

Syllabus(Philosophy)

Research Eligibility Test (RET)

Section- I (Research Methodology)

- 1- (i) Research: Meaning, characteristics and types.
 (ii) Steps of research.
- 2- (i) Understanding the structure of arguments.
 (ii) Evaluating and distinguishing deductive and inductive reasoning.
 (iii) Analogical Reasoning / Inference.
 (iv) Reasoning logical Diagrams.
 (v) Venn Diagram ; Analytical Reasoning.
- 3- Main branches of knowledge :Science, Social Science and Humanities ; scope of research in philosophy, Inter-disciplinary approach in philosophy, Need for the dissemination of knowledge.
- 4-(I) Dialectic : Salient features of method of dialectic in the light of the following philosophers : Zeno, The Sophists, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Kant, Hegel, Marx, Bradley, Nagarjuna.
 (ii) Logico-Mathematical method and the critical method: Cartesian method, Spinoza`s method, Leibnitz`s method and Kant`s method.
 (iii) **Analogical Method :**
 - » Material or Experimental analogy.
 - » Scientific Hypothesis.

- » Scientific Analysis.
- » Mathematical Analysis.
- » Metaphysical Analysis.
- » Speculative or Reflective Analysis.
- » Psychological Analysis.
- » Formal Analysis.
- » Directional Analysis.
- » Conversational Analysis.
- » Destructive Analysis ,Constructive Analysis.
- » Conceptual and Linguistic Analysis.
- » Definitional Analysis.
- » Ordinary language Analysis.
- » These analyses are to be dealt with the followings : Moore, Russell, Logical positivism : A.J. Ayer, Wittgenstein, Moritz, Schlick, Rudolf Carnap, Karl Popper.

5- The Phenomenological Method : Bracketing existence, suspended belief, Phenomenological description, The idea of presupposition, Reductionism, Intentionality. The Pragmatic Method : Historical back ground, William James, Peirce and John Dewey`s methods of pragmatism.

Section-II (Philosophy)

1- Indian Philosophy:

- (i) **Introduction** : Common characteristics and classification of Indian Philosophical schools : Astika and Nastika.
- (ii) **Veda** : Concept of Rita, Rin, Philosophical Tendencies.
- (iii) **Upanishad** : Nature of Atman, Brahman and relation between them.
- (iv) **Bhagavadgita** : Karma yoga, Niskam karma, Sthitaprajna, Lokasangraha, Swadharma.
- (v) **Charvaka** : Epistemology, Metaphysics.
- (vi) **Jainism** : Concept of Sat, Dravya, Paryaya, Guna, Anekantavada, Syadavada and Saptabhanginaya.
- (vii) **Buddhism** : Four noble truths, theory of dependent origination (Pratityasamutpadavada), definition of reality, (Arthakriyakaritvasattvam), doctrine of Momentariness, (Ksanabhangavada), Theory of no-soul (Nairatmyavada) and Nirvana, Hinayana and Mahayana, Vaibhasika and Sautantrika.
- (viii) **Sankhya** : Satkaryavada, Nature of Prakriti, its constituents and proofs for its existence, Nature of Purusha and proofs for its existence, plurality of Purusha, theory of Evolution.
- (ix) **Yoga** : Chitta, Chittavritti, Chittabhumi, Eight Fold path of yoga, God.

- (□) **Nyaya** : Prama and Aprama, pratyaksha(Definition), Sannikarsha, Classification of pratyaksha : Nirvikalpaka, Savikalpaka, Laukika, Alaukika, Anumiti, Anumana (Definition), Vyapti, Paramarsa, Classification of Anumana : purvavat, sheshavat, Samanyatodrishta, kevalanvayi, kevalavyatireki, anvayavyatireki, svarthanumana, pararthanumana, upamana, shabda pramana.
- (□i) **Vaisesika** : Seven padarthas, Dravya, Guna, Karma, Samanya, Vishesha, Samavaya, Abhava.
- (□ii) **Mimansa (Prabhakara and Bhatta)** : Arthapatti and Anupalabdhi as sources of knowledge.
- (□iii) **Adaita Vedanta** : Sankara`s view of Brahman, Saguna and Nirguna Brahman, three grades of Satta : Pratibhasika, vyavaharika and paramarthika, jiva, Jagat and Maya, Moksa.
- (□iv) **Visistadaita Vedanta** : Ramanuja`s view of Brahman, Jiva, Jagat, Refutation of the doctrine of Maya, Moksa.

