

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

No. UG/ 6\ of 2016-17

CIRCULAR:-

A reference is invited to the syllabi relating to the Master of Arts (M.A) degree programme **vide** this office Circular No.UG/27 of 2012-13, dated 15th May, 2013 and the Head, University Department of Philosophy and the Principals of the affiliated Colleges in Arts and are hereby informed that the recommendation made by the Board of Studies in Logic & Philosophy at its meeting held on 24th May, 2016 has been accepted by the Academic Council at its meeting held 24th June, 2016 **vide** item No. 4.25 and that in accordance therewith, the revised syllabus as per the Choice Based Credit System for (Sem. I & II) of M.A. degree Programme in the course of Philosophy, which is available on the University's web site (www.mu.ac.in) and that the same has been brought into force with effect from the academic year 2016-17.

MUMBAI – 400 032

31st August, 2016

To

(Dr.M.A.Khan)

REGISTRAR

The Head, University Department of Philosophy and the Principals of the affiliated Colleges in Arts.

A.C/4.25/24/06/2016

No. UG/ 6\ -A of 2016

MUMBAI-400 032

31st August, 2016

Copy forwarded with Compliments for information to:-

- 1) The Dean, faculty of Arts,
- 2) The Chairman, Board of Studies in Board of Studies in Philosophy,
- 3) The Director, Board of College and University Development,
- 4) The Co-Ordinator, University Computerization Centre,
- 5) The Controller of Examinations.
- 6) The Professor-cum-Director, Institute of Distance and Open Learning,

(Dr.M.A.Khan)

REGISTRAR

....PTO

M.A. Part I Philosophy
(Credit Based Semester System)
(w.e.f. Academic Year 2016-17)

Course Structure:

1.1 Credits: A course that is taught for 4 hours a week for a period of 15 weeks will carry six credits.

1.2. Course credits: To qualify in a given course, a student will have to acquire six credits in the course. Out of these, four credits are central teaching component and two credits are for the self-study component. The self-study component will consist of academic tasks outside the classroom that will be assigned by the teacher from time to time. The self-study component assigned in this manner will be related to or an extension of but not in lieu of the prescribed syllabus. The self-study component will be given a weightage of 33% in the evaluation of the student. In case of courses with practical component/ field-work components, four credits are for theory course and two credits shall be practical component/field-work component (regulation 5.1 to 5.9).

1. 3. M. A. Programme: A student who acquires a minimum of 100 credits over four semesters will be declared eligible for the award of the M.A. degree.

1.4. Courses: There shall be five types of courses: (i) Core Course; (ii) Elective Course; (iii) Interdisciplinary/Cross-disciplinary Courses; (iv) Audit Courses; (v) Project-based Courses; (vi) Ability Enhancement Courses

(i) Core Course: Core courses are courses that impart instruction in the basic non-specialized aspects of a discipline that constitute the minimum basic competency in that discipline, regardless of any specialization that the learner might choose in the future. Core-Courses shall be offered by the parent department. Core courses shall be for six credits. Minimum 50% courses of the MA programme over four semesters must be core courses.

(ii) Elective Courses: Elective courses shall be courses offered by the parent department that impart instructions in specialized/advanced/supportive aspects of the relevant discipline. Each department shall offer a pool of such courses from which a student can choose. Elective Courses shall be for six credits. The syllabus for each elective course will have a preamble clearly stating the course and the learner objectives for the elective, along with the pre-requisites if any and a detailed list of references.

(iii) Interdisciplinary/Cross Disciplinary Courses (I/C courses): I/C courses shall be offered by parent department and departments other than parent department. One 'course basket' shall be created for the same. Each MA program has to offer a minimum of two courses and maximum of four courses in the basket. Every I/C course shall be for six credits. A student may opt for an I/C course offered by his/her parent department.

(iv) Audit Courses: Students can audit a course from the parent department as well as from other departments in addition to the core, elective and I/C courses that are mandatory, with the prior permission of the head/s of the relevant department/s. Such a student will have to apply in writing at most a week after the relevant course has commenced. For the audit course, a student shall attend lectures of the audited course. The student cannot appear for the semester-end examination for the audited course. However, the student shall appear for the internal examination/assessment. The audit course appears on the mark-sheet only when the student passes the internal assessment with minimum 50% marks, failing to which, the student cannot claim the audit for that course. The internal marks shall not be displayed on final mark-sheet. The internal marks shall not be used for the credit computation. A student is permitted to audit maximum four courses in the MA program.

