidya - Aparavidya - Moksha.
- Unit 3 Philosophy of Bhagawad Gita
Nishkama karma - Samatvam - Sthithaprajna- Lokasamgraha
- Unit 4 Systems of Philosophy
Astika and Nastika Darsanas
Nastika Darsanas
a) Charvaka - Metaphysics, Epistemology - Ethics.
b) Jainism - Anekantavada - Syadvada- categories - Triratnas - Kevalajnana - bondage and liberation.
c) Buddhism- Four Noble truths and eight fold path - kshanika vada - nairatmya vada - pratitya samutpada - nirvana.
Realistic and Idealistic Schools - Madhyamika - Sunya Vada - Yogachara Vijnanavada (only a brief understanding of thinkers).
- Unit 5 Astika Darsanas
Nyaya - Vaishesika School
Nyaya epistemology - pramana - prama - aprama - pramata - prameya - Pratyaksha- Laukika - Alaukika - Savikalpa - Nirvikalpa- Anumana - Vyapti- Nyaya Syllogism - Upamana- Sabda - Vaishesika categories - Atomism - Asatkarya vada - theory of error - Paratahpramnya vada
Samkhya - Yoga school
Prakriti- Purusa - Satkarya vada - theory of evolution - Ashtanga Yoga - Chittabhumi- theory of error.
Purva Mimamsa
Pramanas accepted by Bhatta and Prabhakara - Svatahpramanya vada - theories of error - categories accepted by Bhatta and Prabhakara -concept of dharma- abhitanvaya vada and anvitabhidhana vada.
Uttara Mimamsa
Advaita Vedanta - Brahman - Atman -world relationship - Sattatraya - Maya - Avidya - Adhyasa - Jivanmukti- Videhamukti - theory of error.

Visistadvaita - Brahman - chit and achit - dharmabhuta jnana, aprtakshidhi - theory of error-bondage and liberation.
Dvaita - God, Soul and Matter, Panchabhedas- concept of Vishesha - theory of liberation.

Module 2

Western Philosophy

Unit 1 Ancient Philosophy

Pre-Socratic period -The Ionian philosophers - the problem of substance Thales- Anaximander - Anaximenes- The problem of change - Heraclitus and Parmenides - The Qualitative and Quantitative thinkers.

Socratic Period -

Socrates - the Socratic method -Socratic irony -virtue is knowledge.

Plato-Idealism- Allegory of the Cave- theory of knowledge - Aristotle - form and matter - potentiality and actuality - causation-

Unit 2 Medieval Philosophy

St. Thomas Aquinas - Faith and Reason - Proofs for the existence of God. St. Augustine- Problem of evil

Unit 3 Modern Philosophy

Francis Bacon - Inductive Method - Theory of Idols

Rene Descartes - Cogito ergo sum - substance - mind- body dualism

Spinoza- substance - attributes- modes- pantheism.

Lebnitz - theory of monads - pre established harmony.

John Locke - Rejection of innate ideas - theory of knowledge.

George Berkely - subjective idealism - rejection of abstract ideas.

David Hume - Impressions and Ideas - Hume's fork - Denial of soul substance and cause- effect relation - skepticism.

Unit 4 Philosophy of Kant and Hegel

Immanuel Kant - The Critical Philosophy - Apriori -Aposteriori distinction - synthetic- analytic distinction - Copernican revolution of Kant - space and time - categories - synthetic unity of apperception - phenomena and noumena - paralogism of reason -antinomies. Absolute Idealism of Hegel - Geist - Art , Religion and Philosophy - Thought and Being - Dialectical Method.

Unit 5 Philosophy of Marxism

Dialectical Materialism - Historical materialism - Dialectics of social change - economic determinism - classless society.

Module 3

Ethics

Unit 1 Introduction

Definition of Ethics- Classification of Ethics : Descriptive ethics, Normative Ethics, Applied Ethics and Meta ethics.

