

M.A. II PHILOSOPHY

PHI211 Methods of Philosophy and Indian Philosophies of Life

PHI212 Moral Philosophy and Modern Indian Thinkers

PHI213 Schools of Vedant (II) And Yoga

PHI214 Bioethics And Ambedkar

PHI211 Methods of Philosophy and Indian Philosophies of Life

I Analysis (Study of following articles)

- a) 'Defense of Common Sense' - G.E. Moore
- b) 'Systematically Misleading Expressions' - Gilbert Ryle

II Phenomenology

- a) Husserl on Phenomenology as rigorous science. Critique of Naturalism and Psychologism
- b) Brentano and Husserl – Intentionality
- c) Epoche as Method, Three kinds of Reduction

III Hermeneutics

- a) Dilthey's Conception of Understanding
- b) Gadamer's Critique of Hermeneutics as a Method
- c) Ricoeur's Theory of Interpretation

IV Critical Thinking

- a) Horkheimer's Critique of Marxism and Logical Positivism
- b) Habermas on Knowledge and Human Interests

V

- a) Indian Philosophies of Life: Nature and significance
- b) Preyas, Śreyas and Niḥśreyasa
- c) The concept of Puruṣārtha : Kāma-Artha-centric, Trivarga-centric and Mokṣa centric approaches

VI

- a) The conceptions of Ṛta-Ṛṇa, The conceptions of Dharma: Vedic and Śramaṇic
- b) Kinds of Dharma according to Vedic tradition: Sādhāraṇadharmā and Viśeṣadharmā (Varṇāśramadharmā)
- c) Jainism: Vratas, Śrāvākācāra and Śramāṇācāra
- d) Buddhism: Śīla

VII

- a) The doctrines of Karma and Rebirth; The conceptions of Bandha (bondage) and Mokṣa (liberation)
- b) Analysis of suffering according to Sāṃkhya and Buddhism
- c) Various conceptions of Mokṣa: Nirvāṇa, Kaivalya, Brahmabhāva, Jīvanmukti, Videhamukti

VIII

- a) Ways of Good Life: Patanjali: Aṣṭāṅga-Yoga
- b) Jainism: Triratna
- c) Buddhism: Ārya-Aṣṭāṅgika-Mārga

PHI212 Moral Philosophy and Modern Indian Thinkers

I

- a) Subject matter of ethics
- b) Normative ethics, applied ethics, meta-ethics and their interrelation

II

- a) Concept of Eudemonia Ethics
- b) Aristotle on virtue, excellence of character, virtue and happiness
- c) Problem of weakness of the will

III

- a) Kant : Deontological Ethics
- b) Kant on goodwill, duty, categorical imperative

IV

- a) Mill - Utilitarianism
- b) Principle of utility, problem of sanction and justification of morality, utility and Justice.

V

- a) Colonialism and the historical genesis of modern India
- b) Visions for national identity: awakening, revival, reformation, renaissance, enlightenment, modernization

VI

- a) S. Radhakrishnan: Intellect and intuition, the Idealist view of life, Hindu view of life.
- b) Swami Vivekananda: universal religion, practical vedānta
- c) Sri Aurobindo: religion, spirituality, mind and supermind
- d) M. Iqbal: self, God, man and superman

VII

- a) Jyotiba Phule: views on caste system and the status of women; sarvajanika satyadharma
- b) M. N. Roy: critique of Marxism, Radical humanism
- c) B.R. Ambedkar: annihilation of caste, principles of social democracy
- d) Rabindranath Tagore: Religion of man, ideas on education, Concept of Nationalism

VIII

- a) J. Krishnamurti: Conception of thought, analysis of self, choiceless awareness
- b) M. K. Gandhi: Satyagraha, Sarvodaya, critique of modernity
- c) K. C. Bhattacharya: swaraj in ideas, subject as freedom

PHI213 Schools of Vedant (II) And Yoga

I

Rāmānuja

- a) Criticism of Māyāvāda of Śaṅkara, nature of Brahman, Jīva; Cit, Acit and Īśvara and their inter-relation
- b) Criticism of Nirvikalpajñāna, Satkhyātivāda
- c) Concepts of Mokṣa and Bhakti, Synthesis of Jñāna, Karma and Bhakti

II Vallabha

- a) Concepts of Brahman, Jīva, Jagat and their inter-relation
- b) Nature & kinds of Pramāṇas & Prameyas, Anyathākhyāti
- c) The concepts of Mokṣa, Bhakti, Mukti, Puṣṭi and Īśvara and their relationships

III Madhva

- a) Criticism of Advaita, Concept and kinds of Bheda
- b) Concepts of Īśvara, Jīva, Jagat and their inter-relationship
- c) Concepts of Svatantra, Asvatantra, Bhakti and Mokṣa

IV Nimbārka

- a) Nature of Brahman, Jīva, Cit and Acit, The doctrine of Bhedābheda
- b) Concept of Mokṣa and means to attain it, Nature and kinds of Prapatti
- c) Doctrine of Bhakti

V

- a) Introduction to Sāṅkhya as a background, Relation between Sāṅkhya and Yoga,
- b) The problem of Citta, Cittavṛttis, Yoga as Cittavṛttinirodha, Cittabhūmi,
- c) Yoga epistemology, Abhyāsa and Vairāgya

VI

- a) Nature and types of Samādhi and Samāpatti, different objects of Meditation,
- b) Īśvara and Īśvarapraṇidhāna

VII

- a) Kriyāyoga, Kleśa, the four-fold framework (Heya-Heyahetu-Hāna-Hānopāya),
- b) The eight fold path, Saṁyama, Siddhis, Kaivalya

VIII

- a) Introduction to some other types of Yoga: Hathayoga, Jaina-yoga, Buddhist Yoga,
- b) Yoga and modern psychology, Yoga as therapy

PHI214 Bioethics And Ambedkar

I

- a) Nature and scope of Bioethics, Bioethics as a discipline-Daniel Callahan
- b) Principles of Biomedical ethics, Autonomy, Beneficence, Non-maleficence, Justice

II

- a) Sanctity of Life, unsanctifying human life, respect for person, slippery slope argument
- b) Abortion - rights of the fetus, rights of the mother, rights of the father

III

- a) To Save or Let Die : The Dilemma of Modern Medicine- Richard A. McCormick
- b) Euthanasia - types of euthanasia, rights of the patient, euthanasia and justice
- c) Mediation ethics

IV

- a) Genetic engineering ,genetic screening, prenatal diagnosis, assisted Reproduction
- b) feminist ethics and in vitro fertilization-Susan Sherwin
- c) Gene Therapy, stem cell research, cloning, organ donation

V

- a) Ambedkar's analysis of caste system, the ways of abolishing caste
- b) Controversy between Ambedkar and Gandhi on Varṇa and Jāti
- c) Concept of Ideal Society, The notion of ideal social order in the context of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity

VI

- a) Philosophy of religion; the idea of ideal religion; Religion, Dhamma and Morality
- b) Critique of Hinduism
- c) Ambedkar's understanding of Buddhism- interpretation of four noble truth, ahimsā, role of Bhikkhu in the society

VII

- a) Concept of Democracy
- b) Concept of social justice
- c) Philosophical background of constitution of India

VIII

- a) Gandhi - Ambedkar controversy on
 - i.) Varṇa and Jāti, ii.) Special constituencies for reserve categories
- b) Karl Marx and Ambedkar
- c) Ambedkar and John Dewey