(v) Ability Enhancement Course: The ability enhancement courses are skills based course. The ability enhancement courses are to be offered at fourth semester.

(vi) Project based courses: Project based courses shall consist of a dissertation. Each dissertation course will carry 10 credits. Every learner shall choose one project based course.

2: Rules for programmes not having a practical component

2.1: Four core courses shall be offered in semesters 1 and 2 each.

2.2. Five elective courses shall be offered in the third semester. No other courses will be offered in the third semester.

2.3. The fourth semester shall consist of one ability enhancement course, one interdisciplinary/cross disciplinary courses (I/C courses) and one project based course.

2.4 Each department will offer at least one I/C course during semester 4. The learner can choose any one course from this basket, including the course offered by his/her parent department. The preamble to this course will clearly specify the prerequisites for this course.

2.5 A learner will have to apply to the relevant department in writing no later than two weeks after the commencement of the fourth semester for taking the I/C course offered by that department.

2.6. A learner can relinquish an I/C course chosen by him/her no later than two weeks after the commencement of the fourth semester by applying to the Head of the Department whose I/C course the student wishes to opt for. The application will have to be endorsed by the head of the Department whose I/C course the student has relinquished and the Head of the parent department.

2.7. The Head of the Department offering a specific I/C course will convey the marks of the internal examination obtained by students taking the course to the Head of the parent department before the commencement of the end semester examination of the parent department.

Lecture Pattern:

There will be 60 lectures per paper during the semester. All papers have 4 units. 15 lectures will be conducted per unit during the semester. There will be 4 lectures per week per paper for 15 weeks.

6.1: The examinations shall be of two kinds:

(i) Internal Assessment

(ii) Semester End Examination.

6.2. The learner who obtains less than 40 % of the aggregate marks of the relevant examination in that course either in the internal assessment or in the end –semester examination will be awarded the letter grade F in that course.

6.3 Internal Assessment for theory courses: The internal assessment shall be for 40 marks.

6.4 Internal Assessment for practical component/ field work component: The internal assessment shall be for 40 marks.

6.5: The existing rules for moderation of answer sheets will be followed in the case of internal examinations in core courses excluding practical component/ filed work component.

6.6: Semester-End Examination: The semester end examination shall be for 60 marks for theory courses (core /elective) and for practical component/field work component. The semester–end examination for practical component/ filed work component shall be conducted separately.

6.7: If a student is absent from the internal or end semester examination in any course including the project course and practical/filed-work component, he/she will get a grade point of 0 and a letter grade of F.

6.8: If a student fails in the internal examination of a core or elective course, or practical/filed work component, he/she will have to appear for the internal examination of the course when the course is offered again.

6.9: If a student fails in the end-semester examination of a core or elective course or practical/filed work component, he/she may reappear for the same examination when it is held again in the following semester. A student can appear at the most three times, including the original attempt. If a student obtains a letter grade F in all the three attempts, he/ she will have to seek fresh admission to the MA programme.

6.10. If a student obtains the letter grade F in any course in a given semester including practical/filed work component, the letter grade F will continue to be shown in the grade card for that semester even when the student passes the course subsequently in another semester.

6.11. If a student obtains minimum 40% marks in the internal assessment and fails to obtain minimum 40% percent marks in the end-semester examination of any course in any of the semester, the marks of the internal examination shall be carried forward.

6.12: The letter grade and the grade point for the course will be computed as in 3.13.

6.13: In any semester, the students GPA will be calculated as follows:

$$\text{grade point average (GPA)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n c_i g_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n c_i} \text{ where } c_i = \text{credits for that course offered in that semester and } g_i$$

= grade point obtained in that course offered in that semester.

Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA_m) at the ned of semester m is calculated as follows:

$$(\text{CGPA}_m) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n c_{ij} g_{ij}}{\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n c_{ij}}, \text{ where, } c_{ij} \text{ is the credits for the } i^{\text{th}} \text{ course offered in semester } j \text{ and } g_{ij} \text{ is the}$$

grade point obtained in the i^{th} course in semester j . There shall be no rounding of GPA and CGPA.