Unit 2 Theories of Ethics – Utilitarianism – Betham and J S Mill – Deontology – Kant and W D Ross, Self-realization theory – Bradley, Pragmatic theory – John Dewey -- virtue theory. Plato Aristotle – arête, eudaimonia and Alasdair MacIntyre- Causistry

Unit 3 Rights, Duties and Justice – Fundamental Rights – Nature of Duties – Theories of Punishment Deterrent- Reformation and Retribution – Justice – Distributive justice of John Rawls.

Unit 4 Ethical Skepticism – origins – Ayer and Russell.

Unit 5 Meta ethical Theories

Ethical cognitivism and non cognitivism – Ethical non-naturalism. G E Moore – Naturalistic fallacy- Emotivism – C L Stevenson- Prescriptivism – R M Hare.

Module 4

Logic and Symbolic Logic

Unit 1 Introduction

Reflective thinking – Deduction and Induction – Terms – Propositions and Arguments – Truth and Validity – Laws of thought.

Unit 2 Categorical propositions – quantity, quality – distribution of terms – Euler's Circle.

Unit 3 Inference

Immediate inference – Square of opposition- Eduction – conversion – obversion – contraposition. Mediate inference-syllogism – categorical syllogism: Rules and fallacies – Figure and Moods- Hypothetical syllogism, Disjunctive syllogism – Dilemma.

Unit 4 Inductive Reasoning – Problem of induction – postulates of induction – Hypothesis – formation and verification of hypothesis – theory and law. Analogy – primary and secondary analogue – conditions of a good analogy- fallacies of Relevance and Ambiguity.

Unit 5 Symbolic Logic

Advantages of symbolic logic – logical operators – statement and statement form – tautology, contradiction and contingent – argument and argument forms – construction of basic truth tables for conjunction, disjunction, implication, negation and material equivalence – truth table as a decision procedure.

Rules of Inference – formal proof of validity – rules of replacement

Quantification – Universal and Existential quantifier – preliminary quantification rules.

Module 5

Modern Indian Thought

Unit 1 The Indian renaissance movement.

Unit 2 Swami Vivekananda – Practical Vedanta- Concept of Man

SriAurobindo – Evolution and Involution – Integral Yoga.

Tagore – Jeevandeavata, Nature of man-humanism

Gandhi – truth and non-violence- Sarvodaya – trusteeship – Swadeshi – Satyagraha – Swaraj – Ramarajya.

Unit 3 Dr. S Radhakrishnan – intellect and intuition – religious experience

K C Bhattacharya – subject as freedom

J. Krishnamurthy – freedom from the known

Mohammed Iqbal – concept of ego, man and his destiny.

Module 4 M N Roy – Radical humanism Critique of Marxism

Dr. B R Ambedkar – Critique of casteism, neo – Buddhism.

Module 5 Philosophy of Sri Narayana Guru : Concept of Caste with reference to Jati Mimamsa, Philosophy and Religion

Chattampi Swamikal – Philosophy of Vedanta.

Module 6

Applied Ethics

Unit 1 Introduction – Ethical Principles: Autonomy, Beneficence, Non-maleficence and justice.

Unit 2 Professional Ethics. Legal Ethics. Business Ethics – Medical Ethics. Doctor, Patient Relationship- Euthanasia – Abortion- Moral status of Embryos – Artificial Reproductive Technologies – In vitro Fertilization- surrogacy –cloning –Ethical arguments- Ethical issues relating to genetic testing and screening.

Unit 3 Gender Ethics – Feminism as an ethics of gender- ethics of care- gender sensitization.

Unit 4 Environmental Ethics – anthropocentrism and deep ecology – Warwick Fox, Arne Naess- Ecosophy – Land ethics – sustainable development.

Unit 5 Ethics of Media and Technology. Cyber ethics – Hacker ethics – ethical issues relating to print and digital media – ethics of intellectual property rights.