2-Western Philosophy:

- (i) The Early Greek & Socratic Philosophy, Plato, Aristotle, St. Augustine & St. Anselm, St. Thomas Aquinas.

- (ii) Historical Background of Western Philosophy and the Characteristics of Modern Philosophy.
- (iii) **Descartes** : Cartesian method of doubt , Cogito ergo sum, Criterion of truth, types of idea, Proofs for the existence of God, Mind body relation : Interactionism.
- (iv) **Spinoza** : Doctrine of substance, Attributes and modes, Existence of God, Pantheism, Parallelism.
- (v) **Leibnitz** : Monads, Truths of reason, Truths of facts, innateness of ideas, Doctrine of Pre-established harmony.
- (vi) **Locke** : Refutation of innate ideas, The origin and formation of ideas, simple and complex ideas, substance, modes and relations, Nature of knowledge and its degree, limits of knowledge, primary and secondary qualities.
- (vii) **Berkeley**: Refutation of abstract ideas, Criticism of Locke`s distinction between primary and secondary qualities, immaterialism, esse-est-percipi, role of God.
- (viii) **Hume** : Impression and ideas, Distinction between judgement concerning relations of ideas and jugdements concerning matter of fact, theory of causality, theory of self and personal idrntity, Scepticism.
- (ix) **Kant** : Conception of critical philosophy, Distinction between a

priori and a posteriori judgements, distinction between analytic and synthetic judgements possibility of synthetic a priori judgements, Copernican revolution, Space and Time, Categories of understanding, Transcendental synthetic unity of Apperception, Noumena and Phenomena, Thing- in –itself, impossibility of Metaphysics, Refutation of Arguments to prove the existence of God, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel and Bradley.

3- Ethics:

- (i) Introduction :** Concerns and Presuppositions.
- (ii)** The ideals of Sthitapryajna and lokasangraha.
- (iii) Karmayoga:** Gita.
- (iv)** Purusartha and their inter-relations.
- (v)** Meaning of dharma, Concept of Rit ; Classification of dharma :
Samanyadharmā, Viśeṣadharmā, Sādharanādharmā.
- (vi)** The general feature of **Buddhist Ethics**.
- (vii)** Nature and scope of Ethics.
- (viii)** Moral and non-moral actions, object of moral judgement-
motive, Consequence and intention, ends and means.
- (i□)** Standards of morality : Hedonism-Ethical, psychological,
Utilitarianism : Bentham and Mill, Sigwick.

(□) Intuitionism, Butler`s theory of conscience as the ultimate standard of moral judgement.

(□i) Kant`s Ethical Theory.

(□ii) Theories of Punishment.

4-Logic:

(i) Definition, Nature scope of logic, Functions of language, definition, informal fallacies, logic and arguments, deductive, inductive arguments, truth and vailidity, Categorical propositions and classes : quality, quantity and distribution of terms, translating categorical propositions into standard form.

(ii) Immediate inference : Conversion, obversion and contraposition, Traditional square of opposition and immediate inference.

(iii) Categorical syllogism : Standard form of categorical syllogism ; The formal nature of syllogistic argument, rule and fallacies.

(iv) Boolean interpretation of categorical propositions ; Venn diagram technique for testing syllogism, hypothetical and disjunctive syllogisms, delimma.

(v) Induction : Argument by analogy, appraising analogical arguments, refutation by logical analogy.

- (vi) Causal connections :** Cause and effect, the meaning of Cause ; induction by simple enumeration; Mill`s methods of experimental inquiry, criticism of Mill`s method.
- (vii) Symbolic logic :** The value of special symbols ; Truth-Functions ; Symbols for negation, conjunction, Disjunction, Conditional statements and material implication, Material Equivalence, Logical Equivalence, Paradoxes of Material Implications, De` Morgan Theorems.
- (viii) Tautologous, Contradictory and Contingent Statement-Forms ;** the three Laws of thought.
- (i□) Testing Argument Form and Argument ;** Statement-Form and statement for validity by the method of truth-table.
- (□) Science and hypothesis :** Scientific & Unscientific explanation, criteria of hypothesis.

