

# MA PHILOSOPHY – SCHEME AND SYLLABUS

(Affiliated Colleges)

(From 2017 Admission Onwards)

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(Affiliated Colleges)

## **M.A.PHILOSOPHY COURSE STRUCTURE AND MARK DISTRIBUTION**

(From 2017 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
II	PY 221	Philosophical Counselling: Indian & Western	115	7	3	25	75	100
			115	6	3	25	75	100
	PY 222	Kant and Hegel	110	6	3	25	75	100
	PY 223	Symbolic Logic	110	6	3	25	75	100
	PY 224	Applied Ethics	450	25	-	100	300	400
		Total For IInd Semester						
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	Phenomenology and Existentialism	110	7	3	25	75	100
	PY 234	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
			110	7	3	25	75	100
	PY 242	Contemporary Continental Philosophy	110	6	3	25	75	100
	PY 243	Philosophy of Mind	115	6	3	25	75	100
	PY 244	Philosophy of Religion		25			100	100
	PY 201	Dissertation					100	100
	PY 202	Comprehensive Viva-Voice						
Grand Total						400	400	1800

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 be not less than 400 words

(5x6 = 30 marks)

#### **Group B**

Answer any Three questions out of Five questions

Each question carries Fifteen marks

Answer should be not less than 1000 words

(3x15 = 45 marks)

# SYLLABUS

## PY 211 CLASSICAL INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

### MODULE I

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 II

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

### MODULE III

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

### MODULE IV

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

### MODULE V

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

### REFERENCES

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.
5. Indian Philosophy – Jadunathsinha.
6. Indian Philosophy Vol.I .S N Dasgupta
7. Classical Indian Philosophy- J N Mohanty
8. Invitations to Indian Philosophy- T M P Mahadevan.
9. Six Ways of knowing.- D. M Dutta
10. Advaita Vedanta. - VekantaramaIyer.

# **PY 212 Ancient, Medieval and Modern Philosophy**

## **Module 1**

Philosophy of Nature: Ancient Greek Tradition: Problem of Substance

Thales - Anaximander - Anaximenes - Pythagoras

Problem of change - Heraclites - 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

Leibniz - pluralism ( Monads ) - Pre Established Harmony

## **Module 5**

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

## **References**

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

### MODULE I

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

### MODULE II

Categorical Proposition- Quality, Quantity, Distribution- Four Kinds – Eulers' Circle, Square of Opposition- Eduction.-conversion,obversion and contraposition-reasoning exercises(IM Copi)

### MODULE III

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

### MODULE IV

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

### MODULE V

Fallacies-fallacies of ambiguity, presumption and relevance

### REFERENCE

Introduction to Logic – I M Copi and Cohen.

Introduction to Logic- TMP Mahadevan

Introduction to Logic-Ceighton and Smart

Logic-Patrick Hurley

## PY 214 MORAL PHILOSOPHY

### CHAPTER 1

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

### CHAPTER 2

Classical Ethical Theories : Virue 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 - Casuistry

### , CHAPTER 3

Right, Duty and Justice : Fundamental Rights – Nature of Duties – Relation between Rights and Duties -Theories of Punishment : Deterrent, Reformative & Retribution – Justice – Formal Principles of Justice – Aristotle , Distributive Justice – John Rawls.

### CHAPTER 4

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

### CHAPTER 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.

Reference Books:

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

## **PY 221 PHILOSOPHICAL COUNSELLING: INDIAN AND WESTERN**

### MODULE I

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

### MODULE II

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

Philosophical Methods-Method of Doubt-Argument-Dialectic.

### MODULE III

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 – one or two samples)

### MODULE IV

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 V

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

### REFERENCE

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.

## **PY222Kant and Hegel**

### Module 1

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

### Module 2

Introduction to the critique of pure reason

Transcendental Aesthetic - Space - Time - Synthetic apriorijudgement, 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 , Shelling 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.

### References

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.

## **PY 223 SYMBOLIC LOGIC**

### **MODULE 1**

Modern Logic – Historical account – Symbolic Logic – Advantages of Symbolism – Use of Symbols. Elementary notions and principles of Truth Functional logic. Techniques of Symbolization

### **MODULE II**

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

### **MODULE III**

Argument and Argument Forms – Truth table techniques for testing arguments – Exercises.

