

SYLLABUS**PHILOSOPHY****Unit – 1: Classical Indian: Epistemology and Metaphysics**

- **Vedic and Upaniṣadic:** Ṛta – the cosmic order, the divine and the human realms; the centrality of the institution of yajña (sacrifice), theories of creation Ātman – Self (and not – self), Jāgrat, Svapna, Susupti and turiya, Brahman.
- **Cārvāka :** Pratyakṣa as the only pramāṇa, critique of anumāna and śabda, Consciousness as epi-phenomenon.
- **Jainism :** Concept of reality – sat, dravya, guṇa, paryāya, Jiva, ajiva, anekāntavāda, syādvāda and nayavāda; theory of knowledge.
- **Buddhism :** Four Noble Truths, Āstangika Mārga, Distinction between Brahmiṇic and Śramiṇic traditions. Pratityasamutpāda, kṣaṇabhahgavāda, anātmavāda. Schools of Buddhism : Vaibhāṣika, Sautrāntika, Yogacāra, Mādhyamika and Tibetan Buddhism.
- **Nyāya :** Pramā and apramā, Theories of pramāṇa: pratyakṣa, anumāna, upamāna, śabda. Hetvabhāsa. Concept of God. Debate between Buddhism and Nyāya about Pramāṇa-Vyavasthā and Pramāṇa Samplava. Anyathākhyāti.
- **Vaiśeṣika :** Concept of padārtha and its kinds, Asatkāryavāda, Kinds of Kāraṇa: samavāyi, asamavāyi, and nimitta kāraṇa, paramaṇukaraṇavāda.
- **Sāṃkhya :** Satkāryavāda, prakṛti and its evolutes, arguments for the existence of prakṛti, nature of puruṣa, arguments for the existence and plurality of puruṣa, relationship between puruṣa and prakṛti, atheism.
- **Yoga :** Patañjali's Theory of Pramāṇa, concept of citta and citta – vṛtti, stages of cīttbhumi, the role of God in Yoga.
- **Purva – Mimāṃsā :** Pramāṇyavāda: Svataḥ-pramāṇyavāda and Parataḥ-pramāṇyavāda, Śruti and its importance, classification of śruti-vākyas, vidhi, niṣedha and arthavāda, dharma, bhāvanā, śabda-nityavāda, Jāti, śaktivāda; Kumārila and Prabhākara Schools of Mimāṃsa and their major points of difference, tripūti – samvit, jñātātā, abhāva and anupalabdhi, anvitatdbhidhanavāda, abhīhitanvayavāda, Theories of error: Akhyāti, Viparītakhyāti, atheism.
- **Vedānta: -**
- **Advaita :** Brahman, relation between Brahman and Ātman, three grades of sattā, Adhyāsa, māya, Jiva, Vivartavāda, Anirvachniya-khyāti.

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- **Viśiṣṭādvaita** : Saguṇa Brahman, refutation of māya, aprthaksiddhi pariṇāmavāda, Jiva, bhakti and prapatti, Brahma-Pariṇāmavāda, Sat-khyāti.
- **Dvaita** : Rejection of nirguṇa brahman and māya, bheda and sāksi, bhakti.
- **Dvaitavaita**: Concept of Jñānaswaroop, kinds of inanimate
- **Sudhadvaita**: Concept of Avikṛta-pariṇāmavāda.

Unit-2 : Classical Western: Ancient, Medieval, and Modern : Epistemology and Metaphysics

Pre-Socratic Philosophers: Thales, Anaxagoras, Anaximenes, Ionians, Pythagoras, Parmenides, Heraclitus and Democritus,

The Sophists and Socrates

Plato and Aristotle:

- Plato – Theory of knowledge, knowledge and opinion, theory of Ideas, the method of dialectic, soul and God.
- Aristotle – Classification of the sciences, the theoretical, the practical and the productive, logic as an organon, critique of Plato's theory of Ideas, theory of causation, form and matter, potentiality and actuality, soul and God.

Medieval Philosophy:

- St. Augustine: Problem of Evil.
- St. Anselm: Ontological argument.
- St. Thomas Aquinas: Faith and Reason, Essence and Existence, the Existence of God.

