

**FURTHER DETAILS REGARDING MAIN TOPICS OF
SUPPLEMENTARY PROGRAMME NO. 04A/2014 (Item No.12)**

LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

(CATEGORY NO. 596/2012)

Part I : Classical Indian Philosophy

Philosophy of Vedas

Development of Vedic Religion- Naturalistic polytheism, monotheism, henotheism and monism
Concept of *Rita*.
The law of *Karma*.

Philosophy of Upanishads

Sankara's catalogue of Principal Upanishads.
Essentials of Vedanta *darsana* with special reference to *Mandukya* Upanishad.
Avasthatraya-Jagrat- Swapna- Susupty. Turiya state.
Brahman-Atman identity - *Tatvamasi, Saguna Brahman* and *Nirguna Brahman, Paravidya* and *aparavidya*.
Pancakosa theory of *Taittiriya* Upanishad.
Concept of *Moksha*.
Prasthanas Traya.

Bhagavad Gita

Jnana yoga, *Bhakti* yoga and *Karma* yoga.
The concept of *Sthitaprajna* and *Nishkama karma*.

Systems of Philosophy

Heterodox -Orthodox distinction.

Heterodox systems:

- a) Carvaka *darsana* - Metaphysics, epistemology and ethics.
- b) Jainism
 - *Anekanta vada* and *Syad vada*.
 - Categories
 - *Triratnas*
 - Theory of *Karma*, bondage and liberation
- c) Buddhism
 - *Kshanika vada, Nairatmay vada* and *pratitya samutpada*.
 - Four Noble Truths and Eightfold path
 - The concept of *Nirvana*
- d) Realistic Schools and Idealistic Schools – *Madhyamika Sunya vada* and *Yogacara Vijnana vada* (Only representative thinkers are to be mentioned)

Orthodox systems

a) Nyaya – Vaisesika School

- Nyaya epistemology – Theory of pramanas – Pratyaksa – savikalpaka pratyaksha and Nirvikalpaka pratyaksha, Loukika pratyaksa and Aloukika pratyaksha – Anumana – Vyapti-Avyava, Vakya, linga paramarsa – Upamana – Sabda – Pada, Sakti and Lakshana – Asatkarya vada.
- Theory of Causation
- Vaisesika categories
- Atomism
- Anyatakyati vada (Theory of error)

b) Sankhya – Yoga School

- Prakriti – Purusha dualism and the theory of evolution.
- Satkarya vada (Theory of Causation)
- Astanga yoga (Eight limbs and their subdivisions)
- Sakhyati vada(Theory of error)

Mimamsa School

i. Purva Mimamsa

- Representative thinkers of the School
- Pramanas accepted by Bhatta and Prabhakara
- Abhihitanyaya vada and anvaitabhidhana vada – sabda – Dhvani Rupa
Means of Liberation -*Akhyati* of Prabhakara and *Viparita khyati* of Kumarila.

ii. Uttara Mimamsa (Vedanta Schools).

a) Advaita Vedanta

- Concept of Reality- *Brahman- Atman- World* relationship - Concept of *Maya* – *Adhyasa*
- Levels of reality- *Satta Tray Pratibhasika, Vyavaharika, Paramarthika.*
- Concept of Liberation- *Jivan mukti and Videha mukti.*
- *Anirvacanrya khyati* (Theory of error).

b) Visistadvaita

- *Dharmabhuta jnana – Apradhah siddhi.*
- *Brahman- Atman- World* relationship.
- Concept of God, soul and liberation.

c) Dvaita

- Concept of God, soul and matter.
- *Panca Bheda.*
- Differences in the views of Ramanuja and Madhva on the fundamental principles.

Part II : Western Philosophy

Classical Greek Philosophy

a) Pre-Socratic period

- Ionian cosmology - Thales and Anaximander.
- The problem of substance and change - Parmenides and Heraclitus.
- Zeno's paradoxes of motion.

b) Socratic period

- Socrates - Criticism of Sophists, Characteristics of method, Socratic irony.
- Plato - Allegory of the cave- Idea - object dualism- Theory of forms.
- Aristotle - Origin of the term 'metaphysics', Theory of Fourfold causation.