6.14. The semester wise GPA and CGPA shall be printed on the grade card of the student along with table 3.13.

6.15. The final semester grade card shall also have the aggregate percentage marks scored by the student in all the courses including practical/filed work component in which the student has obtained the relevant credits.

6.16. In case, if it is required to scale the internal assessment marks and end-semester examination marks to 400 marks per semester and 1600 marks for entire MA course, then internal assessment marks, end-semester examination marks and total marks shall be multiplied by factor 0.8.

6.17: The rules for gracing: the existing ordinance for gracing shall continue to be used.

Evaluation Pattern:

- (I) The paper will be for 100 marks
- (II) The end of semester exam will be for 60 marks with 24 marks as the standard of passing
- (III) There will be continuous evaluation for 40 marks with 16 marks as the standard of passing.
- (IV) The end of semester exam for 60 marks will have 4 questions (1 for each unit for which internal choice may be given) for 15 marks each
- (V) The continuous evaluation for 40 marks will be as follows:
 - a. 20 marks Project/Practical and Presentation
 - b. 20 marks Internal Test and Overall Participation

Attendance requirement:

The candidates are required to attend a minimum of 75% of the total number of lectures in each paper in order to be eligible to appear for the end of semester exams at the M.A. Part I level.

Overview of Core Papers for Semester I and II with code numbers

Semester I

- Paper I (Core): PAPHI101 Metaphysics (Indian and Western)
- Paper II (Core): PAPHI102 Epistemology (Indian and Western)
- Paper III (Core): PAPHI103 Contemporary Philosophy (Indian and Western) B
- Paper IV (Core): PAPHI104 Contemporary Philosophy (Indian and Western) A

Semester II

- Paper V (Core): PAPHI201 Ethics (Indian and Western)
- Paper VI (Core): PAPHI202 Philosophy of Consciousness (Indian and Western)
- Paper VII (Core): PAPHI203 Contemporary Philosophy (Indian and Western) C
- Paper VIII (Core): PAPHI204 Contemporary Philosophy (Indian and Western) D

SEMESTER I

Paper No.	Paper Name	Page No.
Paper I (Core)	Metaphysics (Indian and Western)	09
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Paper IV (Core)	Contemporary Philosophy (Indian and Western) B	17

SEMESTER I

Paper I (Core): Metaphysics (Indian and Western)

Section I: Indian Metaphysics

Unit I:

- (a) Substance: Monism, Dualism and Pluralism (Vedanta, Samkhya and Nyaya-Jaina); Realism and Idealism (Samkhya-Nyaya-Jaina and Vedanta/Idealist Buddhist schools)
- (b) Theory of Causation: *Satkaryavada* and *Arambhavada*/ *Asatkaryavada*; *Vivartavada* and *PratityaSamutpada*

Unit II:

- (a) Theories of Soul: Soul as Substance (Jainism, Nyaya Vedanta), Soul as Reality (Samkhya-Yoga); *Anatmavada* (Buddhism) and *Dehatmavada* (Charvaka)
- (b) Status of World: *Vyavahrik and Paramarthika* (Vedanta); *Samvritti* and *Parmarthik* (Buddhism)

Section II: Western Metaphysics

Unit III: Basic Concepts of Metaphysics

- (a) The Nature of Speculative Metaphysics: Being and Becoming; Existence and Essence; Universals and Particulars
- (b) The problems of causality, space and time

Unit IV: Some Metaphysical Debates

- (a) Realism and Idealism Debate
- (b) New Directions in Metaphysics: Critique of Speculative Metaphysics; Reconstruction in Metaphysics (Strawson and Heidegger)

