

Unit	Topics
I	<p>Main branches of knowledge: science, social sciences and humanities; Scope of philosophy, Inter-disciplinary approach in philosophy, Need for the dissemination of knowledge.</p> <p>Research Methodology of philosophy Descriptive, Analytic, Comparative, Critical & Synthetic approach based on existing literature on the subject and through reflective observations.</p>
II	<p>Field work: Data Collection, Library consultation, Searching materials through books, internet & interviews.</p> <p>Selecting a problem and preparing a research proposal; Thesis writing skill writing references, selecting bibliography. Dissertation: Its approach, formulation and writing.</p> <p>Origin of Research, Objectives of Research, Motivation and Necessity of Research, Types of Research, Research Approaches, Significance and Relevance of Research, Criteria of Good Research, Major Research Mile Stones in Ancient Period, Historical Glimpses, Some Contribution of ancient Indian scholars.</p>
III	<p>What is Research Problem?, Selection of Problem, Identification of Problem, Fixing Domain and Boundaries, Methods and Techniques, Variables, Parameters and Constants, Classification, Computer Orientation of Research Problems, Research paper Preparation, Writing a Synopsis, Preparing a Research Project Proposal, Writing a Dissertation, Writing Thesis, Organizing Review Articles, Plagiarism Prevention, Presentation of Project Proposal. Presentation of Research papers.</p>
IV	<p>Computer Basics: Definition, Characteristics of Computers, Evolution of Computer, Generations of Computer, Classification of Computers, Applications of Computers, Computer System and its Components, Computer Memory, Memory Capacity, Input and Output Devices, Software and Hardware, System Software and Application Software, Operating System Definition and Functions, Working with Windows, File Management in Windows, System Utilities in Windows.</p>
V	<p>Introduction of MS-Word: The screen and its elements, creating new documents, Writing and Simple Formatting, Page layout, Table, Pictures and Graphics.</p> <p>Introduction of MS-Excel and Power Point: Basics of MS-Excel, perform calculation on data, manage worksheet, Analyze alternative data sets, Create and Manage slides, Insert and Manage Simple Graphics, Add sound and movements of slides.</p> <p>Introduction of Internet and email: How to create e-mail, E-mail- sending a message, E-mail- attaching a document, how to use internet in research work.</p>

DDU Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur

Department of Philosophy

Ph.D. Philosophy (RET) Part B: Philosophy
Entrance Exam Syllabus

Unit I: Indian Philosophy

- Introduction: Common characteristics and classification of Indian philosophical school: Āstika and Nāstika, Cārvāka School: Epistemology, Metaphysics, Ethics
 - Jainism: Concept of sat, dravya, paryāya, Guṇa; Anekāntavāda, Syādvāda and Saptabhaṅgi-naya, Theory of Karma, Bondage and Liberation.
 - Buddhism: Four noble truths, Theory of dependent origination (Pratītyasamutpāda), Definition of Reality (Arthakriyākāritvamsattvam), Doctrine of momentariness (Kṣhaṇabhangavāda), Theory of no-soul (Nairātmyavāda), Nirvāṇa, Hīnyāna and Mahāyāna
 - Sāṅkhya: Satkāryavāda, Nature of Prakṛti, its constituents and proofs for its existence, Nature of Puruṣa and proofs for its existence, plurality of the Puruṣas, theory of evolution
 - Yoga: Citta, Cittavṛtti, Cittabhūmi, Eight-fold path of Yoga (Aṣṭāṅga Yoga), God
 - Nyāya: Pramā and Pramāṇa, Pratyakṣa (definition), Sannikarṣa, Classification of Pratyakṣa: Nirvikalpa, Savikalpa, Laukika, Alaukika; Anumiti, Anumāna (definition), Vyāpti, Parāmarśa, Classification of Anumāna: Pūrvavat, Śeṣavat, Sāmānyatodṛṣṭa, Kevalānvayi, Kevalavyatireki, Anvaya-vyatireki, Svārthanumāna, Parārthanumāna, Upmāna, ŚabdaPramāṇa.
 - Vaiśeṣika: Padārtha, Dravya, Guṇa, Karma, Sāmānya, Viśeṣa, Samavāya, Abhāva
 - Mīmāṃsā (Prabhākara and Bhatta): Arthāpatti and Anuplabdhi as source of knowledge.
 - Advaita Vedānta: Śaṅkara's view of Brahman, Saguṇa and Nirguṇa Brahman, Three grades of Sattā: Prātibhāsika, Vyāvahārika, Pāramārthika, Jīva, Jagat, Māyā and Mokṣa. Viśiṣṭādvaita Vedānta: Rāmānuja's view of Brahman, Jīva, Jagat, Refutation of the doctrine of Māyā, Mokṣa.
 - The Philosophy of Gorakhnath (GorakhDarshan): Metaphysics, Ethics and Yoga
 - Prāmāṇyavāda: Svataḥ and Parataḥ Prāmāṇyavāda
 - Khyātivāda: Theory of error
- Contemporary Indian Philosophy:** The Philosophy of Vivekanand, Tagore, Sri Aurobindo, Gandhi, Paramahansa Yoganand, Radhakrishnan, K.C. Bhattacharya, J. Krishnamurti, M.N. Roy, B.R. Ambedkar.

