

Subject: PHILOSOPHY

SYALLABUS

UNIT.1. Classical Indian Philosophy

Vedic and Upanisadic world-views : *Rta*—the cosmic order, the divine and the human realms; the centrality of the institution of *ycg'fia* (sacrifice), the concept of ma—duty/obligation; theories of creation

Atman—Self (and not-self), *jagrat, svapna, susupti and tuflya, Brahman, sreya*s and *preyas*

Karma, samsara, moksa

Carvaka : *Pratyaksa* as the only *praniana*, critique of *anumana* and *sabda*. rejection of non-material entities and of *dharma* and *moksa*

Jainism : Concept of reality—*sat, dravya, guna, paryaya, JIva, qjtvcu anekantavada, syadvada* and *nayavada*, theory of knowledge; bondage and liberation.

UNIT.2.Modem -Indian Thinkers

Vivekananda—Practical vedanta, universal religion

Aurobindo—Evolution, mind and supermind, integral yoga

Iqbal—Self, God, man and superman

Tagore—Religion of man, ideas on education

K, C. Bhattacharyya—Concept of philosophy, subject as freedom, the doctrine of *may a*.

Radhakrishnan—Intellect and intuition, the idealist view of life

Gandhi—Non-violence, satyagraha, swaraj, critique of modern civilization

Ambedkar—Varna and the caste system, Neo-Buddhism

UNIT.3.Classical Western Philosophy

Early Greek philosophers, Plato and Aristotle

Ionians, Pythagoras, Parmenides, Heraclitus and Democritus

The Sophists and Socrates

Plato—Theory of knowledge, knowledge *tepiSTEMP)* and opinion *{doxa}*, 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

UNIT.4.Modern Western Philosophy

Rationalism

Descartes: Conception of method and the need for method in philosophy, clarity and distinctness as the criterion of truth, doubt and methodological scepticism, the cogito-intuition or inference?

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

Leibniz: Monadology, truths of reason and truths of fact, innateness of all ideas, proofs for the existence of God, the doctrine of pre-established harmony, problem of freedom and philosophy

Empiricism

Locke:

Critical Philosophy and After

Kant: The critical philosophy, classification of judgements, possibility of synthetic *a priori* judgements, the Copernican revolution, forms of sensibility, categories of understanding,

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

Moore: Refutation of idealism, defence of commonsense, 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

Heidegger : Being and nothingness, man as being-in-the-wprld, critique of technological civilization

Logical Positivism : The verifiability theory of meaning, the verification principle, rejection of metaphysics, unity of science

C. S. Pierce and William James : Pragmatic theories of meaning and truth

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