References:**Section I: Indian Metaphysics**

1. "Philosophy of Advaita" by Iyer, M.K.V. Asia/ Allied Publication
2. "Brahmavada of Sankara", by Dr. Naulakh
3. "No-Soul Theory of Boddhism" by T.H. Stcherbatsky, BharatiyaVidyaPrakashan, 1988.
4. "Central Philosophy of Buddhism" by Murti, T.R. V., Unwin Paperbacks, 1980
5. Abhidharmakosa of Vasubandhu, Eng. Trans. By TheraNarada
6. "Panchastikaya Sara Sangraha", by AcaryaKundakunda
7. "Theories of Reality", by Dr. Padmarajaiah.
8. Samkhyakarika of Ishwara Krishna with TattvaKaumudi of Sri VacaspatiMisra, Ramkrishna Math Publication.
9. "Yoga Philosophy of Patanjali" by Swami H. Aranya, Calcutta University Pub. 2000.
10. "Nyaya-sutra of Gautama with Tatparya-tika of VacaspatiMisra, Eng. Tran. By Dr. GanganathJha.

Section II: Western Metaphysics**Primary Sources:**

1. Aristotle 1941 *The Basic Works of Aristotle* (Metaphysics Book I)trans. Richard McKeon New York: Random House
2. Bergson, Henri. 1911 *Creative Evolution* trans. Arthur Mitchell New York: Dover
3. Berkeley G, A Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge, ed by Jonathan Darcy, OUP, 1998.
4. Cooper, David. 2000. *Metaphysics: The Classic Readings*, Oxford: Blackwell (Relevant readings)
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7. _____ (1957)1969 Identity and Difference Harper Row: New York
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9. ____ 1998a “What is Metaphysics?” in Pathmarks ed. William McNeill, 82-96. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
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11. ____ 1998c “Introduction to ‘What is Metaphysics?’”, in Pathmarks ed. William McNeill, 277-290. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.
12. Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, Tr. by Paul Guyer and Allen Wood, NY, 1997.
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16. Strawson, Skepticism and Naturalism-Some Varieties, Columbia University Press, 1985.

Secondary Sources:

1. Cambridge Companion to Hegel, Ed. by Fredeich Beiser, 1993.
2. Cambridge Companion to Kant, Ed. Paul Guyer, 1992.
3. Cambridge Companion to Berkeley, Ed by Kenneth P Winkler, CUP, 2005.
4. Cambridge Companion to German Idealism, Ed by Karl Ameriks, CUP, 2000.
5. Cambridge Companion to Carnap, Ed by Richard Creath and Michael Friedman, CUP, 2007.
6. A survey of Metaphysics, E.J. Lowe, OUP, 2002.
7. Metaphysics, An Anthology, Ed by Jaegwon Kim and Ernest Sosa, Blackwell, 1999.
8. The Oxford handbook of Metaphysics ed by Michael Loux and Dean Zimmerman, OUP, 2003.
9. Werner Marx. 1975. *Hegel’s Phenomenology of Spirit*, New York: Harper and Row.
10. Inwood, Michael. 1985. *Hegel* Oxford: Oxford University Press
11. Walsh. W.H. 1963. *Metaphysics* London: Hutchinson University Library
12. Taylor A.E. 1909 *Elements of Metaphysics* New York: The Macmillan Company

Paper II (Core): Epistemology (Indian and Western)

Section I: Indian Epistemology

Unit I:

- (a) Jnana and Prama: Definition and kinds of *Pramana*, *Pramanyavada*
- (b) Perception
- (c) *Khyativada*

Unit II:

- (a) Inference: Definition, Classification and Components
- (b) *Vyapti* and Fallacies
- (c) Sabda: Meaning (Word and Sentence); *Anvitabhidanavada* and *Abhihitavayavada*

Section II: Western Epistemology

Unit III:

- (a) Knowledge and Belief: The tripartite account of knowledge as justified true belief; Gettier's paradox
- (b) The Problem of Perception
- (c) Memory: As a Source of Knowledge (Locke and Ayer); Types of Memory

Unit IV:

- (a) The Sceptical Challenge
- (b) Critique of Epistemology I: Contextualism (Rorty)
- (c) Critique of Epistemology II: Feminism (Harding)

References:**Section I: Indian Epistemology**

1. 'Mimamsa Theory of Knowledge' G.P. Bhatt.
2. 'Nyaya Theory of Knowledge', S.C. Chatterjee.
3. 'Presuppositions of Indian Philosophies', Karl H. Potter.
4. 'Six Ways of Knowing', D. M. Datta.
5. 'Doctrines and Arguments in Indian Philosophy', Ninian Smart.
6. 'Spirit of Indian Philosophy', Nikunjavihari Bannerjee.
7. History of Indian Epistemology, Jwala Prasad.
8. 'Theories of Error in Indian Philosophy; Bijayanand Kar.

