FACULTY OF ARTS

M.A. (Philosophy)

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

AMILLINATION

Philosophy of the **Vedas**: Concept of *Rta*, Law of Karma, Concept of Dharma; Varnashrama-dharma; Puruṣartha; **Upanisads**: Concept of Brahman and Atman; The **Bhagavad Gita**: Nishkamakarma and Sthitpragya; **Carvaka**: Epistemology, Metaphysics, Ethics; **Jainism**: Anekāntavāda, Syadavada, **Buddhism**: Four-Noble Truth, Eight-fold Path, **Sankhya**: Theory of Causation, Prakrti and Purusha; **Yoga**: Eight-Fold Yoga, **Nyaya**: Pramanas; **Vaishesika**: Padārtha (categories); **Shankara**: Brahman, Maya; **Ramanuja**: Isvara, Critique of Maya; **Madhva**: Dvaitavada, **Nimbarka**: Dvaitadvaita, **Vallabha**: Rejection of Māyāvāda, **Vivekananda**: Universal Religion; **Tagore**: Humanism; **Gandhi**: Ahimsa, Satyagraha; **Aurobindo**: Evolution and Involution; **Radhakrishnan**: Intuition and Intellect, **Ambedkar**: Social Justice, **M.N. Roy**: Radical Humanism, **J. Krishnamurti**: Freedom from the Known.

ISLAMIC PHILOSOPHY

Sources of Islamic Philosophy: The *Qur'an* and *Sunnah* (Tradition); 'Ilm al-Kalam: Mu'tazilism; Ash'arism; Shī'īsm; Sufism: Origin and Sources; Ibn Arabi: Wahdat al-Wujud, Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi: Wahdat al-Shuhud, Shah Wali Allah: Wujud – Shuhud Reconciliation; Ibn Sina: Theory of Emanation; Al-Ghazali: Method of Doubt, Classification of Virtues and Vices; Ibn Rushd: Critique of Al-Ghazali, Ibn Khaldun: Philosophy of History; Mulla Sadra: Philosophy of Being; Suhrawardi Maqtul: Philosophy of Light; Rumi: Concept of Love; Al-Farabi: Ideal State; Dara Shikoh: Universal Religion; Sir Syed: Rationalism and Naturalism; Iqbal: Concept of Man and God, Intellect and Intuition; Maulana Azad: Inter-faith Understanding, Seyyed Hossein Nasr: Sufism; Kabir and Jayasi: Bhakti Movement.

WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Pre-Socratic Philosophy; Socratic Method; Plato: Theory of Ideas, Ideal State, Theory of Knowledge; Aristotle: Causality, Form and Matter; Descartes: Method of Doubt, Innate Ideas, Interactionism; Spinoza: Substance, Attributes and Modes, Psycho-physical Parallelism; Leibnitz: Theory of Monads, Pre-established harmony; Locke: Primary and Secondary Qualities, Simple and Complex Ideas; Berkeley: Esse est percipi; Hume: Causality; Kant: Forms of Sensibility, Categories of Understanding, Phenomena and Noumena; Hegel: Dialectical Method; Marx: Dialectical Materialism; Nietzsche: Will to Power, Kierkegaard: Stages of Life; Sartre: Freedom, Heidegger: Being in the world; Moore: Defense of Common Sense; Russell: Logical Atomism; Theory of Description; Wittgenstein: Picture Theory, Language Games; Logical Positivism: Verification Theory of Meaning; Ryle: Category Mistake; Austin: Speech-Act Theory; Quine: Two Dogmas of Empiricism, Bentham and Mill: Utilitarianism; Kant: Categorical Imperative, Postulates of Morality; Theories of Truth; Proofs for the Existence of God; Political Thought: Theory of Divine Origin of State; Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau: Social Contract Theory, Equality; Liberty; Justice, Rawls: Distributive Justice, Logic: Statements and Statement Forms, Categorical Propositions, Traditional Square of Opposition; Categorical Syllogism; Further Immediate Inferences, Symbolic Logic: Definition of Special Symbols.