



Department of Philosophy

SEMESTER V

Course Title: ANCIENT GREEK AND MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHY

Course Code: PHI-V.C-7

Credits: 04

Marks: 100

Duration: 60 hours

The Course shall have sixty hours of one hour duration i.e. four hours per week over a period of fifteen weeks of a semester.

Course Objectives: The objective of the Course is to:

1. Acquaint the students with the ancient Greek and medieval philosophy.
2. Enable the students to understand the philosophical foundation of western philosophy.
3. Enable the students to understand the changes in the development of western Philosophical thought.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students should be able to –

- CO 1:** Identify important philosophers and describe important concepts in Ancient Greek and Medieval Philosophy.
- CO 2:** Compare Ancient Greek and Medieval Philosophy with Modern Western Philosophy in present day ideologies.
- CO 3:** Connect contemporary Ancient Greek and Medieval Philosophy with Modern Western Philosophy as well as Eastern and Indian Philosophy
- CO 4:** Critically analyze the contributions of Ancient Greek and Medieval Philosophers and their influence in today's world.

SYLLABUS

Unit I – Ancient Greek Philosophy (upto Socrates) (15 hours)

1.1 Philosophy of Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Heraclitus, Parmenides, Empedocles, Anaxagoras and Atomists.

1.2 Sophists and Socrates

- a) Sophists – Protagoras and Gorgias
- b) Socrates - Socratic Method and Socratic ethics.

Unit II –Post - Socratic Ancient Greek Philosophy (15 hours)

2.1 Plato – Epistemology, Theory of ideas, Cosmology.

2.2 Aristotle – Criticisms of Plato's theory of ideas, Substance, Form and Matter, Theory of causation.

Unit III – St. Augustine, Anselm and Arabic Philosophy (15 hours)

3.1 St. Augustine – Epistemology, God and the problem of evil, Freedom of the will.

3.2 St. Anselm – The problem of God.

3.3 Arabic Philosophy (Islamic and Jewish philosophies).

Unit IV- Thomas Aquinas, John Duns Scotus and William of Occam (15 hours)

4.1 Thomas Aquinas- Epistemology, Metaphysics, Theology.

4.2 John Duns Scotus – Faith and knowledge, God and the moral law, Doctrine of universals.

4.3 William of Occam- Occam's Razor.

References

Mandatory reading:

1. Stace, W.C. (2015) *A Critical History of Greek Philosophy*. New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Thilly, Frank. (2009) *A History of Philosophy*. Allahabad: Central Book Depot.
3. O'Conner, D.J. (1985) *A Critical History of Western Philosophy*. New York: Free Press.

Supplementary reading:

1. Copleston, Frederick(1993) *A Critical History of Philosophy*. New York: Image Publishers.
2. Masih, Y (2016) *A Critical History of Western Philosophy*. (Greek, Medieval, Modern). New Delhi: MotilalBanarasidas.
1. Solomon, R. and Higgins, K. (1996) *A Short History of Philosophy*. New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Russell, Bertrand. (1945). *A History of Western Philosophy*. Simon & Schuster. Inc. Rockefeller Center, 1230 6th Avenue. New York
3. Rogers, Arthur K. (1907). *A Student's History of Philosophy*. New York, The Macmillan company; London, Macmillan & co., ltd.

Web Links:

1. **INDIAN AND GREEK PHILOSOPHY** Francisco R. Adrados *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute*, Vol. 58/59, Diamond Jubilee Volume (1977-1978), pp. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/41691672>

Course Title: PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

Course Code: PHI-V.E-9

Credits: 04

Mark: 100

Duration: 60 hours

The paper shall have sixty hours of one hour duration i.e. four hours per week over a period of fifteen weeks of the semester.

Course Objective: The objective of the paper is to –

1. Enable the students to understand and apply correctly the basic concepts of science
2. Acquaint the students with fundamental concepts and issues in philosophy of science.

Course Outcome: At the end of the course students should be able to –

1. Enumerate and elaborate various basic concepts of understanding scientific knowledge through philosophy.
2. Interpret how different theories have developed of the progress and evolution of scientific thought and theory.
3. Apply the concepts of philosophy of the mind to emphasize an understanding of the scientific enterprise and its understanding of the world around us.
4. Critically analyze and assess the value of philosophical ways of thinking with regard to generating well-organized and objective scientific argument through critical and analytical processes.

