

## Syllabus for Philosophy (HUPH04)

**Note:**

- i. There will be one Question Paper which will have 100 questions.
- ii. All questions will be compulsory.
- iii. The Question Paper will have two Parts i.e. Part A and Part B
- iv. Part A will have 50 questions based on Research Methodology
- v. Part B will have 50 questions based on Subject-Specific Knowledge.

Questions would be based on the M.A syllabus for Philosophy.

**Apart from the above the candidate is expected to have sufficient knowledge of the following:**

**UNIT –I**

**Research Methodology:**

1. Inductive, Deductive and probabilistic reasoning
2. Fallacies formal and informal
3. Logical positivism
4. Dialectics
5. Positivism
6. Hermeneutics
7. Deconstruction s
8. Pragmatism
9. Skeptical method
10. Linguistic analysis
11. Phenomenology and existentialism
12. Thought experiments
13. Principles of Verifiability and Falsifiability
14. Holism and methodological individualism
15. Types of arguments in Indian philosophy
16. Nature of inference (Anumāna) in Indian philosophy
17. Types of inferences
18. Nature of concomitance (vyāpti) according to different schools of Indian philosophy
19. Hypothetical reasoning (arthāpatti)

## 20. Aesthetics

### **UNIT – II**

#### **Philosophical Theories and Concepts**

##### **1. Metaphysics**

- i. Theories of mind and consciousness
- ii. Theories of meaning and truth
- iii. Realism and anti-realism
- iv. Freewill: Determinism, Indeterminism and Compatibilism
- v. Form and matter
- vi. Theories of Self
- vii. Theories of Causation
- viii. Problem of personal identity
- ix. Problem of other minds
- x. Problem of matter
- xi. Essentialism
- xii. Atomism
- xiii. Dualism
- xiv. Epiphenomenalism
- xv. Anomalous Monism
- xvi. Eliminative Materialism
- xvii. Behaviorism
- xviii. Substance Dualism
- xix. Nature of Relations
- xx. Critique of metaphysics

##### **2. Epistemology**

- i. Theories of perception
- ii. Theories of knowing
- iii. Theories of Justification: Internalize and Externalism
- iv. Gettier Problem
- v. Definition of knowledge (Pramā) in Classical Indian philosophy
- vi. Theories of Error in Classical Indian philosophy
- vii. Sources of knowledge Classical Indian philosophy
- viii. Theories of Justification in Classical Indian philosophy (pramānyavāda)

### **UNIT –III**

#### **Ethics**

- a. Normative Ethics
  - i. Consequentialism
  - ii. Kantian Deontology
  - iii. Virtue Theoretical Ethics

- iv. Contractarianism and Contractualism
- v. Natural Rights Theory
- vi. Feminist Ethics

**b. Theories of Metaethics**

- i. Cognitivism and Non-cognitivism
- ii. Moore's Non-naturalism
- iii. Error Theory
- iv. Prescriptivism
- v. Relativism
- vi. Moral Realism and anti-realism

**c. Applied Ethics**

- i. Bio-medical Ethics
- ii. Animal Ethics
- iii. Theories of Punishment
- iv. Environmental Ethics
- v. Business Ethics

**d. Indian Ethical Tradition**

- i. Mīmāṃsā Theory of Dharma, itikartavyatābodha, artha and bhāvnā,
- ii. Buddhist Ethics
- iii. Jaina Ethics
- iv. Theory of Obligation in Bhagvad Gītā

**UNIT- IV**

**Social and Political Philosophy**

- a. Political Ideas: Equality, Justice, Liberty, Freedom, Rights
- b. Individual and State
- c. Democracy
- d. Socialism
- e. Marxism
- f. Secularism
- g. Sarvodaya
- h. Gender equality
- i. Contemporary theories and debates: Utilitarianism, Rawls's Justice as Fairness,
- j. Libertarianism, Communitarianism, Political liberalism, Multiculturalism, Feminism

**UNIT -V**

**Contemporary Indian Philosophy:**

- i. Gandhi, Ambedkar, Tagore, Aurobindo, Vivekananda
- ii. Gandhi Tagore Debate

iii. Gandhi Ambedkar Debate

iv. Radhakrishnan

v. K. C. Bhattacharyya

vi. Jyotiba Phule

vii. Mohammad Iqbal

viii. Amartya Sen