Section II: Western Epistemology

1. A.J. Ayer. 1956. The Problem of Knowledge (Penguin: Middlesex)
2. Roderick M. Chisholm. 1977. Theory of Knowledge (Prentice Hall: New Delhi)
3. Jonathan Dancy. 1994. Contemporary Epistemology. (Oxford University Press: Oxford)
4. Jonathan Dancy and Ernest Sosa (Ed) 1994. A Companion to Epistemology (Blackwell: Oxford)
5. Paul Edwards (Ed) 1969. The Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Routledge: London)
6. D.W. Hamlyn. 1971. Theory of Knowledge. (Doubleday: London)
7. Sandra Harding. 1986. The Science question in Feminism (Open University Press: Milton Keynes)
8. Sandra Harding (Ed). 1987. Feminism and Methodology: Social Science Issues. (Indiana University Press: Bloomington)
9. Keith Lehrer. 1990. Theory of Knowledge. (Routledge: London)
10. Louis Pojman (Ed) 1999. Theory of Knowledge: Classical and Contemporary Readings. (Wadsworth : Belmont)
11. Richard Rorty. 1979. Philosophy and the Mirror of Nature. (New Jersey: Princeton University Press)
12. Barry Stroud. 1984 Significance of Philosophical Scepticism. (Oxford University Press: Oxford)
13. A. Woozley. 1966. Theory of Knowledge

Paper III (Core): Contemporary Philosophy (Indian and Western) A

Section I: Indian Philosophy

Unit I: Rethinking Tradition

- (a) Swami Vivekananda: Universal Religion, Practical Vedanta and explanation of Maya
- (b) Sri Aurobindo: Ascent and descent of Reality, Seven Cords of reality, Gnostic Being

Unit II: Reconstructing Mysticism

- (a) R. D. Ranade: Mysticism as a Method, Pathway to God-realization, Advaita Vedanta Culmination of Spiritual Experience
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore: Relation of the Individual to the Universe, Soul-consciousness, Problem of evil and Self, Realization of the Infinite through Love, Action and Beauty

Section II: Western Philosophy

Unit III: Linguistic Turn

- (a) Frege's notion of Sense and Reference; Function, Concept and Object.
- (b) Language as truth functional, The Philosophy of Logical Atomism: Russell (Analysis of facts and Theory of descriptions) and Early-Wittgenstein (Picture theory of meaning).

Unit IV: Positivism and Pragmatism

- (a) Logical Positivism: The Analytic-Synthetic distinction, Elimination of Metaphysics, Status of protocol statements and principle of Verifiability; Popper on Falsifiability.
- (b) Pragmatism and conceptions of Truth: Peirce, James, Dewey and Rorty.

References:

Section I: Indian Philosophy

1. Contemporary Indian Thought by V.S. Narayana
2. Contemporary Indian Philosophy by R.S. Srivastava
3. Contemporary Indian Philosophy by B.K. Lal
4. Twentieth Century Indian Philosophy – Nilima Sharma
5. Philosophical Trends in Modern Maharashtra- Mathew Lederle Popular Prakashan
6. The Complete Works of Vivekananda – Eight Volumes, Advaita Ashram, 1957
7. Life Divine: Sri Aurobindo
8. Integral Advaitism of Sri Aurobindo by R.S. Mishra
9. Mysticism in Maharashtra by R.D. Ranade
10. Tagore, Rabindranath. 1913 (2000) Sadhana: The Realisation of Life Macmillan: Delhi, Chennai and Mumbai
11. An Introduction to the Philosophy of Sri Aurobindo by S.K. Maitra
12. Nalini Bhushan and Jay L. Garfield (eds.) *Indian Philosophy in English: From Renaissance to Independence* Oxford University Press, 2011