Modern Western Philosophy:

- **Descartes** : Conception of method , Criteria of truth, doubt and methodological scepticism, cogito ergo sum, innate ideas, Cartesian dualism: mind and matter, proofs for the existence of God, interactionism.
- **Spinoza** : Substance, Attribute and Mode, the concept of 'God or Nature', Intellectual love of God, parallelism, pantheism, three orders of knowing.
- **Leibnitz** : Monadology, truths of reason and fact, innateness of ideas, proofs for the existence of God, principles of non – contradiction, sufficient reason and identity of indiscernibles, the doctrine of pre - established harmony, problem of freedom.
- **Locke** : Ideas and their classification, refutation of innate ideas, theory of substance, distinction between primary and secondary qualities, theory of knowledge, three grades of knowledge.

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- **Berkeley** : Rejection of the distinction between primary and secondary qualities, immaterialism, critique of abstract ideas, esse est percipi, the problem of solipscism; God and self.
- **Hume** : Impressions and ideas, knowledge concerning relations of ideas and knowledge concerning matters of fact, induction and causality, the external world and the self, personal identity, rejection of metaphysics, scepticism, reason and the passions.
- **Kant** : The critical philosophy, classification of judgements, possibility of synthetic a priori judgements, the Copernican revolution, forms of sensibility, categories of understanding, the metaphysical and the transcendental deduction of the categories, phenomenon and noumenon, the Ideas of Reason – soul, God and world as a whole, rejection of speculative metaphysics.
- **Hegel** : The conception of Geist (spirit), the dialectical method, concepts of being, non – being and becoming, absolute idealism, Freedom.

Unit – 3 : Indian Ethics

- Concept of Purusārtha, Śreyas and Preyas
- Varṇāshrama, Dharma, Sādhāraṇa Dharma
- Ṛna and yajña, Concept of duty
- Karma-yoga, Sthitprajña, Svadharma, Lokasaṃgraha
- Apurva and Adṛṣṭa
- Sādhya-Sādhana, Itikartavyata
- Law of Karma: ethical implications
- Ṛta and Satya
- Yoga-kṣema
- Astānga Yoga
- Jainism: Samvara-nirjarā, Tri-ratṇa, Panch-vrata.
- Buddhism: Upāya-Kaushal, Brahma-vihāra: matri, karuṇā, muditā, upeksha, bodhisattva
- Carvaka's Hedonism

Unit – 4 : Western Ethics

- Concepts of Good, right, justice, duty, obligation, cardinal virtues, Eudaemonism, Intuition as explained in Teleological and Deontological Theories.
- Egoism, Altruism, Universalism
- Subjectivism, Cultural Relativism, Super-naturalism.

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- Ethical realism and Intuitionism,
- Kant's moral theory: Postulates of morality, Good-will, Categorical Imperative, Duty, Mean and ends, Maxims.
- Utilitarianism: principle of utility, problem of sanction and justification of morality, kinds of utilitarianism, Moral theories of Bentham, J. S. Mill, Sidgwick
- Theories of Punishment
- Ethical cognitivism and non-cognitivism: Emotivism, Prescriptivism, Descriptivism

Unit- 5 : Contemporary Indian Philosophy

- **Swami Vivekananda:** Practical Vedanta, Universal Religion, Religious Experience, Religious Rituals
- **Sri Aurobindo:** Evolution, mind and supermind, Integral Yoga
- **Muhammad Iqbal:** Self, God, man and superman, Intellect and Intuition
- **Rabindranath Tagore:** Religion of man, ideas on education, Concept of Nationalism
- **K. C. Bhattacharyya:** Swaraj in ideas, Concept of Philosophy, subject as Freedom, the doctrine of Maya.
- **Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan:** Intellect and intuition, the Idealist view of life, concept of Universal Religion, Hindu view of life.
- **J. Krishnamurti:** Conception of thought, Freedom from the known, analysis of self, Choiceless awareness
- **Mahatma Gandhi:** Truth, Non-violence, satyagraha, swaraj, critique of modern civilization.
- **Bhim Rao Ambedkar:** Annihilation of caste, philosophy of Hinduism, Neo-Buddhism
- **Deendayal Upadhyaya:** Integral Humanism, Advaita Vedanta, Purusartha
- **Narayana Guru:** the spiritual freedom and social equality, one caste, one religion, one God.
- **Thiruvalluvar:** Tirukkural
- **Jyotiba Phule:** Critical understanding of Caste-system.
- **M. N. Roy:** Radical Humanism, Materialism
- **Maulana Azad:** Humanism
- **Sant Kabi Bhima Bhoi :** Socio – Ethnical perspective of Mahima Dharma
- **Swami Dayanand Saraswati :** Reconciliation of the six systems of Indian Philosophy, Traitavada - (God, Self and Nature)

