

PHILOSOPHY

POST GRADUATE DEGREE STANDARD

PAPER - I

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY 1. The basic features of Indian Philosophy - Natures - Meaning and Scope - Schools of Indian Philosophy.

2. Vedas - Theism in Vedas

Upanisads - Central teachings - Brahman - Atman and World; The Bhagawad Gita - Different Yogas - Niskamakarma, Varna, Aarama Dharma.

3. Carvaka Philosophy - Theory of Knowledge, materialism, Hedonism and attitude of Life; Jainism - Jiva and Ajiva, Syadvada, Liberation: Buddhism - Four noble Truth, Eight - Fold Path, Rochine of mementariness, Theory of Department of Origination, Nirvan

4. Nyaya - Vaisesika - Definition and classification of preception, inference and methods of arriving at Vyapti, Classificaiton of inference, concept of God, Atomism and categories.

5. Sankhya - Yoga - plurality of purusas and Evolution of Prakrti, yoga psychology, Eight - Limbed Yoga.

6. Mimamsa and Vedanta - Mimamsa concept of Ritulism, Sankara's views of Brahman, concept of Maya and world, Jiva and Liberation; Ramanuja's concept of Aptak Siddhi, place of Bhakti in Liberation; Madhva's concept of Difference and Dualism.

7. Saiva Siddhanta - Pati Pasu and Pasam paths for liberation, Nature of Liberation.

8. Valluvar's Kural - Universal elements and applicaiton in Kural, Social Relevance of Kural to modern man; Ramalinga Adigalar's concept of Universal Brother - hood.

9. Gandhi - concept of Non - Violence, Trusteeship; E.V. Ramsamy Self-respect movement; B.R. Ambatkar - Upliftment of suppressed classes.

10. Swami Vivekanda - Universal Religion, Sri Aurobindo - concept of superman and integral Yoga; Ramana Maharishi Atma Vicara

PAPER - II

WESTERN PHILOSOPHY 1. Greak Thought-common features of Greek philosophy; Socratic method of Doubt and definition; Plato's theory of Ideas - His concept of classification of society and Training; to Aris tle's views on causality.

2. Augustines views on church:Special characteristics of medieval Western philosophy. Anselm's proogs for the existence of God; Thomas Aquina's theory of knowledge;

3. Salient features of modern Western philosophy; Rene Decartes - Method of Doubt - Body-mind problem and its influence; Benedict D. Spinoza - Theory of substance - Attributes and modes; Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz - Theory of monads - Pre - established harmony.

4. John Locke - Theory of knowledge; George Berkeley - Refutation of matter, subjective idealism; David Hume - criticism of substance, Refutation of Causality, Mitigated scepticism.

5. Immanuel Kant - Copernican revolution, Kant views on space and time, synthetic judgments a priori, phenomenal noumena, Hegel - Dialectical logic, manifestation of the World - Spirit; F.H. Bradley - Appearance and Reality, Absolute idealism, theory of internal relations.

6. Naive - Realism; Neo - Realism - epistemology; Refutation of idealism, Critical Realism, Nature of the objects in perception, Bertrand Russell - Theory of sense data.

7. Pragmatism - Pierce's Theory of meaning; William James concept of workability; John Dewey's instrumentalism; comparison between coherence theory, correspondence theory and Pragmatic theory of Truth.

8. Existentialism - Kierkegaard's views on life; Martin Heidegger - concept of Dasein, existence precedes essence; Jean Paul Sartre-concept of bad faith and falsehood.

9. Logical positivism - Vienna circle and anti - metaphysical attitude; Wittgenstein's views on the role of philosophy; principle of verification - strong and weak; Rudolf Carnap - place of language.

10. Ethics - stages of development of morality; pleasure as standard; - Reason as standard; institution as standard; Theories of punishment; Bio-ethics.