Section II: Western Philosophy

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1. Frege Gottlob (1891), “Function and Concept”, in *The Frege Reader*, Edited by Michael Beaney, Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 1997, pp. 130-148.
2. Frege Gottlob (1892), “On Sinn and Bedeutung”, in *The Frege Reader*, Edited by Michael Beaney, Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 1997, pp. 151-171.
3. Frege Gottlob (1893), “On Concept and Object”, *The Frege Reader*, Edited by Michael Beaney, Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 1997, pp. 181-193.
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Thayer, H.S. (1967).
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2. Martinech AP and Sosa D (Eds), *Analytic Philosophy*, Blackwell Anthologies, 2001.
3. Ayer, A.J, *Philosophy in the twentieth Century* London: George Allen &Unwin, 1984.
4. Bernstein R, "Dewey, John" in *Encyclopedia of Philosophy* Ed. Paul Edwards Vol. II, London: Routledge, 1967.
5. Ezorsky G, "Pragmatic Theory of Truth" from *Encyclopedia of Philosophy* Ed. Paul Edwards Vol. VI, London: Routledge, 1967.
6. Goodman R (Ed), *Pragmatism: Critical Concepts in Philosophy*, London: Routledge , 2005.
7. *Encyclopedia of Philosophy* Ed. Paul Edwards Vol. VI, London: Routledge.
8. Urmson, J.O, *Philosophical Analysis* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1956.
9. Ayer AJ, Russell and Moore- *The Analytic Heritage*, Macmillan, 1971.

Paper IV (Core): Contemporary Philosophy (Indian and Western) B

Section I: Indian Philosophy

Unit I:Repudiation and Reconstruction of Tradition

- (a) Pandita Ramabai: Account of the High-caste Brahmin Woman, Social Reform from a Gender-perspective, the Issue of Conversion
- (b) Mahatma Jotiba Phule: Critique of Tradition, Philosophy of Universal Humanism, Social Reforms

Unit II:Repudiation and Reconstruction of Tradition

- (a) Gopal Ganesh Agarkar: Critique of Hinduism, Reformist Position as Expressed in Sudharaka, Agnosticism
- (b) Lokmanya Tilak: Gitarahasya as a Commentary on Bhagvadgita, Analysis of Karmayoga, Ethics founded on Metaphysics

Section II: Western Philosophy

Unit III:Phenomenological Psychology and Science

- (a) Brentano: Critique of Psychologism; Intentionality, Primary and Secondary Objects
- (b) Husserl: Rigorous science, Intentionality, Method (reduction), Life-world

Unit IV:Phenomenological Ontology and Embodiment

- (a) Heidegger: Ontological difference between Being and beings, Significance of Dasein, Fundamental ontology of Dasein (inauthenticity and authenticity), Time
- (b) Merleau-Ponty: Living Body, New Account of Perception, Art

References:

Section I: Indian Philosophy

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Section II: Western Philosophy

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2. Heidegger, Martin. 1963 Being and Time New York: Harper and Row
3. Husserl, Edmund. 1965 Phenomenology and the Crisis of Philosophy, New York: Harper Torchbooks.
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6. _____ & Lester Embree. 2004. Phenomenology: Critical Concepts (4 volumes) London: Routledge

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2. Buckley Philip, R (1992) Husserl, Heidegger and the Crisis of Philosophical Responsibility, Netherlands: Kluwer.
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5. Spiegelberg, Herbert (1982) The Phenomenological Movement The Hauge :MartinusNijhoff.

SEMESTER II

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SEMESTER II

Paper V (Core): Ethics (Indian and Western)

Section I: Indian Ethics

Unit I:

- (a) Nature of Indian Ethics (Niti): (i) Ethics and Metaphysics (ii) Ethics and Mysticism (iii) Truth as moral standard and spiritual end
- (b) (i) Three Approaches to Dharma: Materialistic, Institutionistic and Metaphysical
(ii) Theory of Purusharthas: Carvaka, Vedic and Sramana

Unit II:

- (a) Theory of Karma and Problem of Freedom, Analysis of Karma, Akarma, Vikarma and Nishkama Karma
- (b) The Mimamsa definition of Dharma in terms of Chodana and nature of Vidhivakya

Section II: Western Ethics

Unit III:

- (a) Cognitivism: Intuitionism (Moore) Neo-naturalism (Searle)
- (b) Non-Cognitivism: Emotivism (Ayer/ Stevenson); Prescriptivism (Hare)

