

PHILOSOPHY (HONS./PG) [CODE -25]

Group –A (INDIAN PHILOSOPHY)

1. GENERAL FEATURES OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

2. CARVAKA:

- (a) Epistemology
- (b) Metaphysics
- (c) Ethics

3. JAINISM

- (a) Anekantavada, (b) Syadvada, (c) Jaina theory of self and liberation

4. BUDDHISM

- (a) Four noble truths, (b) Pratityasamutpada, (c) Nairatmyavada, (d) Ksanabhangavada, (e) Four schools of Buddhism.

5. NYAYA- VAISESIKA

- (a) Nyaya epistemology
- (b) Nyaya theory of God
- (c) Nyaya theory of soul
- (d) Vaisesika metaphysics:
 - (i) Categories of reality (Padartha)
 - (ii) Dravya – Definition of dravya and its different kinds.
 - (iii)Guna – Definition of guna and a short account of its different kinds.
 - (iv)Karma – Definition and a short account of its different kinds.
 - (v) Samanya – Definition of samanya. Samanya and jati, upadhi and jati. Arguments for accepting samanya as a padartha. Classification of samanya. Jatibadhakas.
 - (vi)Visesa – Definition of visesa.
Arguments for accepting visesa as a separate category
 - (vii)Samavaya – Definition of samavaya Distinction between samyoga and samayaya.
Distinction between samavaya and svarup-sambandha.
Arguments for accepting samavaya as a category
Arguments for accepting samavaya as one and eternal
 - (viii)Abhava – Justification for accepting abhava as a separate category of reality.
Refutation of the Prabhakara view that abhava is non-different from its locus.
Different kinds of abhava

6. SAMKHYA AND YOGA

- (a) Samkhya theory of causation (satkaryavada); different forms of satkaryavada.
- (b) Samkhya theory of Prakrti
- (c) Samkhya conception of Guna
- (d) Relation between Prakrti and Gunas
- (e) Proofs for the existence of prakrti
- (f) Samkhya theory of Purusa; proofs for the existence; of purusa
Doctrine of plurality of selves.
- (g) Theory of evolution (after Vacaspati's commentary)
- (h) Samkhya theory of liberation – jivanmukti and videhamukti.
- (i) Yoga conception of God.
- (j) Cittabhumi and Cittavrtti
- (k) Eight – fold means of Yoga.
- (l) Samadhi – its different types.

7. MIMAMSA (PRABHAKARA AND BHATTA)

- (a) Arthapatti and Anupalabdhī as sources of valid knowledge.
- (b) Pramanyavada in respect of origin of knowledge and knowledge of knowledge.

8. VEDANTA (SAMKARA AND RAMANUJA)

- (a) Nature of Brahman, according to Samkara.
- (b) Saguna Brahman and nirguna Brahman, according to Samkara.
- (c) Relation between Brahman and the world (Jagat) according to Samkara.
- (d) Samkara's doctrine of Maya
- (e) Ramanuja's criticism of Samkara's doctrine of Maya
- (f) The Advaita theory of liberation – Jivanmukti and videhamukti
- (g) Ramajuja's theory of Brahman
- (h) Relation between Jiva and Brahman, according to Ramanuja

Group –B (ETHICS)

- 1) The Nature of Ethics
- 2) Moral and Non-moral Action
- 3) The Nature of Moral Judgement
- 4) Object of Moral Judgement
- 5) Postulates of Morality
- 6) Theories of Punishment
- 7) Standard's of Morality

Hedonism:

- (a) Psychological and Ethical, (b) Egoistic Hedonism, (c) Gross Egoistic Hedonism, (d) Refined Egoistic Hedonism (e) Altruistic Hedonism – Bent ham's Theory, (f) Mill's Utilitarianism, (g) Act – Utilitarianism and Rule – Utilitarianism

9. Deontological Theories

Act - Deontological Theories
Rule – Deontological
Theories Kant's Theory

10. Practical Ethics

- (i) The concept of Practical Ethics
- (ii) Euthanasia
- (iii) Killing Animals
- (iv) Environmental Ethics

Group – C (HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY)