SYLLABUS

Unit I – Science and Scientific Explanation (15 hours)

- 1.1 Nature and types of sciences
- 1.2 Defining scientific explanation
- 1.3 Role of laws in scientific explanation
- 1.4 Scientific explanation and non-scientific explanation

Unit II- Scientific Method (15 hours)

- 1.1 Deduction and Induction
- 1.2 The problem and justification of induction
- 1.3 Induction as a method of science
- 1.4 Hypothesis

Unit III - Revolutions in science (15 hours)

- 3.1 Positivism v/s post-positivism
- 3.2 Karl Popper- Conjectures and refutations
- 3.3 Thomas Kuhn- Incommensurability, Relativism and Progress

Unit IV- Realism and anti-realism

(15 hours)

- 4.1 Metaphysics of the external world
- 4.2 Scientific realism
- 4.3 Anti-realism
- 4.4 Under-determination.

References

Mandatory reading:

1. Curd, Martin and Cover, J.A. (eds) (2012) *Philosophy of Science: The central issues*. New York: W.W. Norton & Co.
2. Godfrey-Smith, Peter (2003) *Theory and Reality: An Introduction to Philosophy of Science*. U.S.A: University of Chicago Press Ltd.
3. Kuhn, Thomas. S. (1962). 2nd edition, *The Structure of scientific Revolutions*. The University of Chicago Press, Ltd., London
4. Ayer, A. J. (1935). *Language, truth and Logic*. 11 Foubert's Place, London

Supplementary reading:

1. Kyburg, Henry E.(1968) *Philosophy of Science- A Formal Approach*. New York: The Macmillan Company.
2. Ladyman, James (2002) *Understanding Philosophy of Science*. New York: Routledge
3. Okasha, Samir(2008) *Philosophy of Science: A very short Introduction*. New York: Oxford University Press.
4. Rosenberg, Alex (2012) *Philosophy of Science: A Contemporary Introduction*. New York: Routledge.

Web links:

Karl Popper . JONATHAN LIEBERSON . *Social Research*, Vol. 49, No. 1, Modern Masters (SPRING 1982), pp. 68-115 <https://www.jstor.org/stable/40970854>

THOMAS KUHN & THE SHADOW OF WITTGENSTEIN (pp. 13 – 34) .From: *Social Inquiry After Wittgenstein and Kuhn: Leaving Everything as It Is* . John G. Gunnell . Columbia University Press (2014) <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.7312/gunn16940>

Course Title: Contemporary Indian Philosophy

Course Code: PHI-V. E-10

Credits: 04

Marks: 100

Duration: 60 hours

The paper shall have sixty hours of one hour duration i.e. four hours per week over a period of fifteen weeks of a semester.

Course Objective: The objective of the paper is to –

1. Acquaint the students with the philosophy of contemporary Indian thinkers.
2. Enable the students to connect the classical Indian Philosophy with contemporary Indian philosophy.

Course outcome: At the end of the course students should be able to –

CO 1: Identify important philosophers and describe important concepts in Contemporary Indian Philosophy.

CO 2: Compare Classical Indian Philosophy with Contemporary Indian Philosophy, and apply those concepts to modern social practices, practices in education, nationalism and religion.

CO 3: Connect contemporary Indian Philosophy with Modern and contemporary Western Philosophy

CO 4: Critically analyze the contributions of Contemporary Indian Philosophers and their influence on modern society, and integrate those views into present day Indian society, politics and ideologies.

SYLLABUS

Introduction – Characteristics of contemporary Indian Philosophy.

Unit I: Mahatma Gandhi and S. Radhakrishnan **(15 hours)**

- 1.1 Mahatma Gandhi- Truth, Non-violence, Satyagraha, Sarvodaya
- 1.2 S. Radhakrishnan- Nature of ultimate reality, Nature of soul, Essence of religion

Unit II: Swami Vivekanand and Aurobindo **(15 hours)**

- 1.1 Swami Vivekanand – Nature of religion, Ideal of universal religion, raj yoga, Practical Vedante.
- 1.2 Aurobindo – The super mind, Triple status of super mind, Integral yoga.