Unit-6 : Recent Western Philosophy

Analytic and Continental Philosophy: Frege: Sense and Reference Logical Positivism: Verification theory of meaning, Elimination of metaphysics, concept of Philosophy -5- Moore: Distinction between Sense and Reference, Refutation of Idealism, Defense of commonsense, Proof of an External World. Russell: Logical Atomism, Definite Descriptions, Refutation of Idealism Wittgenstein: Language and Reality, Facts and objects, names and propositions, the picture theory, critique of private language, meaning and use, forms of life, notion of philosophy, Wittgensteinian Fideism, On Certainty. Gilbert Ryle: Systematically misleading expressions, category mistake, concept of mind, critique of Cartesian dualism A. J. Ayer: The Problem of Knowledge W.V.O. Quine: Two Dogmas of Empiricism H.P. Grice and P.F. Strawson: In Defense of a dogma Phenomenology and Existentialism: Husserl: Phenomenological Method, Philosophy as a rigorous science, Intentionality, Phenomenological Reduction, Inter-subjectivity Heidegger: The concept of Being (Dasein), Man as being in the world, critique of technological civilization Kierkegaard: Subjectivity as Truth, Leap of faith Sartre: Concept of Freedom, Bad-faith, Humanism Morleau-Ponty: Perception, Embodied Consciousness Pragmatism: William James: Pragmatic Theories of Meaning and Truth, Varieties of Religious experience John Dewey: Concept of Truth, Common-faith, education Post-Modernism: Nietzsche: Critique of Enlightenment, Will to Power, Genealogy of Moral Richard Rorty: Critique of representationalism, Against Epistemological method, Edifying Philosophy Immanuel Levinas: Ethics as a first philosophy, Philosophy of 'other'

Unit- 7 : Social and Political Philosophy:

Indian Mahabharata: Danda-niti, foundations, Rajdharma, Law and Governance, Narada's Questions to King Yudhisthir Kautilya: Sovereignty, Seven Pillars of State-craft, State, Society, Social-life, State administration, State economy, law and justice, internal security, welfare and external affairs Kamandaki: Social order and State elements Constitutional Morality, Secularism and Fundamental Rights Constitutionalism, Total revolution, terrorism, Swadeshi, Satyagrah, Sarvodaya, Social Democracy, State Socialism, Affirmative Action, Social Justice Social Institutions: Family, Marriage, property, education and religion Colonialism

Unit- 8 : Social and Political Philosophy:

Western Plato: Ideal State and Justice Locke, Hobbes, Rousseau: Social Contract Theory Isaiah Berlin: Conceptions of Liberty Bernard Williams: Idea of Equality Liberalism: Rawls; Distributive justice, Nozick; Justice as Entitlement, Dworkin; Justice as equality; Amartya Sen: Global Justice, Freedom and Capability. Marxism: Dialectical Materialism, Alienation, Critique of Capitalism, Doctrine of Class Struggle and Classless Society. Communitarianism: Communitarian critique of liberal self, Universalism Vs. Particularism, Theory of Charles Taylor, MacIntyre, Michael Sandel Multiculturalism: Charles Taylor; Politics of recognition, Will Kymlicka; conception of Minority Rights Feminism: Basic Concepts: Patriarchy, misogyny, Gender, Theories of Feminism; Liberal, Socialist, radical and eco-feminism

Unit- 9 : Logic

Truth and Validity Denotation and Connotation Nature of Propositions Categorical Syllogism Laws of thought Classification of Propositions Square of Opposition Truth-Functions and Propositional Logic Quantification and Rules of Quantification Symbolic Logic: Use of symbols Decision Procedures: Truth Table, Using Truth- Tables for testing the validity of arguments Venn Diagram, informal and formal Fallacies Proving Validity, Argument and Argument-form Axiomatic System, Consistency, Completeness Differences between Deductive and Inductive Logic

Unit- 10 : Applied Philosophy

What is applied Philosophy? Philosophy of Technology; technology, dominance, power and social inequalities Democratization of Technology Public evaluation of science and technology Ethical Implication of information technology, bio-technology, non-technology Environmental Ethics: Nature as means or end, Aldo-Leopold; land-ethics, Arne Naess: Deep Ecology, Peter Singer; Animal Rights Medical-Ethics: Surrogacy, Doctor-patient relationship, abortion, euthanasia, female-infanticide Professional Ethics: Corporate Governance and ethical responsibility Media Ethics: ethical issues in Privacy, cyber space, pornography, representation and differences-marginalization Legal Ethics: law and morality, Legal Obligation, Authority and Validity of Law Philosophical Counseling: Managing everyday problems