Medieval Philosophy

- a) St. Thomas Aquinas - Faith and reason, Proofs for the existence of God.
- b) St. Anselm - Ontological argument for the existence of God

Modern Philosophy

- a) Beginnings of modern philosophy- Francis Bacon-The form of science- Inductive method- Philosophy of Man- Metaphysics and Theology.

b) Rationalism

- Rene Descartes - Method and criterion of knowledge, Cogito ergo sum, Mind-body dualism, Interactionism.
- Spinoza - Method, Definition of substance, Attributes and Modes, Psychophysical parallelism.
- Leibniz - Monadology- Pre-established harmony.

c) Empiricism

- John Locke - Origin, nature and validity of knowledge, Rejection of innate ideas, Simple and complex ideas, Primary and Secondary qualities.
- George Berkeley - Rejection of abstract ideas, Subjective idealism, To be is to be perceived.
- David Hume - Origin of knowledge, Knowledge of the external world, Skepticism, Concept of substance and causality.

d) Transcendental Idealism

Immanuel Kant - Major works, Kant's problem, A priori - a posteriori distinction, Synthetic-analytic distinction, The transcendental method, Percept – concept correlation, Sense perception and understanding. Table of judgments and categories, Phenomena - Noumena distinction, Impossibility of Metaphysics- Antinomies.

e) Absolute idealism

Hegel - Dialectics, Thought and Being, The Absolute, Spirit or Geist. Art, religion and philosophy.

Dialectical Materialism

Karl Marx - The sources of Marxism - Hegelian dialectics and Feuerbach's Materialism.

Dialectical materialism, Dialectical and historical materialism and class character.

Dialectics of social change from primitive communism to scientific socialism, withering away of the state and classless society.

Part III : Ethics

Introduction

- a) Definition of ethics.

- b) Norms of classification-, Descriptive and normative ethics, Metaethics and Applied Ethics.

Greek Ethics

- a) Socrates - 'Virtue is knowledge'.
- b) Plato - Cardinal virtues
- c) Aristotle - *Eudaimonia* as the moral end.

Hedonism

- a) The basic postulate.
- b) Main types - Psychological hedonism - The basic assumption.
- c) Ethical hedonism - egoistic and universalistic hedonism/utilitarianism.
 - *Intensity* and *duration* as the conditions for estimating pleasantness caused by an action. Additional factors suggested by Bentham.
 - The five basic postulates of J. S. Mill's Utilitarianism.

Moral Law

- Kantian concept of categorical imperative.
- Moral standard as the law of reason.
- Maxims of morality - Universality, dignity and Kingdom of ends.
- Postulates of morality.

Self-realization theories of morality

- a) Hegel - Moral evolution as the dialectical movement from obedience to external laws contradicted in obedience to inner conscience and synthesized in social morality.
- b) F H Bradley - The meaning of 'My station and its duties'.

Ethical naturalism and non-naturalism

- ***Main differences.***
- *G.E.Moore's arguments against naturalism – 'Good' as indefinable*

The emotivist theory

- Logical positivist criticism of ethical concepts as pseudo-concepts.
- Stevenson's account of the three features of moral discourse.

Prescriptivism

- Hare's account of the characteristics of moral judgements- prescriptivity, universal and logical relation between prescriptive judgments.

Part IV : Logic

Introduction

- a) Words - Terms (Types).
- b) Denotation - Connotation distinction.
- c) Proposition - Traditional and Modern Classification.

Deduction and Induction

- a) Main differences
- b) Laws of thought
- c) Postulates of Induction
- d) Problems of Induction

Opposition of Proposition

- a) The Square of Opposition-Contradiction- Contrary- Sub contrary- subaltern.

- b) Immediate inference-Conversion, Obversion, Contraposition.

Syllogism

- a) Categorical syllogism, Rules and fallacies.
b) Figure and Moods.
c) Dilemma and types.

Scientific Method

- a) Hypothesis - Definition, inductive basis.
b) Formation, Verification, Confirmation and Proof of hypothesis.
c) Hypothesis, theory and Law - Correlation and differences.

Fallacies

- a) Definition, Material and Formal Fallacies - differences.
b) Fallacies of Relevance, Presumption and Ambiguity (only definition).

Symbolic Logic

- a) Distinction between Traditional and Symbolic Logic.
b) Advantages of using symbols.
c) Truth and Validity – differences
d) Truth tables for Implication, Conjunction, Disjunction, Material equivalence and Negation.

