SYLLABUS

Module 1

Classical Indian Philosophy

Unit 1
Philosophy of Vedas

Unit 2
Philosophy of Upanishads

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 Vijananavada (only a brief understanding of thinkers).

Unit 5
Astika Darsanas
Nyaya - Vaisesika School
Samkhya - Yoga school

Purva Mimamsa
Pramanas accepted by Bhatta and Prabhakara - Svatahapramanya vada - theories of error - categories accepted by Bhatta and Prabhakara -concept of dharma- abhiihanvaya vada and anvitabhidhana vada.
Uttara Mimamsa

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 Acquinas – 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.
George Berkely – subjective idealism – rejection of abstract ideas.

Unit 4 Philosophy of Kant and Hegel

Unit 5 Philosophy of Marxism
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 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 – Jeevandenavata, Nature of man-humanism

Unit 3 Dr. S Radhakrishnan – intellect and intuition – religious experience
K C Bhattacharyya – 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 3 Gender Ethics – Feminism as an ethics of gender- ethics of care- gender sensitization.


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

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


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 - ensoi 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.
Module 10

Philosophy of Mind


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.
