

111. PHILOSOPHY

Western Philosophy

Introduction to Philosophy, Philosophy and Cultural Milieu The role of criticism, the value of the History of Philosophy Origin and Development of Early Greek Thought, problem of substance, Thales, Anaximander- Anaximenes. Pythagoras and his school. Problem of Being and Becoming. Heraclitus- concept of change Zeno- Paradoxes of Space and Time. The age of Sophists – Protogoras and Gorgias. The Atomism of Democritus. Socratic problem and method. Socratic influence and later Greek Philosophy. Plato and his problem- Dialectics and theory of Knowledge Doctrine of Ideas. Hierarchy of the Sciences. The vision of just Society. Aristotle – Philosophy and the Science. Metaphysics. Theory of causation. Matter and form Neo – Platonism. Theory of Emanation. The rise of Medieval Philosophy – The development of Christian theology. The problem of Scholasticism- Faith and reason. The spirit of Renaissance Humanism and Revolt against authority.

The spirit of Modern Western Philosophy Francis Bacon: The reform of Science. Continental Rationalism: Rene Descartes and the new Science. Descartes Philosophical problem, method and .criterion of knowledge. Relation of mind and body-theory of innate ideas. Benedict Spinoza –The substance. Body –Mind parallel relation. Leibnitz the doctrine of monads and pre-established harmony. Law of sufficient reason and theory of knowledge. Development of British Empiricism. John Locke – origin of knowledge –Nature and validity of knowledge. George Berkeley –rejection of abstract ideas. To be is to be perceived. Subjective idealism. Immanuel Kant The problem of knowledge The challenge of Hume’s skepticism. Reconciliation of Empiricism and rationalism. The Transcendental method. The analysis of experience, sense perception, understanding and judgment. The development of German idealism. Hegel, the problem of Philosophy and dialectical method. Thought and Being, Philosophy of Right. Nietzsche- the will to power. The limits of Rationality. The theory of eternal Recurrence and Superman.

German Philosophy after Hegel. Arthur Schopenhauer. Irrational will and Pessimism. Critique of idealism and anti-Hegelianism. Influence of Buddhism and Hindu Philosophy. Ethics of pity and self denial. French and British philosophy of 18th Century. Reaction against sensationalism. Positivism of Auguste Comte. Herbert Spencer. The law of Evolution. Origins Existentialism. Soren Kirkegard and his influence on Existentialism. Attack on Hegel’s Philosophic system. Three stages of Existence. Aesthetic, Ethical and Religions way of life. Concept of Dread. Emergence of Scientific Socialism. Karl Marx - Dialectical Materialism. Philosophy of historical materialism. Struggle between the classes.History as struggle to improve human condition. Early American pragmatism.Pragmatism and Empiricism.C S Peirce: Pragmatism as theory of meaning.William James: Justification of religion on pragmatic basis. Pluralistic universe and variety off religious experience.

Phenomenological Reduction.Existentialism Martin Heidegger. The problem of Being and Time.The question and Meaning of Being. Jean Paul Sartre. Being and Nothingness and the mode of authentic being.Existentialism and Humanism and the ethical challenge.Karl Jaspers Philosophy of Existence. The idea of encompassing and Freedom as existence.Morleau Ponty "Phenomenology of perception" The relationship between consciousness and World.Introduction to Analytical Philosophy. Logical atomism of Bertrand Russell. Verification theory.Ordinary language analysis. Meaning of external world.Introduction to Vienna CircleRejection of Metaphysics. Wittgenstein's picture theory Language games.Logical positivism of A.J. Ayer

Indian Philosophy

The basic characteristic of Indian Philosophy. Source of Indian Philosophy. The Vedas: Religious ideas.Rituals: Philosophical concepts. The Upanishads: Transitions to the Upanishad Central problems of Upanishads. The Bhagavad Gita: The concept of Avatar. The three yogas. Study of Nastika school. Indian Materialism of Carvaka. Theory of knowledge (Epistemology). Metaphysics and Ethics. Jainism – theory of knowledge Anekantavada : Syadvada. Metaphysics and –Dravya –Guna- nature of substance and its classification. Jiva – bondage and liberation. Jaina ethics- anuvatas and mahavratas. Buddhism – Four noble truths (Arya Satyas). PratityaSamutpada (Dependent

Origination) and Ksanabhangavada- anatmavada. Philosophical schools of Buddhism – Madhyamika school. Sunyavada – yogacara school of Subjective Idealism. Religious schools Buddhism – Mahayana and Hinayana. Study of the Astika Schools –Nyaya -16 categories. Prama- Pratyaksa- Anumana- Upamana. Theory of causation (Aramabhavada) Theology – the individual self and its liberation.

Vaiseska Philosophy. Categories. Atomism. The creation and destruction of world. Samkya Philosophy. Theory of causation (Satkaryavada). Prakriti and Purusha Evolution of world. Theory of knowledge. The doctrine of liberation. Yoga Philosophy. Yoga Psychology. The Nature of yoga. Astanga yoga (8 limbs of Yoga). Place of God in yoga. Purva Mimamsa. Authority of the Veda. Concept of Dharma. Pramana including Arthapatti. Anupalabdh. The conception of soul. Schools of Vedanta. Advaita : Brahman- God – Mayavada. Visistadvaita : Liberation – Atman –world (matter). Dvaita : Concept of Brahman and Jiva.

Introduction - Common characteristics of Contemporary Indian Philosophy
Cosmic and spiritualistic. outlook Integral and synthetic view Matrix of spirit and Matter - New approach to Salvation. Raja Ram Mohan Ray and Brahma Samaj
The Indian Renaissance. Revival of Humanistic approach on the basis of ancient Indian Thought. A synthesis of all religion as the foundation of Brahma Samaj. Swamy Dayanand Saraswathi. Arya Samaj; an attempt to re-establish Vedic religion. Arya Samaj as a reform movement: Preaching against idol worship and dogmatism Man as spiritual being and humanistic basis for social reconstruction Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda Ramakrishna Paramahansa - Concept of religion – Universal religion. Based upon Universal love and brotherhood The ways of realization through Yoga Swami Vivekananda's Practical Vedanta. Service to man as service to God. Rabindranath Tagore. Tagore's view on man and his religion of man Tagore's as a poet of human joy and sorrow. Tagore's concept of self and Salvation. Tagore's humanism a blend of East and West.

Mahatma Gandhi, Principals of non-violence, Renunciation & truth, Satyagraha, Concept of reality, Sri Aurobindo - reality as 'Sat-cit-ananda', Concept of integral yoga, Concept of evolution, Concept of super mind, Manvendranath Roy (M.N.Roy), Science & Philosophy, Radical Humanism, Critique of Marxism, Critique of theocracy, Mohamed Iqbal, The human ego, Concept of perfect man. Concept of freedom & immortality, Concept of God. Sarvepally Radhakrishnan, Idealist view of life, Concept of reality, Intellect & intuition, God and the absolute.