Unit III: Mohammad Iqbal and M.N.Roy **(15 hours)**

- 3.1 MohamadIqbal- Nature of intuition, Human destiny
- 3.2 M.N.Roy – New humanism

Unit IV: Rabindranath Tagore and K.C.Bhattacharya

(15 hours)

4.1 Rabindranath Tagore – Humanism, Religion and God

4.2 K.C.Bhattacharya – Consciousness and its four grades, negation as a basis of philosophy.

References

Mandatory reading:

1. Chatterjee Margret (1998) *Contemporary Indian Philosophy*. New Delhi: MotilalBanarasidass.
2. Iqbal, Mohammad (1980) *Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam*. Delhi: New Taj Office
3. Nigam, R. (1988) *Radical Humanism of M.N.Roy*. New Delhi: Indus Publishing Co.
4. Radhakrishnan, S. (2009) *An Idealistic view of Life*. Noida: Harper Collins Publishers India Ltd.
5. Sri Aurobindo(1972) *Integral Yoga*. Pondicherry: Sri Aurobindo Ashram.

Supplementary reading:

1. Krishna, Daya(2001) *New Perspectives in Indian Philosophy*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
2. Lal, Basant. K. (2010). *Contemporary Indian Philosophy*. MotilalBanarsidass Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, India.
3. Mahadevan, T.M.P. &Saroja, G.V. (1981) *Contemporary Indian Philosophy*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt.Ltd.
4. Nirvana, V.S. (1964) *Modern Indian Thought*. Mumbai: Asia Publishing House.
5. Sharma, R.N. (1996) *Contemporary Indian Philosophy*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers & Distributers.

Web Links:

1. THE MAN IN GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHYADI H. DOCTOR*The Indian Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 53, No. 2 (April - June, 1992), pp. 152-167
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/41855605>
2. Swami Vivekananda and the Mainstreaming of the Yoga Sutra (pp. 116-142)
From: The "Yoga Sutra of Patanjali": A BiographyDavid Gordon WhitePrinceton University Press (2014) <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt6wq06fn>

SEMESTER VI

Course Title: MODERN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Course Code: PHI-VI.C-8

Credits: 04

Marks: 100

Duration: 60 hours

The paper shall have sixty hours of one hour duration i.e. four hours per week over a period of fifteen weeks of a semester.

Course Objective: The objective of the paper is to –

1. Acquaint the students with the developments in modern western philosophy
2. Acquaint the students with the major philosophical trends such as rationalism and empiricism.
3. Acquaint the students with the construction of conceptual structures and world views by different thinkers.

Course outcome: At the end of the course students should be able to –

- CO 1:** Identify important philosophers and describe important concepts in Modern Western Philosophy.
- CO 2:** Apply concepts of Modern Western Philosophy to contemporary understanding of philosophical thinking.
- CO 3:** Connect contemporary Modern Western Philosophy with Ancient Greek and Medieval Philosophy in general, and Eastern and Indian Philosophy in particular.
- CO 4:** Critically analyze the contributions of Modern Western Philosophers and their influence into present day ideologies and society.

SYLLABUS

Unit I – The Beginning of Modern Western Philosophy. (15 hours)

- 1.1 The spirit of renaissance
- 1.2 Rene Descartes - Method of doubt, Theory of innate ideas, Mind-body problem, Proofs for God's existence.

Unit II – Spinoza and Leibniz (15 hours)

- 2.1 Benedict Spinoza - Substance, Attributes, Modes, Pantheism.
- 2.2 Gottfried Leibniz - Theory of monadology, Doctrine of pre-established harmony, Principles of non-contradiction, sufficient reason, identity of indiscernibles

Unit III- Locke, Berkeley and Hume (15 hours)

- 1.1 John Locke - Refutation of innate ideas, Epistemology, Substance and its qualities
- 1.2 George Berkeley - Rejection of materialism, Esse est percipi
- 1.3 David Hume - Impressions and ideas, Scepticism, Causality

Unit IV– Kant and Hegel

(15 hours)

- 4.1 Immanuel Kant - Epistemology, Categories of understanding, Rejection of transcendent metaphysics
- 4.2 Georg Hegel - Dialectical method, Idea of the absolute