Module 7

Analytical Philosophy

Unit 1 Introduction – the linguistic turn – philosophy as analytic critique – Frege – sense and Reference

Russell – Theory of Descriptions, Logical Atomism.

Unit 2 Logical Positivism : A J Ayer – rejection of metaphysics – the verification principle- strong and weak sense of verifiability.

Unit 3 Philosophy of Ludwig Wittgenstein – *Tractatus Logico Philosophicus* –structure and contents - language – reality relationship the picture theory of meaning- - Later Wittgenstein- the language games – family resemblance- use theory of meaning- function of Philosophy.

Unit 4 – Speech Act Theory – J L Austin, John R Searle
Gilbert Ryle- Concept of mind, category mistake.

Unit 5 – Noam Chomsky – theory of innatism, universal grammar
Quine – rejection of the two dogmas of empiricism
Davidson – theory of meaning
Dummett – intuitionist semantics.

Module 8

Continental Philosophy

Unit 1 Phenomenology – Husserl – epoche- phenomenological reduction – eidetic reduction – transcendental reduction – noesis and noema

Unit 2 Existentialism – Basic tenets of existentialism
Kierkegaard – Meaning of existence – truth as subjective – three stages of existence

Karl Jaspers- transcendence.
Marcel – problem and mystery
Jean Paul Sartre - *en soi and pour soi* – freedom
Nietzsche – will to power
Heidegger – meaning of Dasein, temporality

Unit 3 -Structuralism and Post Structuralism

Ferdinand de Saussure – Linguistic sign – signifier and signified – Arbitrariness of Sign – Langue and Parole
Post Structuralism – Derrida – Critique of logo centrism – deconstruction – difference
Levinas – alterity
Lacan- mirror stage
Foucault- knowledge and power
Judith Butler – Gender performativity

Unit 4 Post modernism and Hermeneutics – Lyotard- critique of meta narrative tradition- Baudrillard- simulacra and simulation theory
Philosophical hermeneutics of Gadamer – tradition, prejudice and historical consciousness

Unit 5 Critical theory – First and second generation critical theory- The frankfurt school
Adorno- Negative Dialectics
Habermas- Theory of Communicative Action.

Module 9

Philosophy of Science

Unit 1 Introduction . the nature of Philosophy of science, modern science as philosophy – scientific realism vs. scientific anti-realism.

Unit 2 Explanations in Science: Hempel’s Deductive Nomological Model – Explanation and Causality – Quine – Duhem thesis.

Unit 3 Methods in Science

The Baconian model – the paradox of induction – Good man- verificationism- hypothetico- deductivism

Karl Popper – falsificationism – verisimilitude

Lakato’s Revision of the Popperian Demarcation Between science and non-science.

Unit 4 Progress in Science – Thomas Kuhn – Paradigms – Normal science – Paradigm shifts – scientific Revolution – Incommensurability thesis – Non – cumulative nature of progress.

Unit 5 Liberation of scientific methods - Paul Feyerabend -Against Method - Epistemological Anarchy.

Module 10

Philosophy of Mind

Unit 1 Introduction - Descartes' defense of dualism - substance dualism - varieties of dualism - property dualism - emergent property dualism - pan psychism - epiphenomenalism - emergentism - mind - body problem - Ryle's critique of Descartes.

Unit 2 Behaviourism - Methodological Behaviourism - Philosophical Behaviourism : the mind - brain identity theory - relation between mind and brain - type - type identity - type - token identity.

Unit 3 Challenges to identity theory - functionalism - Arguments against functionalism : Inverted spectrum argument - Computational theory of mind - AI, Turing test, computer functionalism - Chinese room argument.

Unit 4 Cognitive Science - neural correlates of mind - eliminative materialism.

Unit 5 The Problem of Consciousness - Thomas Nagel - Phenomenal and access consciousness - Ned block knowledge argument - Zombie argument - Chalmers - the explanatory gap - higher order theories of consciousness - Features of consciousness : subjectivity, qualia, intentionality.