Part V - Contemporary Indian Philosophy

Neo Vedanta

- Application of Vedanta in the context of Indian Renaissance.
- The Upanishad doctrine of spiritual unity made the basis of a critique of social evils and a postulate of universal humanism.

Swami Vivekananda

- Interpretation of Karma Yoga.
- The ideal of universal religion.

Sree Narayana Guru

- Concept of caste with reference to *Jati Mimamsa*.

Sri Aurobindo

- Integral Yoga, Involution and evolution.
- Gnostic being - nature and types.
- Supermind - characteristics and its triple transformation.

Mahatma Gandhi

- Truth and non-violence, End- means relationship.
- Interpretation of Karma Yoga.
- Basic principles of Sarvodaya - Sarva mukti, Satyagraha, Gram Swaraj, PanchayatRaj.

M. N.Roy

- Definition of rationality and freedom as biological trait.
- Concept of partyless democracy.

B. R. Ambedkar

- Concept of caste as an unnatural institution.

- Concept of democracy

J.Krishnamoorthy

Freedom from known – Truth is a pathless Land

Part VI - Contemporary Western Philosophy

Pragmatism

- Origin of the term - C. S. Peirce's 1878 article entitled "How to Make Our Ideas clear".
- Usefulness or practical consequences as the test of truth.
- John Dewey - Instrumentalism/ Experimentalism.
- William James - Pragmatism as the attitude of looking away from first things and principles, and of looking towards last things, consequences and facts.

Logical Positivism

- a) The Vienna Circle - Representative thinkers and their major works.
 - Moritz Schlick, A. J. Ayer, Otto Neurath, Rudolf Carnap.
 - Jointly published Manifesto - 'The Vienna Circle: Its Scientific Outlook'.
- b) Principle of verification/verifiability - strong and weak sense.
- c) Antimetaphysics.

Analytic philosophy and the linguistic turn

- a) Frege
 - Sense and reference.
 - Analysis of identity statements.
- b) Bertrand Russell
 - Logical atomism - basic tenets.
 - Distinction between proper names and definite descriptions
- c) Early Wittgenstein
 - *Tractatus* – The Structure of the text.
- d) Later Wittgenstein
 - *Philosophical Investigations*
 - Use theory of meaning.
 - Language games

Existentialism and Phenomenology

- a) Historical roots of the term in Kant and Hegel.
- b) Husserl's conception of phenomenology as a method.
 - Eidetic reduction, epoche, intentionality and immediacy - definitions.
 - Noesis and Noema.
 - Intersubjectivity, objectivity and lifeworld.
- c) Heidegger's conception of 'being' as the sole theme of philosophy.
 - *Rejection of transcendental ego.*
 - *Meaning of Dasein.*
- d) Soren Kierkegaard
 - Spheres of existence – aesthetic, ethical and religious.
 - Faith as constant re-choosing and belief in the impossible – authentic and inauthentic faith.

- e) Jean Paul Sartre
 - Existence precedes essence.
 - Distinction between theistic and atheistic existentialism discussed in Existentialism Is a Humanism.
 - Levels of being -en-soi, pour-soi and pour-autrui.

Structuralism and Post Structuralism

- a) Saussure
 - Sign, signifier and the signified – Arbitrariness of the sign.
 - Langue-parole distinction.
- b) Postmodernism
 - i. Derrida
 - Deconstruction of logocentrism-exposing and overturning the conceptual oppositions of metaphysics and the binary oppositions underlying racism, sexism etc.
 - Difference- meaning as constituted within the relational system where signs themselves do not have essential meaning.
 - ii. Foucault- The interpretation of power.
 - Power is everywhere diffused and embodied in discourse, knowledge and regimes of truth.
 - Truth, morality, and meaning as created through discourse.

Part VII

Recent developments in Philosophy

Part VIII Research Methodology/Teaching Aptitude

I. TEACHING APTITUDE

- Teaching: Nature, objectives, characteristics and basic requirements;
- Learner's characteristics;
- Factors affecting teaching;
- Methods of teaching;
- Teaching aids;
- Evaluation systems.

II. RESEARCH APTITUDE

- Research: Meaning, Characteristics and types;
- Steps of research;
- Methods of research;
- Research Ethics;
- Paper, article, workshop, seminar, conference and symposium;
- Thesis writing: its characteristics and format.