References

Mandatory reading:

1. Thilly, Frank (2009) *A History of Philosophy*. Allahabad: Central Book Depot.
2. Wright, W.K.(1958) *A History of Modern Philosophy*. New York: The Macmillan Co.
3. Masih, Y. (2016) *A Critical History of Western Philosophy (Greek, Medieval, Modern)*. New Delhi: MotilalBanarasidas.
4. O’Conner, D.J.(1985) *A Critical History of Western Philosophy*. New York: Free Press

Supplementary reading:

1. Copleston, Frederick (1993) *A History of Philosophy* (vol.4, 5, 6). New York: Image Publishers.
2. Falkenberg, Richard (2015) *History of Modern Philosophy*. U.S.A.: Jefferson Publication.
3. Rogers, A.K.(1935) *Students History of Philosophy*. New York: The Macmillan Co.
4. Scruton, Roger (2002) *A Short History of Modern Philosophy*. London: Routledge.
5. Solomon, R. and Higgins, K.(1996) *A Short History of Philosophy*. New York; Oxford University Press.

Web Links:

1. modern western philosophy. VI SEMESTER. CORE COURSE. BA PHILOSOPHY. (2011 Admission onwards). UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT. SCHOOL OF ...
www.universityofcalicut.info › SDE › Modern Western Philosophy; VI Semester MODERN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY – University_ PDF

Course Title: PHILOSOPHY OF LAW

Course Code: PHI-VLE-15

Credits: 04

Marks: 100

Duration: 60 hours

This paper shall have sixty hours of one hour duration i.e. four hours per week over a period of fifteen weeks of the semester.

Course Objective: The objective of the paper is to –

1. Acquaint the students with issues and problems in the theory and practice of law.
2. Throw light on the basic ideas and principles of law.
3. Help in the logical analysis of legal concepts.
4. Train the critical faculties of the mind of the students.

Course Outcome: At the end of the course students should be able to –

CO 1: Demonstrate the necessity of law in the functioning of the society.

CO 2: Distinguish between Normative and Analytical Jurisprudence.

CO 3: Examine various concepts involved in the theories of law., and critically analyze the principles on which legal rules are based

CO 4: Evaluate the manner in which justice is derived, and the implication and applicability of legal reasoning to current socio-ethical phenomena.

SYLLABUS

Unit I – Analytic Jurisprudence (15 hours)

- 1.1. Natural law theory
- 1.2. Legal positivism- Conventionalist thesis, Social fact thesis, seperability thesis.
- 1.3. Ronald Dworkin’s theory of law.

Unit II – Normative Jurisprudence (15 hours)

- 2.1. Freedom and limits of law- Legal moralism, Legal paternalism, the offence Principle.
- 2.2. The obligation to obey the law.
- 2.3. The justification of punishment.

Unit III- Critical theories of law (15 hours)

- 1.1. Legal realism
- 1.2. Critical legal studies
- 1.3. Law and economics
- 1.4. Outsider jurisprudence.

Unit IV – Legal Relations (15 hours)

- 4.1. Rights and Justice
- 4.2. Law and society
- 4.3. Law and morality
- 4.4. Individual rights and the state

References

Mandatory reading:

1. Feinberg, Joel (ed.) (1994) *Philosophy of Law*. California: Wadsworth publishing Co.
2. Marmor, Andrei. (2014) *Philosophy of Law*. U.S.A.: Princiton University Press.
3. Murphy, Mark C. (2013) *Philosophy of Law: The Fundamentals*. U.S.A.: Wiley-Blackwell.

Supplementary reading:

1. Patterson, dennis (ed.) (2010) *ACompanion to Philosophy of Law and Legal Theory*. U.S.A. :Wiley- Blackwell
2. Pound, Roscoe. (1982) *An Introduction to Philosophy of Law*. U.S.A.: Yale University Press.
3. Wacks, Raymond (2014) *Philosophy of Law*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Web Links:

1. Cardozo's Philosophy of Law. Edwin W. Patterson. *University of Pennsylvania Law Review and American Law Register*, Vol. 88, No. 1 (Nov., 1939), pp. 71-9. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/3308899>

Course Title: Introduction to Feminist Philosophy

Course Code: PHLE-17

Credits: 04

Marks: 100

Duration: 60 hours

This paper shall have sixty hours of one hour duration i.e. four hours per week over a period of fifteen weeks of the semester.

