



**Department of Philosophy
University of Jammu**

Ph.D. Entrance Test Syllabus

Subject: Philosophy

Unit – 1: Classical Indian: Epistemology and Metaphysics

- **Vedic and Upaniṣadic:** *Rta* – 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, *Āstāngika Mārga*, Distinction between *Brahminic* and *Śramanic* traditions. *Pratityasamutpāda*, *kṣaṇabhāṅgavāda*, *anātmavāda*. Schools of Buddhism: *Vaibhāṣika*, *Sautrāntika*, *Yogacāra*, *Mādhyamika* and Tibetan Buddhism.
- **Nyāya:** *Pramā* and *apramā*, Theories of *pramāṇa*: *pratyakṣa*, *anumāna*, *upamana*, *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*, *paramāṇukaraṇavāda*.
- **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 *śīta* and *śīta* – *vṛtti*, stages of *śīta-bhūmi*, 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, *tripuṭi* – *samvit*, *jñatātā*, *abhāva* and *anupalabdhī*, *anvitadbhidhanavāda*, *abhihitānvayavāda*, Theories of error: *Akhyāti*, *Viparītakhyāti*, atheism.

- **Vedānta:**

Advaita: *Brahmaṇ*, relation between *Brahmaṇ* and *Ātman*, three grades of *sattā*, *Adhyāsa*, *māya*, *Jiva*, *Vivartavāda*, *Anirvachniya-khyāti*.

Viśiṣṭādvaita: *Saguṇa Brahmaṇ*, refutation of *māya*, *aprthaksiddhi pariṇāmavāda*, *Jiva*, *bhakti* and *prapatti*, *Brahma-Pariṇāmavāda*, *Sat-khyāti*.

Dvaita: Rejection of *nirguṇa brahmaṇ* 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.
- **Berkeley:** Rejection of the distinction between primary and secondary qualities, immaterialism, critique of abstract ideas, *esse est percipi*, the problem of solipsism; 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*
- *Rta* and *yajña*, Concept of duty
- *Karma-yoga*, *Sthitprajña*, *Svadharmā*, *Lokasaṃgraha*
- *Apurva* and *Adṛṣṭa*
- *Sādhya-Sādhana*, *Itikartavyata*
- Law of *Karma*: ethical implications
- *Rta* and *Satya*
- *Yoga-kṣema*
- *Asāṅga Yoga*
- Jainism: *Samvara-nirjarā*, *Tri-ratna*, *Panch-vrata*.
- Buddhism: *Upāya-Kaushal*, *Brahma-vihāra*: *matri*, *karuṇā*, *muditā*, *upeksha*, *bodhi-sattva*
- 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.
- 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

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, the 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 the caste system.

M. N. Roy: Radical Humanism, Materialism

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



Moore: Distinction between Sense and Reference, Refutation of Idealism, Defense of common-sense, 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

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

Unit- 7: Social and Political Philosophy: Indian

Mahabharata: *Danda-niti*, foundations, *Rajdharma*, Law and Governance, Narada's Questions to King Yudhishthir

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, Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam

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, Amartya Sen: Global Justice, Freedom and Capability.

Marxism: Dialectical Materialism, Alienation, Critique of Capitalism, Doctrine of Class Struggle and Classless Society.

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
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, cyberspace, pornography, representation and differences-marginalization
Legal Ethics: law and morality, Legal Obligation, Authority and Validity of Law
Philosophical Counseling: Managing everyday problems