5-Problems of Philosophy:

- (i)** The main problems of Indian philosophy.
- (ii)** Problem regarding creation and theories regarding the-materialism, parmanukaranavada, prakritiparinamavada, Mayavada, Brahma vivartavada.
- (iii)** Problems of causality and theories regarding ; Satkaryavada,

Asatkrayavada, Pratityasamutpada, Brahma Parinamavada,
Brahma Vivartvada.

- (iv) Problems regarding atman (Soul) and theories regarding :
Bhutachaitanyavada, Anatmavada, Anekantavada, Ekatmavada.
- (v) Nature of reality : Monism, Dualism, Pluralism.
- (vi) Nature and definition of philosophy, its relation with science and religion.
- (vii) Problem of substance, Attribute, Mode, Relation, Idealism, Realism & Phenomenalism.
- (viii) Nature and source of knowledge ; Rationalism, Empiricism, Criticism and intuitionism : Apriori and a posteriori.
- (i□) Theories of truth-correspondence theory, Coherence theory and pragmatic theory.
- (□) Problems regarding Space, Time and Causality (Newton, Leibnitz, Hume and Kant).
- (□i) Creationism & Evolutionism-problems of Creationism, Theories of Evolutionism : Creative Evolutionism (Bergson), Emergent Evolutionism (Alexander), Evolutionism of Aristotle and Hegel.
- (□ii) Problems of universals : Realism, Conceptualism and Nominalism.
- (□iii) Problems of criteria of Personal identity and other minds.

6-Philosophy of Religion:

- (i) Nature and scope of philosophy of Religion, Doctrine of karma and rebirth, doctrine of liberation, (Hindu, Bauddha and Jaina Views).
- (ii) The philosophical teachings of the holy Quoran : God, the ultimate reality, His attribute, His relation to the world, man, life here after.
- (iii) Some basic tenets of Christianity ; the concept of original sin, The doctrine of trinity, the theory of Redemption.
- (iv) Arguments for the existence of God : Cosmological, Teleological, Moral and ontological arguments, Nyaya Arguments.
- (v) Foundations of Religious Belief, Faith, Reason, Revelation and Mystical Experience.
- (vi) Religious experience : Nature and object.
- (vii) The problem of evil and its solutions.
- (viii) Immortality of soul and transmigration.
 - (i□) Destiny of Soul :Salvation and moksh, pathways of moksh, Karma,
 - Bhakti and jnana.
 - (□) Religious Tolerance, Conversion, Secularism and meeting of all Religions.

7-Social and Political philosophy:

- (i) Nature and scope of Social Political philosophy and relation between social and political philosophy.
- (ii) Basic concept : Society, community, association institute, family ; nature, different forms of family, role of family in the society.
- (iii) Theories regarding the relation between individual and society
 - (a) Individualistic theory.
 - (b) Organic theory.
 - (c) Idealistic theory.
- (iv) Social Change : Nature, Relation to Social progress.
- (v) Tradition, change and modernity with special reference to Varna, Jati and Ashramas.
- (vi) Means of political action : Constitutionalism, Revolutionism, Terrorism, Satyagraha.
- (vii) Political ideologies : Democracy, Socialism, Marxism, Gandhism and Feminism.
- (viii) Secularism:its nature, Secularism in India.

8-Contemporary Western Philosophy :

- (i) Realism and Neo-Realism.
- (ii) Moore George Edward.

- (iii) Russell Bertrand.
- (iv) Logical positivism and Analysis.
- (v) Wittgenstein Ludwig.
- (vi) General features of Existentialism, Kierkegaard.
- (vii) Jaspers and Sartre.
- (viii) Heidegger.
- (ix) Phenomenology.
- (x) Pragmatism.

9-Contemporary Indian Philosophy:

- (i) Vivekananda.
- (ii) Tagore.
- (iii) Sri Aurobindo.
- (iv) Gandhi.
- (v) Radhakrishnan.
- (vi) K.C.Bhattacharya.
- (vii) J. Krishnamurti.
- (viii) M.N.Roy.
- (ix) Ambedkar.
- (x) Iqbal.
- (xi) Paramahansa Yogananda.