

Recd on
5/4/21

MPAT 2019-20

UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR.

SUBJECT: PHILOSOPHY (CODE:)

SECTION-A

1. Vedic and Upanisadic world views: Rta the Cosmic order. the divine and the human realms: the centrality of the institution of yajna (sacrifice). the concept of rna duty/obligation: theories of creation. Atman or Self: jagrat. svapna, susputi and turiya. Brahman. sreyas and preyas karma, samsara, moksha.
2. Carvaka: Pratyaksa as the only pramana. critique of anumana and sabda/ rejection of non-entities and of dharma and moksa
3. Jaina-concept of reality sat, dravya, guna, prayaya, jiva, ajiva anekantavada , syadvada and nayavada, theory of knowledge; bondage and liberation.
4. Buddhism : four noble truths, astangamarga, nirvana, madhyam pratipad, prativityasamutpada. ksanbhangavada, anatmavada.
Schools of Buddhism: Vaibhasika, Sautrantika, Yogacara and Madhyamika.
5. Nyaya: prama, aprama, pramanya and apramanya, Pramana: Pratyaksa, Nirvikalpaka, Savikalpaka laukika and alaukika: anumana: anvayavyatireka, lingaparamarsa, Vyapti Classification Vyaptigrahopaya, hetvabhasa, upamana: sabda-Sakti, Laksana, akanksa Yogyata, Sannidhi and tatparya concept of God. arguments for the existence of God. Adrsta, nishryersa.
6. Vaisesika concept of padartha, dravya, guna, karma, samanya, samavaya, visesa abhava, causation, Asatkaryavada, paramanuvada, adrsta
7. Samkhya: Satkaryavada, prakriti and its evolutes, arguments for the existence of prakriti, nature of purusa, arguments for the existence and plurality of purusa, relationship between purusa and prakriti kaivalya
8. Yoga: Patanjali's concept of cita and cittavritti, eight-fold path of yoga, the role of God in Yoga.
9. Purva Mimamsa: Smrti and Its importance; atheism of purvamimamsa; classification of srutivakyas; vidhi nisedha and arthavada; dharma, bhavana,

sabdantavyavada, jatisaktivada. Kumarila and Prabhakara schools of mimamsa and their major points of difference; anvitabhidhanavada. abhihitanvayavada

10. Vedanta.

Advait : Rejection of difference: Adhyasa, maya, three grades of satta, jiva, jivanumukti, vivartavada

Visistadvaita: Saguna Brahman, refutation of maya, aprthaksiddhi, parinamavada, jiva, bhakti and prapatti.

Dvaita:

Rejection of nirguna brahman and mana, bheda and sakshi, bhakti.

Section-B

1. Classical Western Philosophy: Early Greek Philosophers, Plato and Aristotle

Ionians, Pythagoras, Parmenides, Heraclitus and Democritus. The Sophists and Socrates.

Plato: Theory of knowledge knowledge (episteme) and opinion (doxa) theory of Ideas, the method of dialectic a soul and God Aristotle-- Classification of the sciences. the theoretical, the practical and productive (theoria, praxis, techne,) logic as an organon, critique of plato 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.

2. Modern Western Philosophy:

Rationalism: Descartes Conception of method and the need for method in philosophy. clarity and distinctness as the criterion of truth. doubt and methodological scepticism, innate ideas the destitution between mind and matter role of God. proofs for the existence of god, mind-body internationalism. Spinoza:

Substance Attribute and Mode, the Concept of God or Nature the mind-body problem pantheism, three orders of knowing: Leibniz: monadology, truths of reason and truths of fact. innateness of all ideas proofs for the existence of God. principles of non-contradiction, sufficient reason and identity of indiscernible, the doctrine of pre-established harmony, problem of freedom and philosophy.

Empiricism: Locke: ideas and their classification, refutation of innate ideas theory of knowledge, three grades of knowledge theory of substance, distinction between primary and secondary qualities:

Berkeley: Rejection of the distinction between primary and secondary qualities, immaterialism critique of abstract ideas esse est percipi. the problem of solipsism: God and soul

Hume: impression and ideas knowledge concerning relations of ideas and knowledge concerning matter of fact induction and causality, the external world and the self.; personal identity rejection of metaphysics scepticism reason and passions.

Critical Philosophy and after-Kant: The critical philosophy, classification of judgments possibility of synthetic a priori judgments. the Copernican revolution, forms of sensibility categories of understanding the metaphysical and the transcendental deduction of the categories phenomenon and noumena. the Ideas of Reason--soul. God and world as a whole freedom and immortality, rejection of speculative metaphysics. Hegel: the Conception of Geist (spirit) the dialectical method. concepts of being. non-being and becoming absolute idealism

3. Contemporary Western Philosophy

Moore: commonsense philosophy and analysis

Russell: Logic as essence of philosophy, logical atomism

Wittgenstein: Language and reality facts and objects name and proposition, the picture theory philosophy and language. meaning and use forms of life.

Logical Positivism: The verification theory of meaning the verification principle, rejection of metaphysics. unity of science

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Husserl: The Husserlian method, intentionality

Heidegger: being and nothingness. man as being-in-the-world, critique of technological civilization.

Sartre: Definition of Existentialism, Freedom, Bad Faith

William James: Pragmatic theories of meaning and truth

Section-C

1. Indian Ethics

The Law of Karma: ethical implications.

Sadharana Dharma

The concept and doctrines to be taken up for study are: Rta and Satya. Rna and Yojna Yoga and Kshema. Karmayoga, svadharma and loksangraha of the Bhagvadgita, Upayakausala of Buddhism along with Brahmaviharas Trirantnas of Janisim. Yama and Niyama of Yoga.

2. Western Ethics

Emotivism, Prescriptivism, Kantian Ethics: Utilitarianism: Intuitionism Concept of Good, right, justice, duty obligation. cardinal virtues: freedom and responsibility: Crime & Punishment.

3. Indian Logic

Constituents and types of Anumana in the system of old Nyaya- Vaisesika Buddhism and Jainism. Vyapti formulation: Types of Vyapti and Vyaptigrahopaya of Characterization sad hetu and major hetavabhasa.

4. Western Logic

Categorical Propositions and Syllogisms, Formal and Informal Fallacies. Truth Functions and propositional calculus. Quantification and rules of quantification: Decision procedures- Proving Validity. Set Theory.