

Philosophy

1. Classical Indian Philosophy

30 marks

Vedic and Upanishadic world views: Rta- the cosmic order, the divine and the human realms: the centrality of the institution of yajna (sacrifice), the concept of Rna-duty/obligation: theories of creation.

Atman- Self (and not-self), Jagrat svapna, susupti and turiya, Brahman, shreyas and preyas.

Karma, samsara, moksha.

Carvaka: Pratyaksa as the only pramana, critique of anumana and shabda, rejection of non- material entities and of dharma and moksha.

Jainism: Concept of reality – sat, dravya, guna, paryaya, jiva, ajiva, anekantavada, syadavada and nayavada: theory of knowledge; bondage and liberation.

Buddhism: Four noble truths, astangamarga, nirvana, madhyam pratipad, pratityasamutpada, kshanabhangavada, anatmavada.

Schools of Buddhism : Vaibhashika, Sautrantika, Yogachara and Madhyamika.

Nyaya:Prama and aprama, pramanya and apramanya; pramana : pratyaksha, nirvikalpaka, savikalpaka, laukika and alaukika; anumana : anvayavyatireka, lingaparamarsha, vyapti; classification : Vyaptigrahopayas, hetvabhasa, upmana; shabda: shakti, lakshana, akanksha, yogyata, sannidhi and tatparya, concept of God, arguments for the existence of God, adrshta, nihsryeasa. Vaisesika: Concepts of padartha, dravya, guna karma, samanya, samavaya, vishesha, abhava, causation: Asatkaryavada, samavayi, asamavayi nimitta karana, paramanuvada, adrshta, nihshryeas.

Samkhya : Satkaryavada, prakati and its evolutes, arguments for the existence of prakati, nature of purusa, arguments for the existence and plurality of purusha relationship between purusha and prakrti, kevalya, atheism.

Yoga : Patanjali's concept of citta and citta-vrtti, eight-fold path of yoga, the role of God in yoga.

Purva-Mimamsa

Sruti and its importance, atheism of purvmimamsa, classification of srutivakyas, vidhi, nisedha and arthavada, dharma, bhavna, sabdanityavada, jatisaktivada. Kumarila and prabhakara Schools of mimamsa and their major points of difference, triputi-samvit, jn atata, abhava and anuplabdhi, anvitabhidhanavada abhidhanavada.

Vedanta

Advaita-Rejection of difference: Adhyasa, maya, three grades of satta, jiva, jivanmukti, vivartavada.

Visistadvaita: Saguna Brahman, refutation of maya, aprthaksiddhi, parinamavada, jiva, bhakti and prapatti.

Dvaita- Rejection of nirguna Brahman and maya, bheda and sakshi, bhakti.

2. Modern Indian Thinkers

30 marks

Vivekananda-Practical Vedanta, universal religion.

Aurobindo- Evolution, mind and supermind, integral yoga. Tagore_Religion of man, ideas on education.

K.C. Bhattacharyya-Concept of Philosophy, subject as freedom, the doctrine of maya.

Radhakrishnan-Intellect and intuition, the idealist view of life. Gandhi- Non-violence, satyagraha, swaraj, crittque of modern civilization.

Ambedkar-Varna and the caste system, Neo-Buddhism.

3. Classical Western Philosophy

30 marks

The Sophists and Socrates.

Plato-Theory of knowledge, knowledge (episteme) and opinion (daxa), theory of Ideas, the method of dialectic, soul and God.

Aristotle-Classification of the sciences, the theoretical, the practical and the productive (theoria, praxis, techne), logic as an organon, critique of Plato's theory of ideas, theory of causation, form and matter, potentiality and actuality, soul and God.

St. Augustine : Problem of evil.

St. Thomas Aquines : Faith and reason, essence and existence.

Rene Descartes: Method and need for method in philosophy, method of doubt, cogito ergo sum, types of ideas, mind and matter, mind body interactionism, God: Nature and Proofs for his existence.

Spinoza: Substance; Attribute and Mode, the concept of 'God of Nature', the mind- body problem, pantheism, three order of knowing.

Leibniz : Monadology, truths of reason and truths of fact, innateness of all ideas, proofs of the existence of God, principles of non-contradiction, sufficient reason and identity of indiscernibles, the doctrine of pre-established harmony, problem of freedom and philosophy.

Locke: Ideas and their classification, refutation of innate ideas, theory of knowledge, theory of substance, distinction between primary and secondary qualities.

Berkeley: Rejection of the distinction between primary and secondary qualities, immaterialism, critique of abstract ideas, esse est percipi, the problem of solipsism; God and self.

Hume : Impressions and ideas, knowledge concerning relations of ideas and knowledge concerning matters of fact, induction of causality, the external world and the self, personal identity, rejection of metaphysics, scepticism, reason and the passions.

4. Critical Philosophy and After

30 marks

Kant : The critical philosophy, classification of judgments, possibility of synthetic a priori judgments, the Copernican revolution, forms of sensibility, categories of understanding, the metaphysical and the transcendental deduction of the categories, phenomenon and noumenon, the ideas of Reason- soul, God and world as a whole, freedom and immortality, rejection of speculative metaphysics.

Hegel: The conception of Geist (spirit), the dialectical method, concepts of being, non-being and becoming, absolute idealism.

Nietzsche: Critique of western culture, will to power.

Moore: Refutation of idealism, defense of common sense, philosophy and analysis.

Russell: Refutation of idealism, logic as the essence of philosophy, logical atomism.

Wittgenstein: Language and reality, facts and objects, names and propositions, the picture theory, philosophy and language, meaning and use, forms of life.

5. INDIAN ETHICS

30 marks

Indian Ethics; presuppositions; theory of karma, Immortality of soul.

Dharma: its meaning, definition, classification: varna-arshram dharma, sanatana dharma, sva-dharma, apad- dharma, yuga-dharma, sadharana dharma. Vidhi, nisedha, arthavada.

Ashramdharm

Nishkamkarma and

loksangraha Brahmaviharas

Purusarthas and their inter-relations; purusartha sadhana.

Buddhist ethics: the Four Noble Truths and the Eight-fold Path.

Jaina ethics: Anuvratas, Mahavratas and Triratna.

6. WESTERN ETHICS

30 marks

Western Ethics: Nature and Scope

Teleological ethics: egoism; hedonism;

utilitarianism. Deontological ethics: Kant.

Intuitionism.

Virtue ethics: Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.

Free will, Theories of punishment.

Good, right, justice, duty and obligation. Cardinal virtues, Eudaemonism, freedom and responsibility, crime and punishment. Ethical cognitivism and non-cognitivism, Ethical realism and intuition, Kant's moral theory, kind of utilitarianism.

7. INDIAN LOGIC**30 marks**

Definition, constituent, process and types of Anuman in Nyaya and Buddhist perspectives.

Inductive elements in Indian logic: the concept of vyaptigrahopaya ,samanyalakshan pratyasatt,tarka upadhi.

8. WESTERN LOGIC**30 marks**

Truth and validity ,nature of proposition ,categorical syllogism ,law of thought ,classification of proposition ,square of opposition ,truth-function and propositional logic ,quantification and rules of quantification ,Decision procedure , Argument and Argument-form.

9. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, CURRENT AFFAIRS AND MENTAL ABILITY**60 marks**