- Plato : (a) Theory of Knowledge
(b) Theory of Forms
- Aristotle: (a) Doctrine of Causality
(b) Theory of Substance
(c) Matter and Form
(d) Criticism of Plato's Theory of Forms
- Descartes: (a) Cartesian Method
(b) Cartesian Method of Doubt
(c) Cogito ergo sum
(d) Criterion of Truth
(e) Theory of Ideas
(f) Proofs for the Existence of God
(g) Doctrine of Substance
(h) Mind-Body Relation
(i) Proof of the External World
- Spinoza: (a) Doctrine of Substance
(b) Relation between Substance and Attributes
(c) Doctrine of Modes
(d) Theory of Knowledge
(e) Mind – Body Relation
(f) Conception of Freedom; Intellectual Love of God.
- Leibnitz: Doctrine of Monads: Truths of Reason of Truths of Fact; The Principles of Non-Contradiction, Sufficient Reason and the Identity of Indiscernibles; The Doctrine of Pre-established Harmony; Theory of Knowledge. Problem of Evil.
- Locke: Refutation of Innate Ideas and Principles; Theory of Ideas: Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities. Theory of Knowledge.
- Berkeley: Rejection of Materialism; Criticism of Abstract Ideas; Rejection the Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities; Esse est Percipi; Role of God in Berkeley's Philosophy.
- Hume: Distinction between Impressions and Ideas; Relation of Ideas and Matters of Facts; Causality; Self, Scepticism.
- Kant: Apriori and Empirical Knowledge; Analytic and Synthetic Judgement; Synthetic Apriori Judgement-Kant's Problem; Copernican Revolution in

Philosophy; Space and Time; Categories of the Understanding.

Group – D (PSYCHOLOGY)

Methods of

Psychology: Introspection: Extrospection; Experimental Method.

Sensation: Definition; Attributes of Sensation; Weber-Fechner Law

Perception: Definition; Distinction between Sensation and Perception; Gestalt Theory of Perception.

Memory: Factors of Memory: Marks of Good Memory: Laws of Association. Causes of Forgetfulness.

Attention: Nature, Condition and Span of Attention: Division of Attention.

Learning: Theories of Learning- Trial and Error Theory; Pavlov's Conditioned Response Theory: Gestalt Theory.

Instinct: Biological Theory; Psychological Theory.

Consciousness: Levels of Consciousness; Proofs for the Existence of the Unconscious; Freud's Theory of Dream.

Intelligence: Definition; Measurement of Intelligence; I.Q. Binet – Simon Test of Intelligence; Terman Merrill and Wechsler Test of Intelligence.

Theories of Intelligence: Unifactor; Two-Factor (Spearman's Theory); Multifactor Theory.

Group – E (LOGIC)

Basic Concepts : Social Group; Community; Association ; Institution; Customs; Folkways and Mores.

Social Class and Caste : Principles of Class and Caste; Class Attitudes and Class Consciousness.

Social Change : The Marxist Theory of Social Change.

Political Philosophy : Nature and Scope; Scientific Theory and Philosophical theory. Political Ideals : Democracy – Its different forms.

Socialism – Utopian and Scientific.

Sarvodaya; Gandhiji's Conception of Non-violence. Gandhiji's Theory of Trusteeship.

Group – F (SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY)

- 1) Categorical Propositions and Classes: Quality, Quantity and Distribution of Terms; Translating Categorical Propositions into Standard form.
- 2) Immediate Inference: Conversion, Obversion, Contraposition: Square of Opposition; Determination of the truth-value of a proposition, given the truth-value of another proposition.
- 3) Categorical Syllogism: General Rules and Fallacies; Solving Problems and Proving Theorems concerning Syllogism.
- 4) Boolean Interpretation of Categorical Propositions, Venn Diagrammatic Representation of Categorical Propositions. Use of Venn Diagram to Test Arguments for validity; Review of the Traditional Laws of Logic concerning Immediate Inference and Syllogism: hypothetical and Disjunctive Syllogism: Dilemma.

- (5) Truth Functions: Negation, Conjunction, Disjunction, Conditional, Biconditional. Testing Argument-forms and Arguments for validity by applying (a) Truth-table Method, (b) Method of Resolution, (c) Shorter Truth-table Technique-Reductio Ad Absurdum. Testing Statement/Statement-form for Validity of Truth-table Method and method of Resolution. Proving invalidity, to Construct Formal Proof of Validity.
- (6) Quantification: Translating Sentences into Quantificational Language: Quantification Rules – UI, EI, UG EG. To Construct Formal Proof of Validity of Arguments involving Monadic Quantification, To Prove invalidity of Arguments involving Monadic Quantification.
- (7) Analogy and Probable Inference: Induction by Simple Enumeration; Analogical Argument; Appraising Analogical Arguments.

- (8) Causal Connection and Mill's Methods of Experimental Enquiry. The Meaning of Cause; Doctrine of Plurality of Causes: Method of Agreement; Method of Difference; Joint Method of Agreement and Difference; Method of Concomitant Variation; Method of Residues. Criticisms of Mill's Methods; Vindication of Mill's Methods.
- 9) Hypothesis: Distinction between Scientific and Unscientific Explanation; Criteria for appraising Scientific Explanation.