Unit II: Western Philosophy

- Plato and Aristotle: Ideas, Substance, Form and Matter, Causation, Actuality and Potentiality
- Descartes: Cartesian method of doubt, *cogito ergo sum*, criterion of truth, types of ideas, Proofs for the existence of God, Mind-body relation: Interactionism
- Spinoza: Doctrine of substance, attributes and modes, Existence of God, Pantheism, Parallelism
- Leibnitz: Monads, Truth of reason, Truth of facts, Innateness of ideas, Doctrine of pre-established harmony
- Locke: Refutation of innate ideas, the origin and formation of ideas, simple and complex ideas, substance, modes and relations, nature of knowledge and its degrees, limits of knowledge, primary and secondary qualities.
- Berkeley: Refutation of abstract ideas, criticism of Locke's distinction between primary and secondary qualities, Immaterialism, *esse est percipi*, role of God
- Hume: Impression and Ideas, distinction between judgements concerning relations of ideas and judgements concerning matters of fact, theory of causality, theory of self and

1
23/04/2024

personal identity, Scepticism.

- Kant: Conception of critical Philosophy, distinction between *a priori* and *a posteriori* judgement, distinction between analytical and synthetic judgements, Possibility of synthetic *a priori* judgements, Copernican revolution.
- Theories of Truth: Correspondence theory, Coherence theory and Pragmatic theory.
- Problems regarding Space, Time and Causality. (Newton, Leibnitz, Hume, Kant)
- Creationism and Evolutionism: Problem of creationism, Theories of evolutionism: Creative evolutionism (Bergson), Emergent evolutionism (Alexander), Evolutionism of Aristotle and Hegel.
- Problem and criteria of personal identity and other minds.

Contemporary Western Philosophy: The Philosophy of Realism and Neo-Realism, George Edward Moore, Bertrand Russel, Logical Positivism and analysis, Ludwig Wittgenstein, General features of Existentialism, Kierkegaard & Jaspers, Sartre and Heidaggar, Phenomenology, Pragmatism, Quine and Strawson : Critique of Empiricism; Theory of Basic Particulars and Persons.

Unit III: Ethics

- The Ethics of Bhagavadgītā: Niṣkāma Karma-yoga, Sthitiprajñā, Lokasaṃgraha
- Puruṣārthās and their inter-relations.
- Meaning of Dharma, Classification of Dharma: Sāmānya dharma, Viśeṣa dharma, Sādhāraṇa dharma, Concept of Ṛṇa and Ṛta
- The general features of Jaina and Bauddha Ethics.
- The ethics of Gandhi: Eleven vows, Truth and Non-violence, End and Means, Satyagraha, Concept of seven sins.
- Nature and scope of Ethics, Theories of ethics: Teleological and Deontological:
- Postulates of morality, problem of free will and determinism.
- Moral and non-moral actions, Object of moral judgement-Motive and intention, ends and means.
- Value as standard of morality.
- Standards of morality: Hedonism- Ethical and Psychological, Utilitarianism: Bentham and Mill.
- Intuitionism, Butler's Theory of conscience as the ultimate standard of moral judgement.
- Kant's ethical theory: Good will, Categorical Imperative, Duty for duty's sake, Perfectionism.

Meta-Ethics: The Ethical Philosophy/Principle of Moore, Ross, Ayer, Stevenson, R.M. Hare, Nowell Smith

Unit IV: Socio-Political Philosophy

- Nature and scope of Social and Political Philosophy.
- Individual, Society and State.
- Social and Political ideals: Equality, Liberty and Justice, Rights and Duties. Concept of Human Rights.
- Tradition, change and modernity with special reference to Indian social institutions.
- Gender discrimination: Female foeticide, Land and property rights, Empowerment and Caste discrimination.
- Political ideologies: Democracy, Socialism, Marxism, Communism and Gandhism.
- Humanism, Secularism and Multi-culturalism, Feminism, Human Rights.
- Means of political action: Constitutionalism, Revolutionism, Terrorism, Satyagraha.

Unit V: Philosophy of Religion

- Nature and scope of Philosophy of Religion, Religion, Science and Morality.
- Foundations of religious belief: Reason, Revelation, Faith and Mystical experience.
- Argument for the existence of God: Cosmological, Teleological, Moral and Ontological arguments, Nyāya arguments, Immortality of Soul, Liberation Pathways of Moksha-

Karma, Bhakti, Jnana and Dhyana- with special reference to Vivekananda and Pradhansa Yogananda.

- The problem of evil and its solutions.
- The general features of Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Islam and Christianity
- Nature of religious language: Analogical and symbolic, Cognitive and Non-cognitive.
- Religious Pluralism and the problem of the absolute truth
- Religious tolerance, conversion and secularism and meeting points of all religions.

Unit VI: Logic

- Logic and arguments, deductive and inductive arguments, truth and validity
- Functions of language, Definition, Informal fallacies
- Categorical Propositions and classes: quality, quantity and distribution of terms, translating categorical propositions into standard form
- Immediate inferences: Conversion, Obversion and Contraposition, Traditional square of opposition and immediate inferences.
- Categorical syllogism: Standard form of Categorical Syllogism, The formal nature of syllogistic argument, Rules and fallacies.
- Boolean interpretation of categorical propositions; Venn diagram technique for testing Syllogism, Hypothetical and Disjunctive Syllogism, Enthymeme, Dilemma.
- Induction: Argument by Analogy, Appraising analogical arguments, refutation by Logical analogy.
- Causal, Connections: Cause and effect, the meaning of "Cause", Induction by simple enumeration; Mill's methods of experimental inquiry, Criticism of Mill's method.
- Symbolic Logic: The value of special symbols; Truth-functions; Symbols for Negation, Conjunctions, Disjunctions, Conditional Statements and Material Implications.
- Tautologous, Contradictory and Contingent Statement-forms; The three laws of thought.
- Testing statement-form and statement & validity of argument-form and argument by the method of truth-table.
- Science and Hypothesis: Scientific and Unscientific explanation, criteria of evaluation of hypothesis.

Head
22/04/2024
Head
Department of Philosophy
O.D.U. Gorakhpur University
Gorakhpur