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the Philosophy of Feminism.
2. To offer a broad outline with regard to the nature and growth of women's movements in the modern age.

Course Outcomes:

- CO 1:** Enumerate and elaborate various basic concepts of Feminist Philosophy.
- CO 2:** Interpret how different theories have evolved and developed with regard to the role gender plays in daily life – individual and community.
- CO 3:** Apply the concepts of philosophy of the mind to emphasize an understanding of traditional philosophical thinking from a feminist and human standpoint.
- CO 4:** Critically analyze and assess the value of philosophical ways of thinking with regard to feminism transcends gender thereby seeing humanity empathetically, as well as towards campaigning for the rights of women.

SYLLABUS

UNIT 1: THE RISE OF FEMINIST THINKING (15 hours)

- 1.1. The world before Feminism
- 1.2. Meaning and Characteristics of Feminism
- 1.3. Relevance of Feminism in today's world

UNIT 2: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF FEMINISM (15 hours)

- 2.1. First, Second, and Third Wave Feminism
- 2.2. Feminism in the 21st Century: Fourth Wave?
- 2.3. Feminism in Africa and South America
- 2.4. Feminism in Asia (special reference to India)

UNIT 3: VARIETIES OF FEMINISM (15 hours)

- 3.1. Socialist Feminism
- 3.2. Radical Feminism
- 3.3. Liberal Feminism
- 3.4. Post-Modern Feminism

UNIT 4: CONTEMPORARY FEMINIST ISSUES

(15 hours)

- 4.1. Work and Family
- 4.2. Woman's Body and Rights
- 4.3. Religion and Women
- 4.4. Politics and Gender

References

Mandatory Readings:

1. Beauvoir, Simone de. (1997) *The Second Sex*, London: Vintage.
2. Ingleheart, Ronald and Norris, Pippa. (2003) *Rising Tide: Gender Equality and Cultural Change Around the World*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. Johnson, Allan G. (1997) *The Gender Knot: Unraveling our Patriarchal Legacy*, London: Pearson Longman.
4. Kimmel, Michael S. (2008) *The Gendered Society (Third Edition)*, New York: Oxford University Press.
5. Young, Iris Marion. (2005) *On Female Body Experience: "Throwing like a Girl" and Other Essays*, New York: Oxford University Press.
6. "Feminist Traditions" – The Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy.
7. "Feminism" – Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy.

Supplementary readings:

1. Desai, Neera and MaithreyKrishnaraj. (1987) *Women and Society in India*, Delhi: Ajantha.
2. Helmi Jarviluoma, Pirkko Moisala & Anni Vilkkko. (2003) *Gender and Qualitative Methods*, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
3. Mies, Maria. (1980) *Indian Women and Patriarchy*, Delhi: Concept.
4. Moore, Henrietta. (1988) *Feminism and Anthropology*, Minnesota: University of Minnesota Press.
5. Nanda, B.R. (1976) *Indian Women: From Purdah to Modernity*, Delhi: Vikas.
6. Ramazanoglu C. (2002) *Feminist Methodology: Challenges and Choices*, London: Sage.
7. Scott, Joan W. (1988) *Gender and the Politics of History*, New York: Columbia University Press.
8. Wallace, Ruth. (Ed.) (1989) *Feminism and Sociological Theory*, California: Sage.
9. De Souza, Alfred. (Ed.) (1987) *Women in Contemporary India*, Delhi: Ajanta.
10. John, Mary. (Ed.) (2008) *Women's Studies in India: A Reader*, New Delhi: Penguin.

Web Links:

1. Introduction to Feminist Philosophy and the Problem of Evil, Part I and Part II Robin May Schott *Hypatia*, Vol. 18, No. 2, Indigenous Women in the Americas (Spring, 2003), pp. 152-154 <https://www.jstor.org/stable/3811018>

'The feminist reader' MARGARET BEETHAM, HELEN BEETHAM *Critical Survey*, Vol. 4, No. 2, Feminist criticism (1992), pp. 168-173 <https://www.jstor.org/stable/41555648>