

Savitribai Phule Pune University

(Formerly University of Pune)

Syllabus for M.Phil. /Ph.D. (PET) Entrance Exam: Philosophy

Research Methodology

Unit-I

Truth and Validity

Nature of Propositions

Categorical Syllogism

Laws of thought

Square of opposition

Venn Diagram, informal and formal Fallacies

Differences between Deductive and Inductive Logic, decision procedure,

modern classification of proposition

Unit-II

The salient features of the method of dialectic: Contradiction, opposition or antinomies.

Dialecticians- Zeno, Plato, Kant, Hegel, Marxist Dialectic

Unit-III

Cartesian Method- Spinoza's Method

Methodological view of Leibnitz. Critical method of Kant

Unit-IV

Material or Experimental Analysis

Scientific Analysis

Metaphysical Analysis

Speculative or Reflective Analysis

Linguistic Analysis

Ordinary Language Analysis

Logical Positivism

Methodological view of Late Wittgenstein, Thought Experiments

Exclusion of Subjective

Exclusion of Inessentials- Back to the things themselves

Phenomenological Reflection- The Aim of Phenomenological Method- Justification of Phenomenological Method

Subject Concerned Syllabus Philosophy

Unit-I

- **Jainism** : Concept of reality – sat, dravya, guṇa, paryāya, Jiva, ajiva, anekāntavāda, syādvāda and nayavāda; theory of knowledge.
- **Buddhism** : Four Noble Truths, ĀṣṭāṅgikaMārga, 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, upamana, śabda. Hetvabhāsa. Concept of God. Debate between Buddhism and Nyāya about Pramāṇa-Vyavasthā and PramāṇaSamplava. Anyathākhyati.
- **Yoga**: Citta-vrtti, Asthanayoga,
- **Purva Mimamsa**: Pramanyavada, Sabda, Arthapatti, Anupalabdhi, Akhyati, Viparitakhyati
- **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.
- **Vedānta**: Brahman, relation between Brahman and Atman, three grades of satta, Anirvachniya-khyati
- **Viśiṣṭadvaita**: Saguna Brahman, refutation of maya, aprthaksiddhi parinamavada, Jiva, Bhakti and prapatti, Sat-khyati.

Unit-II

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.

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, esseestpercipi, the problem of solipcism; 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-III

- Concept of Purusārtha, Śreyas and Preyas
- Varṇāshrama, Dharma, Sādhāraṇa Dharma
- Jainism: Samvara-nirjarā, Tri-ratṇa, Panch-vrata.
- Concepts of Good, right, justice, duty, obligation, cardinal virtues, Eudaemonism, Intuition as explained in Teleological and Deontological Theories.
- 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

Unit-IV

- **Vivekananda:** Practical Vedanta, Universal Religion, Religious Experience, Religious Rituals
- **Sri Aurobindo:** Evolution, mind and supermind, Integral Yoga
- **J. Krishnamurti:** Conception of thought, Freedom from the known, analysis of self, Choiceless awareness
- **Gandhi:** Truth, Non-violence, satyagraha, swaraj, critique of modern civilization.
- **M.N.Roy:** Radical Humanism, Materialism
- **Frege:** Sense and Reference
- **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.
- **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
- **Sartre:** Concept of Freedom, Bad-faith, Humanism

Unit-V

- Mahabharata: Danda-niti, foundations, Rajdharma, Law and Governance, Narada's Questions to King Yudhisthir
- Kautilya: State, Society, Social-life, State administration, State economy, law and justice, internal security, welfare and external affairs
- Swadeshi, Satyagrah, Sarvodaya, Social Democracy, Affirmative Action, Social Justice
- Colonialism
- Plato: Ideal State and Justice
- Locke, Hobbes, Rousseau: Social Contract Theory
- Marxism: Dialectical Materialism, Alienation, Critique of Capitalism, Doctrine of Class Struggle and Classless Society.
- 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