

25. PHILOSOPHY

DETAILS OF SYLLABUS

UNIT - I - INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

1. General characteristics of Indian Philosophy - Vedic Religion and Philosophy-
Concept of Rta- Upanishad- Central teachings
2. Bhagavat Gita - Nishkama karma-God- Stitha prajna-Lokasamgraha
3. Orthodox and heterodox systems. Charvaka Materialism - Metaphysics -
Epistemology and Ethics
4. Buddhism: Four Noble Truths; No soul theory; Doctrine of Momentariness,
theory of dependent origination - AstangaMarga-Nirvana
5. Jainism- Categories- Anekanta vada- Syad vada -Bondage and liberation
6. NyayaVaisesika –Categories-Pramanas- causation-Atomism
7. Samkhya yoga: Metaphysics- Causation- Prakriti-Purusa evolution-Astanga yoga
8. Purva mimamsa- Epistemology - causation – Dharma
9. Advaita-Adhyasa-Maya-Vivarta vada-Satta traya- Jiva-Jivan mukti- Visistadvaita
–Saguna Bhrama-Refutation of Maya-Aprathaksiddhi -Bhakti Prapatti- Dvaita-
Pancha bheda- saksi-Bhakti.
10. Contemporary Indian Philosophy.

Swami Vivekananda : Practical Vedanta, universal religion

Sri Aurobindo : Evolution –Involution-Supermind-Integral yoga

Iqbal-God-Self-Superman

Radhakrishnan : Intellect and intuition

J.Krishna Murthi-Freedom from the unknown- Analysis of the self.

Mahatma Gandhi-Ahimsa-Satyagraha-Swaraj-Sarvodaya.

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

UNIT - II - WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

1. Greek Philosophy :

Socrates-Method- Virtue is Knowledge.

Plato -Theory of Knowledge-Theory of Ideas Soul and God.

Aristotle-Theory of causation-Form and Matter- Potentiality and actuality- Soul and God.

2. Medieval Philosophy

St. Augustine-God-problem of evil

St. Anselm- Faith and reason-Ontological argument

St. Thomas Aquinas- Proofs for existence of God

3. Rationalism:

Descartes- Method-Clear and distinct ideas- Cogito ergo sum- Innate ideas – Mind-body interactionism.

Spinoza – Substance-God-Pantheism-Mind-body problem.

Leibniz- Doctrine of Monads-Pre-established harmony-The best of all possible worlds.

4. Empiricism :

Locke- Refutation of innate ideas-theory of knowledge-primary and secondary qualities.

Berkeley- -Immaterialism-Esse est percipi-Rejection of abstract ideas

Hume- Impression and ideas-causation-self.

Kant- Copernican revolution-Synthetic a priori judgements- Categories of understanding-space and time-Phenomenon and noumenon.

5. The critical Philosophy

Idealism

Hegel- Absolute Idealism-Dialectical method-Concept of being-Non-being & Becoming.

6. Linguistic philosophy and Logical positivism

Wittgenstein- earlier and later Wittgenstein-Ideal language

Ordinary language- Language and Reality- Picture theory- Philosophy and Language-Use theory of language.

Logical positivism- The verifiability theory of meaning- Verification Principle-Rejection of Metaphysics- Unity of Sciences.

UNIT - III – LOGIC

1. Nature and Scope of Logic-Propositions-Categorical-Conditional-Classification of Categorical Propositions- Distribution of terms in AEIO propositions- Euler's circle

2. Inference-immediate – Mediate-Opposition of proposition-Square of Opposition-Obversion - Conversion
3. Syllogism, Categorical , Hypothetical, Disjunctive – (Structure, rules and fallacies)- Dilemma – Types – Structure and rule – Methods of meeting a dilemma.
4. Induction: Induction and Deduction – Problem of Induction – Material and formal grounds; Scientific Induction; Stages of Induction; Scientific view of causation - Mill's methods
5. Symbolic Logic - Advantages – Variables and Constants – Truth and Validity – Truth functional connectives – statement and statement Form – basic Truth Tables.

UNIT - IV – ETHICS

1. Nature and Scope - Normative science – Freedom of the will – law of Karma – Contemporary influence of Ethics – Hedonism – Psychological and Ethical
2. Utilitarianism of J.S. Mill – Bentham – Kantian Ethics – Categorical Imperative – Postulates of Morality – Ethical Theory of Bradley.
3. Ethical Scepticism – Origin and development – Approval of logical Positivists – Ayer and Carnap.
4. Rights and Duties – Cardinal virtues – Theories of punishment – Deterrent – Retributive and Re informative.
5. Professional ethics – medical ethics – legal ethics – Ethics for teachers and students.

UNIT- V – CONTEMPORARY PHILOSOPHY

1. Phenomenology – Basic characteristics – Edmund Husserl – Doctrine of Intentionality – Bracketing – Phenomenological Reduction.
2. Existentialism – Origin and Development – Chief Characterestics – Theistic and Atheistic Existentialism – Satre – Concept of freedom – Heidegger – The problem of being – Concept of Dasien.
3. Kierkegaard – Meaning and Nature of Existence – Truth is Inward and Subjective – The Spheres of existence – Aesthetic – Ethical – Religious.

4. Linguistic Philosophy – G.E. Moore – Meaning and Reference – Frege – Concept and object – Sense and Reference – Russell – Theory of definite Description – Logical Atomism.
5. Sree Narayana Guru – Unification of Wisdom – Jathi Mimamsa.
6. Chattampi Swamikal – Power and Authority – Vedadhikara Nirupanam – Redefinition of Chaturvarnyam.
6. M.N. Roy – Radical Humanism.