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## Philosophy

1. Metaphysics of the Upnisads: The nature of the Ultimate Reality, Individual Soul and the World. The ethical teachings of Bhagvadgita.
2. Charvaka  
Theory of Reality and Knowledge, Refutation of Anuman and Vyapti.
3. Jainism  
Syadvada and Anekantvada, Nayavada Bondage; and liberation.
4. Buddhism  
Four noble truths Pratitayasamutpada, Nirvana, Astangicmarga, Ksanabhangvada, Anatmavada. Schools of Buddhism Epistemological distinction between Vaibhasika and Sautrantika, arguments for Idealism, Kinds of Vijnana, Various interpretations of Sunya.
5. Samkhya  
Satkaryavada, Prakrti and its evolutes, arguments for the existence of Prakriti, nature of Purusa, arguments for the existence and plurality of Purusa, relationship between Purusa and Prakrti, bondage and liberation.
6. Yoga  
Pattanjali's concept of citta and citta-Vritti, eight fold path of Yoga, the role of God in Yoga.
7. Nyaya  
Sources of Knowledge, Pramanya and apramanya, concept of God and arguments for the existence of God, Theory of error.
8. Vaisesika  
Vaisesika categories, causation, Paramanuvada

9. **Purva-Mimansa**

Knowledge and its conditions, svatahpramanyavada, sources of valid knowledge, Nature of Knowledge, Triputi-Pratyaksavada and Jnatatavada, Plurality of self, concept of Dharma and Apurva. The nature of Vedic statements, theories of error.

10. **Vedanta.**

**Advaita Vedanta:** Adhyasa, Anirvachaniya Khyativada, Brahman and Maya. Vivartvada, Brahman and Isvara, Jiva and Jagat, Knowledge and liberation. Is Samkara a crypto Buddhist?

**Visistadvaita:**

Saguna Brahman, refutation of Maya, Sat Khyativada, Aprthakasiddhi, Parinamvada, Jiva, Bhakti and Prapatti.

**Ballabha Vedanta**

The main features of Suddhadvaita Vedanta.

**Contemporary Indian Philosophy**

1- **Vivekanand**

Practical Vedanta, Universal religion

2- **Aurobindo**

Evolution and Integral Yoga.

3- **Iqbal**

The theory of God and Soul.

4- **Tagore**

Religion of man, ideas on education.

5- **K.C. Bhattacharya**

Concept of Philosophy, subject as freedom,

6- **Radhakrishnan**

The idealist view of life

7- **Gandhi**

Non-Violence, Satyagrah Swaraj.

8- **Ambedkar**

Varna and caste system, Neo-Buddhism



## Indian and Western Ethics

- 1- The doctrine of Karma and rebirth.
- 2- The four Purusharthas, varnashram Dharma.
- 3- The Hedonistic ethics of Carvaka.
- 4- Ethical teachings of Samkara and Ramanuja.
- 5- Problem of Free-will, Determinism and responsibility.
- 6- Intuitionism: Butler's theory of conscience as the ultimate standard of Moral Judgement.
- 7- Kant's doctrine of categorical imperative and its formulations, The doctrine of Good will, postulates of Morality. The limitations of Kantian ethics
- 8- Hedonism: Bentham, Mill and Sidgwick's contribution to Hedonism.
- 9- Perfectionism: Green's theory of common Good, Perfectionism as a system of idealistic values and as synthesis of Egoism and Altruism.

## Western Philosophy

1. Plato  
Theory of Knowledge, theory of Ideas, the method of dialectic, soul and God.
2. Aristotle  
Critique of Plato's theory of Ideas, theory of causation, form and matter, Potentiality and actuality, Soul and God.
3. St. Augustine  
Problem of evil
4. St. Anselm  
Ontological argument.
5. St. Thomas Aquinas  
Faith and reason, Proofs for the existence of God.

6. **Descartes**- The method of doubt, cogito ergo sum, Mind body relation, God : Nature and proofs for His existence.
7. **Spinoza**: Substance, attributes and modes, The concept of God or Nature, Pantheism, mind-body problem.
8. **Leibnitz** : Monadolgy, Theory of Pre-established Harmony, God: nature and proofs for His existence.
9. **Locke**: Theory of knowledge, Kinds of Ideas refutation of innate ideas, limits of knowledge, Primary and Secondary qualities.
10. **Berkeley**: Berkely's Idealism, Esse est Percipi, Refutation of abstract ideas, the problem of solipsism: God and self.
11. **Hume**: Hume's theory of knowledge, his refutation of the existence of God and self, his refutation of causality; Hume's skepticism.
12. **Kant**: Conception of critical philosophy, Classification of Judgments: analytic, synthetic, apriori, a posteriori, possibility of synthetic a priori judgments, forms of sensibility, Categories of understanding, The metaphysical and the transcendental deduction of categories, phenomena and noumena, the ideas of reason, Soul God and the world as a whole, freedom and immortality.
- 13- **Hegel**: Hegelian Dialectic and its structure, Concepts of being, non-being and becoming, absolute idealism.
14. **Moore**: Refutation of idealism, defence of common sense.



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

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

17. **Husserl**: Phenomenological method, intentionality.

18. **Logical Positivism and A.J. Ayer**: Elimination of metaphysics and verification theory of meaning, function of philosophy and analysis.

19. **C.S. Pierce and Willium James**: Pragmatic theories of meaning and truth.

20. **G. Ryle**: Systematically misleading expressions, category mistake, concept of mind, critique of Cartesian dualism.

21- Chief tenets of **existentialism** with special reference to S. **Kierkeggard** and J.P. **Sartre**.

### **Logic**

1. Truth and Validity.
2. Nature of Proposition.
3. Categorical syllogism.
4. Law's of Thought.
5. Classification of propositions.
6. Square of opposition.
7. Truth functions and propositional logic.
8. Quantification and rules of quantification.
9. Decision procedures.
10. Proving Validity.
11. Argument and Argument form.
12. Axiomatic system, consistency, completeness.

### **Philosophy of Religion**

1. Foundations of religious belief; Faith, reason, revelation and mystical experience.
2. Attributes of God.
3. Traditional arguments and arguments based on religious experience for the existence of God.
4. Problem of evil and its solutions.
5. Religious tolerance, conversion and secularism.
6. Religious language.

### **Socio-Political Philosophy**

1. Social Institutions: Individual and state, individual and society.
2. Stateless society.
3. Democracy, socialism, Indian socialism, liberty, equality, sovereignty and social justice.
4. Obligation and rights.
5. Political action.
6. Theories of punishment.
7. Gender equality.