

**Department of Philosophy
Punjabi University, Patiala
Proposed Syllabus for Ph.D Entrance test 2021-22**

Research Methodology (50% Weightage)

1. Introduction to Research Methodology

Meaning and Importance of Research in Philosophy.
Preparation of a Seminar Paper and Research Proposal /Synopsis.
Methods of references and Preparation of Bibliography.
How Philosophical inquiry is different from other disciplines.

2. Metaphysics and Epistemology: Western Approach

Plato : Theory of Ideas.
Descartes : Methods
Spinoza : Pantheism.
Locke : Theory of Knowledge.
Berkeley : Subjective Idealism.
Hume : Scepticism.
Kant: Theory of Knowledge.

3. Metaphysics and Epistemology : Indian Approach

Carvaka : Materialism.
Jainism : Anekantavad, Syadvad, Jiva and Ajiva.
Buddism : Four Noble Truths, Pratitya -Samutpada.
Samkhya : Purusa and Prakriti.
Yoga : Ashtanga Yoga.
Advaita Vedanta : Brahma and Maya.
Visistadvaitavad : Cit, Acit and Isvara.

4. Approaches to the study of Philosophy (Indian and Western)

Husserl : Phenomenological Method.
Wittgenstein : Nature of Philosophical Problems, Picture

Theory, Language Games.

Swami Vivekananda : Universal Religion, Self-Relization.

Rabindranath Tagore : Nature of Man, Religion of Man.

5. Socio Ethical and Metaphysical approaches in Sikh Philosophy

Kirat Karo, Nam Japo and Vand Chhoko.

Moral Standards.

Nature of Ultimate Reality.

Concept of Hukam.

Sources of Knowledge.

Five Khands.

Philosophy (Subject Specific 50% of Weightage)

1. Ethics (Indian and Western)

Rta, Rna.

The Law of Karma, Nishkam Karma.

Four Pursharthas.

Virtue Ethics of Plato And Aristotle.

Utilitarianism of Bentham and J.S.Mill.

Deontological , Ethics of Kant.

2. Logic: (Indian and Western)

Aristotle's Classification of Propositions,

Rules and Fallacies of Categorical Syllogism.

Formal Proof of Validity.

Relation of Logic, Epistemology and Metaphysics in Indian Tradition.

Nyaya's Nature of Anumana.

3. Contemporary Indian and Western Philosophy

Kirkegaard : Three Spheres of Existence

Marcel : Problem and Mystery.

Heidegger : Dasein as Being-in-the-world.

Sartre: Being-in-itself, Being-for-itself.

G.E.Moore: Defence of commonsense.

A,J.Ayer : Verifiability Principle.

Aurobindo : Metaphysics, Integral Yoga.

Mahatma Gandhi : Truth and Non-Violence, Sarvodya.

4. Sikhism : Social and Political Philosophy

Philosophy of Action, Altruism : Seva, Parupkar.

Universal Brotherhood, Gender Equality.

Social and Political Institutions : Sangat, Pangat, Panth, Akal Takhat.