Unit IV:

- (a) Existential Ethics: de Beauvoir / Sartre: Ethics of situation, freedom and ambiguity
- (b) Feminist Ethics: Ethics of care (Gilligan); Ethics of justice (Okin)

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Paper VI (Core): Philosophy of Consciousness (Indian and Western)

Section I: Indian Perspective

Unit I:

- (a) Upanishadic and Vedantic views of consciousness; Psychological analysis of *waking, dream, deep sleandturiya* states
- (b) Samkhya-Yoga view: *Purusaasdrsta, citta, cittavritti, cittabhumi, nirvikalapa Samadhi*
- (c) Nyaya-Vaisesika: Status of Consciousness

Unit II:

- (a) Jainism: Status of *jiva and lesya*
- (b) Materialist (Carvaka) view of consciousness.
- (c) Buddhist view of consciousness and the denial of Soul

Section II: Western Perspective

Unit III:

- (a) The Problem of Consciousness: Aristotelian and the Cartesian paradigms; Spinozean interventions
- (b) The Mind-Body problem and the linguistic solution: Ryle and Later-Wittgenstein

Unit IV:

- (a) The Mind-Body problem restated: The 'hard' problem of consciousness and the notion of an 'explanatory gap'; Theories of Consciousness: Identity theories (reductive and non-reductive), Eliminativism

- (b) Computational model of mind, Artificial Intelligence and Functionalism, Naturalist and Transcendental theories of consciousness

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Paper VII (Core): Contemporary Philosophy (Indian and Western) C

Section I: Indian Philosophy

Unit I: Gandhian Approach

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (Spiritual Foundations of Politics): Reality with Multiple Aspects, Truth as God, Interdependence between multiple selves and other forms of life-Svaraj and Ahimsa
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi (Socio-Political Ideas): Foundations of Good Society- Trusteeship, Sarvodaya, Svadeshi, Means-ends relationship, Satyagraha, Communal Harmony

Unit II: Critiques of Tradition

- (a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: Critique of Hinduism (Varna and Caste-system), Critique of Early Buddhism, and Reconstruction of Buddhism
- (b) M. N. Roy: Relation to Marxism, Freedom, Radical Humanism

Section II: Western Philosophy

Unit III: Ordinary Language Philosophy and Speech Act Theory

- (a) Ordinary language philosophy: Moore's defense of common sense; Later Wittgenstein on meaning, language games; Ryle on informal logic
- (b) Speech act theory: Austin's theory of speech act, Grice's psychological theory of meaning, the notion of conversational implicature and Searle's theory of Indirect speech acts

Unit IV: Problems of Reference, Meaning and Truth

- (a) Reference and Referring: Problems of reference and analysis of singular terms, Russell on Denoting and Strawson on Referring
- (b) Meaning and Truth: Semantic Holism of Quine and Davidson - problems of translation and interpretation

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Paper VIII (Core): Contemporary Philosophy (Indian and Western) D

Section I: Indian Philosophy

Unit I: Synthesis of Tradition

- (a) Mohammad Iqbal: Reconstruction of Islamic Religious Thought, Self-World-God, Man and Superman
- (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan: Idealist View of Life, Intellect and Intuition, Rebirth

Unit II: Reconstruction of Tradition

- (a) J. Krishnamurti: Conditioned Self, Freedom from the Known, Awareness
- (b) K.C. Bhattacharya: Concept of Philosophy, Subject as Freedom, Concept of Value

Section II: Western Philosophy

Unit III: Hermeneutics as Method and Philosophy

- (a) Methodological Hermeneutics: Schleiermacher (Authorial Intention), Dilthey (Historical Reconstruction)
- (b) Critique of method (Gadamer): Understanding (Verstehen), Prejudice (Vorurteil) and Tradition; Fusion of horizons

Unit IV: Critical Hermeneutics and Beyond

- (a) Critical Hermeneutics (Habermas): Distance in Interpretation and Understanding; Ideology Critique; Knowledge and Human Interests
- (b) Between Tradition and its Critique (Ricoeur): Mediation of Cultural Symbols; Conflict of Interpretations; Critical hermeneutics

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