ANDHRA PRADESH

RECRUITMENT OF ASSISTANT PROFESSORS IN THE UNIVERSITYSYLLABUS FOR THE SCREENING TEST

PHILOSOPHY

SUBJECT CODE – 49

1. Classical Indian Philosophy

- Vedic and Upanisadic world-views : Rta, Yajna (sacrifice), Rna Purushartha, Sreyas and Preyas, Law of Karma.
- Ethics of Gita.
- Carvaka: Theory of Knowledge, Rejection of Transcendent Entities.
- Jainism : Anekantavada, Bondage and Liberation.
- Buddhism : Four Noble Truths, Pratityasamutpada, Ksanabhahgavada, Anatmavada.
- Nyaya : Epistemology, Theory of Causation, Proofs for the Existence of God.
- Vaisesika : Categories or Padartha, Atomistic Theory of Creation. . Samkhya : Purusa, Prakriti, Causation, Liberation.
- Yoga : Patanjali's Concept of Citta and Citta-vrtti, Eightfold path of Yoga, Kaivalya.
- Purva Mimamsa : Sruti and its importance, Theory of Knowledge.
- Advaita Vedanta Brahman, Jiva, Jagat, Maya, Jtvanmukti, Vivartavada.
- Visishtadvaita Vedanta: Refutation of Maya, Aprthaksiddhi Parindmavada.

2. Modern Indian Thinkers

- Vivekananda Practical Vedanta, Universal Religion.
- Aurobindo Evolution, Mind and Supermind, Integral Yoga.
- **Tagore -** Religion of Man.
- K. C. Bhattacharyya Subject as Freedom.
- Radhakrishnan Intellect and intuition, The Concept of Absolute.
- J. Krishnamurti Freedom from the Known, Analysis of Self.
- Gandhi Truth and God, Non-violence, Satyagraha, Swaraj.
- Ambedkar Criticism of Caste System, Social Justice.
- K. Satchidanand Murti Evolution of Philosophy in India.

3. Classical Western Philosophy

- Early Greek Philosophers Ionians, Pythagoras, Parmenides, Heraclitus, Democritus, Sophists, Socrates.
- Plato Theory of Knowledge, Theory of Ideas.
- Aristotle Critique of Plato's theory of Ideas, Theory of Causation, Form and Matter, Potentiality and Actuality.
- Materialism of Epicurus and Lucretius.
- St. Augustine— Problem of Evil.
- St Thomas Aquinas Faith and Reason, the Existence of God, Problem of Evil.

4. Modern Western Philosophy

Rationalism :

- **Descartes :** Cartesian Method, Mind-body Interactionism.
- Spinoza : Substance, Attribute and Mode, The Mind-bodyProblem, Pantheism.
- Leibniz : Monadology.

Empiricism :

- Locke : Theory of Substance, Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities.
- **Berkeley :** Rejection of the distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities, Esse est Percipii, Subjective Idealism.
- Hume : Impressions and Ideas, Induction and Causation, Scepticism.

5. Critical Philosophy and After :

- **Kant :** Possibility of Synthetic a priori Judgments, Phenomenon and Noumenon, The Ideas of Reason, Space, Time, Categories, Critique of Proofs for the Existence of God.
- Hegel : The Dialectical Method, Absolute Idealism.
- Moore : Refutation of Idealism, Defense of Commonsense, Philosophy and Analysis.
- **Russell :** Logic as the Essence of Philosophy, Logical Atomism.
- Wittgenstein : The Picture Theory,
- Husserl: The Husserlian Method, Intentionality.
- **Heidegger :** Critique of Technological Civilization.

- Logical Positivism : The Verifiability Theory of Meaning, Rejection of Metaphysics.
- C. S. Pierce and William James : Pragmatic Theories of Meaning and Truth.
- G. Ryle : Category Mistake.

6. Socio-Political Philosophy

- Social and Political Ideas: Equality, Justice, Liberty.
- Individual and State: Rights; Duties and Accountability.
- Forms of Government: Monarchy, Theocracy and Democracy.
- Political Ideologies: Anarchism, Marxism, Socialism
- Humanism, Secularism, Multiculturalism.
- Development and Progress.

7. Symbolic Logic

- Formal Proof of Validity
- Proving Invalidity
- Rule of Conditional Proof
- Rule of Indirect Proof of Validity

8. Ethics

- Ethics and Metaethics
- Teleological and Deontological Theories
- Cognitivism, Emotivism and Prescriptivism
- Nature and Scope of Applied Ethics
- Environmental Ethics
- Professional Ethics: Teaching, Business, Medical and Media Ethics