### **MODULE IV**

Method of Deduction – 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 V**

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

### **REFERENCES**

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

## **PY224 APPLIED ETHICS**

### **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.

### **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 Technology: Cyber Ethics – Ethical Issues related to Digital Media; print and digital – Motion Pictures –Ethical issues in Nano Science.

### **Reference Books**

Practical Ethics – Peter Singer

Beginning of Bio-Ethics – Aron Ridiey

Practical Ethics – HughLafollette

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**

### Module 1

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

### Module 2

Swami Vivekananda: Concept of Man, Universal Religion, Practical Vedanta.

Sri Aurobindo Ghosh: Nature of Man, Involution & Evolution, Integral Yoga.

Rabindranath Tagore: Humanism, Nature of Man, Religion of Man.

### Module 3

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan: Concept of Man, Nature of Ultimate Reality, Intellect & Intuition, Religious experience.

Krishnachandra Bhattacharya: Concept of Philosophy, Subject as Freedom.

### Module 4

Jiddu Krishnamurthy: Freedom from Known, Concept of Education.

Muhammed Iqbal: Concept of Ego, Man & His destiny.

### Module 5

M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism, Critique of Marxism.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: Background of Ambedkar's Thought, Critique of Casteism, Neo- Buddhism, Concept of Democracy.

### Reference

Contemporary Indian philosophy - Basant Kumar Lal

Contemporary Indian philosophy - R.L. Srivastava

Contemporary Indian philosophy – T.M.P. Mahadevan

Modern Indian Thought – V.S. Naravane

Practical Vedanta – Swami Vivekananda

Integral Yoga – Sri Aurobindo

Religion of Man – Rabindranath Tagore

Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam – Muhammed Iqbal

An intellect View of life - S. Radhakrishnan  
Religion in the Changing World – S. Radhakrishnan  
Freedom from the Known – JiddhuKrishnanmurthy  
Tradition & Revolution - JiddhuKrishnanmurthy  
Collected Works of Swami Vivekananda  
Essential writings of Ambedkar  
Annihilation of Caste – Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
Studies in Philosophy - Krishnachandra Bhattacharya

## **PY232**

### **PHILOSOPHY 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.

#### **References**

Philosophy of Science – Alex Rosenberg

Philosophy of Science: A Very Short Introduction – Samir Okasha

The Logic of Scientific Discovery – Karl Popper

Conjectures 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 – T. Kuhn

Philosophy of Science – P.H. Nidditeh

A Realist Theory of Science- Roy Bhaskar

## **PY 233PHENOMENOLOGY AND EXISTENTIALISM**

### MODULE I

Phenomenology : Background of Phenomenology - Brentano -Intentionality, Husserl : Basic features of his philosophy - Phenomenological Reduction- Eidetic Reduction , Transcendental Reduction , Bracketing -MerleauPonty- Phenomenology of Perception.

### MODULE II

Existentialism: Background of Existentialism - Basic Tenets of Existentialism.

### MODULE III

Soren Kierkegaard : Name and Meaning of Existence - Existence is indubitable and prior to thinking - Truth is inward and subjective - Existential situation - Existential self-realization - Existential Reality - Three stages of Existence.

### MODULE IV

Karl Jaspers: Personal Experience and Transcendence- Tripartite nature of Being.

Gabriel Marcel: Problem and Mystery - Creative Fidelity and Hope

### MODULE V

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

Martin Heidegger: Concept of Dasein- Time and Being, Intersubjectivity

## **REFERENCE**

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

Six Existentialist Thinkers: H.J.Blackham

Ideas: Husserl

Phenomenology and Deconstruction: Dr. Sundarajan

Existentialism: John Macquarie

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: MerleauPonty

## PY 234

### Analytical 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- TractatusLogicoPhilosophicus( the seven theses,T1 to T7- a brief survey) language – reality relationship-picture theory of meaning- the later philosophy in Philosophical Investigations- 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 –Michael Dummett- the intuitionist semantics

#### 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

#### References

1. Analytic philosophy Barry R Gross
2. Language, Truth and Logic- AJ Ayer
3. TractatusLogicoPhilosophicus – 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 AND PEACE STUDIES**

### **MODULE I**

Foundations of Gandhian Thought- Truth and Non-Violence – Means and ends.Non-possessiveness- Religion and Morality- Sarvodaya.

### **MODULE II**

Gandhian principles of Peace Making – Satyagraha – Qualities of a Satyagrahi – Passive Resistance – Civil Disobedience – Fasting – Boycott.