Part IX(a) Salient Features of Indian Constitution

Salient features of the Constitution - Preamble- Its significance and its place in the interpretation of the Constitution.

Fundamental Rights - Directive Principles of State Policy - Relation between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles - Fundamental Duties.

Executive - Legislature - Judiciary - Both at Union and State Level. - Other Constitutional Authorities.

Centre-State Relations - Legislative - Administrative and Financial.

Services under the Union and the States.

Emergency Provisions.

Amendment Provisions of the Constitution.

Part IX(b) Social Welfare Legislations and Programmes

Social Service Legislations like Right to Information Act, Prevention of atrocities against Women & Children, Food Security Act, Environmental Acts etc. and Social Welfare Programmes like Employment Guarantee Programme, Organ and Blood Donation etc.

Part X(a) Renaissance in Kerala

TOWARDS A NEW SOCIETY

Introduction to English education - various missionary organisations and their functioning- founding of educational institutions, factories, printing press etc.

EFFORTS TO REFORM THE SOCIETY

(A) Socio-Religious reform Movements

SNDP Yogam, Nair Service Society, Yogakshema Sabha, Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangham, Vaala Samudaya Parishkarani Sabha, Samathwa Samajam, Islam Dharma Paripalana Sangham, Prathyaksha Raksha Daiva Sabha, Sahodara Prasthanam etc.

(B) Struggles and Social Revolts

Upper cloth revolts. Channar agitation, Vaikom Sathyagraha, Guruvayoor Sathyagraha, Paliyam Sathyagraha. Kuttankulam Sathyagraha, Temple Entry Proclamation, Temple Entry Act. Malyalee Memorial, Ezhava Memorial etc.

Malabar riots, Civil Disobedience Movement, Abstention movement etc.

ROLE OF PRESS IN RENAISSANCE

Malayalee, Swadeshbhimani, Vivekodayam, Mithavadi, Swaraj, Malayala Manorama, Bhashaposhini, Mathnubhoomi, Kerala Kaumudi, Samadarsi, Kesari, AI-Ameen, Prabhatham, Yukthivadi, etc

AWAKENING THROUGH LITERATURE

Novel, Drama, Poetry, *Purogamana Sahithya Prasthanam, Nataka Prashtanam*, Library movement etc

WOMEN AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Parvathi Nenmenimangalam, Arya Pallam, A V Kuttimalu Amma, Lalitha Prabhu. Akkamma Cheriyan, Anna Chandi, Lalithambika Antharjanam and others

LEADERS OF RENAISSANCE

Thycaud Ayya Vaikundar, Sree Narayana Guru, Ayyan Kali.Chattampi Swamikal, Brahmananda Sivayogi, Vagbhadananda, Poikayil Yohannan(Kumara Guru) Dr Palpu, Palakkunnath Abraham Malpan, Mampuram Thangal, Sahodaran Ayyappan, Pandit K P Karuppan, Pampadi John Joseph, Mannathu Padmanabhan, V T Bhattathirippad, Vakkom Abdul Khadar Maulavi, Makthi Thangal, Blessed Elias Kuriakose Chaavra, Barrister G P Pillai, TK Madhavan, Moorkoth Kumaran, C. Krishnan,

K P Kesava Menon, Dr.Ayyathan Gopalan, C V Kunjuraman, Kuroor Neelakantan Namboothiripad, Velukkutty Arayan,

K P Vellon, P K Chathan Master, K Kelappan, P. Krishna Pillai, A K Gopalan, T R Krishnaswami Iyer, C Kesavan.

Swami Ananda Theerthan , M C Joseph, Kuttippuzha Krishnapillai and others

LITERARY FIGURES

Kodungallur Kunhikkuttan Thampuran, KeralaVarma Valiyakoyi Thampuran, Kandathil Varghese Mappila. Kumaran Asan, Vallathol Narayana Menon, Ulloor S Parameswara Iyer, G Sankara Kurup, Changampuzha Krishna Pillai, Chandu Menon, Vaikom Muhammad Basheer. Kesav Dev, Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai, Ponkunnam Varky, S K Pottakkad and others

Part X(b) General Knowledge and Current Affairs

General Knowledge and Current Affairs

NOTE: - It may be noted that apart from the topics detailed above, questions from other topics prescribed for the educational qualification of the post may also appear in the question paper. There is no undertaking that all the topics above may be covered in the question paper.