### **MODULE III**

Social evils and Gandhian methods of peaceful social change –Views on social evil- Caste – untouchability – Concept of seven deadly sins – alcoholism – Women and Social Justice – Role of women in the making of society..

### **MODULE IV**

Gandhian techniques to solve economic and political conflicts.Decentralisation- Trusteeship – Swadeshi – Bread Labour – Environmental Sustainability –Notion of Political Power – Panchayathi Raj and its significance – Swaraj – Significance of Freedom (Application in the context of liberal democracy)

### **MODULE V**

Peace Education – Concept of Basic education – Peace education and media (case studies) – Gandhi on World Peace – Terrorism and War – Gandhian Ways of Resolution –( Influences of Gandhian teachings on Martin Luther King and Nelson Mandela)

### **REFERENCES**

1. Conflict Resolution and Gandhian Ethics- Thomas Weber
2. Peace Studies – The Discipline and Dimensions -AshuPasricha
3. The Philosophy of Gandhi – D M Datta.
4. Gandhi: His Life and Thought – Kripalani . J B

## PY 242

### Contemporary Continental Philosophy

#### 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-Ricoeur: phenomenological hermeneutics- metaphor and narrative

#### Module 4

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

#### Module 5

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

#### References

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**

### **MODULE I**

Evolution of Philosophy of Mind (Historical)- Mind-Body problem: Descartes' defense of Dualism-Substance Dualism. Varieties of Dualism- Property dualism: Emergent property dualism, Pan-psychism, Neutral monism - Epiphenomenalism – Emergentism- Problems with Dualism : Gilbert Ryle's critique of Descartes

### **MODULE II**

Shift to Behaviourism: Methodological Behaviourism- Philosophical Behaviourism- Arguments against Behaviourism : The Mind-Brain Identity Theory- Relation between mind and brain- Type-type identity- Token-token identity.

### **MODULE III**

Challenges to the Identity Theory: Multiple Realizability argument- Functionalism- arguments against Functionalism: Inverted Spectrum Argument. Computational theory of Mind: Artificial Intelligence-Turing Test- Computer Functionalism- Strong AI- Chinese Room Argument.

### **MODULE IV**

Cognitive Science: Connectionism and the mind- Neural correlates of consciousness- Eliminative materialism- Critique of folk psychology- The denial of mind.

### **MODULE V**

Challenge to Physicalism / Materialism: The Problem of Consciousness. The Bat argument- Nagel. Phenomenal and Access Consciousness- Ned Block. Knowledge Argument - Frank Jackson. Zombie Argument- Chalmers - The Explanatory Gap. Essential features of Consciousness: Subjectivity, Qualia, Intentionality, Unity.

### **REFERENCES**

- 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
- Philosophy of Mind- Jaegwon Kim, Third Edition, Westview Press, 1996
- The Place of Mind- Brian Cooney, Cengage Learning, 1999

## **PY 244 PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION**

### Module 1

Nature and scope of philosophy of religion-philosophy of religion and theology- Man and God- deism,theism,panentheism, pantheism,monotheism,atheism- religion without God.

### Module 2

Religious epistemology: religious knowledge and experience-foundations of religious belief-reason,revelation and faith-basic beliefs and foundational beliefs of William Alston-mystic experience-features.

### Module 3

Religious Language: Nature of religious language- symbolic,analogical and non-cognitive-verifiability and falsifiability of religious statements- religious statements and language games of Wittgenstein

### Module 4

Religious hermeneutics: exegesis and hermeneutics-textuality and authority(Western and Indian perspectives) Ricouer-suspicion and faith-demythologization and demystification.

### Module 5

Religion in the Modern World: religious conflicts- secularism- the need of a comparative study of religion.

### References

- 1.Philosophy of Religion- John Hick
2. The Philosophy of Religion- Thomas McPerson
3. Philosophy of Religion-AR Mohapatra
4. Introduction to Religious Philosophy- Y.Masih
5. Eternal Values for a Changing Society- Swami Ranganathananda
6. Conflict of Interpretations-Paul Ricoeur
7. Religion in a Changing World-Dr.S. Radhakrishnan
8. Indian Hrmeneutics-VN Jha
9. The Self as the Seer and the Seen-Dr.R. Balasubramanian
10. Methods of Knowledge-Swami Satprakashananda

