

# **PHILOSOPHY**

## **PAPER - I**

### **LOGIC :**

- (a) Nature and Scope of Logic.
- (b) Relation of logic to psychology rhetoric, mathematics and Grammar.
- (c) Traditional and modern classification of proposition.
- (d) Immediate inference.
- (e) Analysis, figure and mood of syllogism.
- (f) Different forms of mixed syllogism.
- (g) Analysis of implication.
- (h) Mill's View.
- (i) Nature and importance of analogy.
- (j) Principles of uniformity of nature and causation.
- (k) Mills's inductive methods.
- (l) Utility of studying logic.
- (m) Logical form - formal and material truth.
- (n) Laws of thought.

### **PSYCHOLOGY :**

- (a) Definition, Nature, Scope and utility of psychology.
- (b) Experimental and introspective methods of psychology.
- (c) Structure and function of nervous system and endocrine glands.
- (d) Nature attributes and types of sensation. The Weber-Fechner Law.
- (e) Nature and Factor of perception.
- (f) Imagination and imageless thinking.
- (g) Factors and conditions of memory.
- (h) Causes of forgetting.
- (i) Freudian theory of dreaming.
- (j) Nature and grounds of belief.
- (k) Emotion, mood, sentiment and feeling.
- (l) Nature, conditions and span of attention.
- (m) Motive and instinct.
- (n) Intelligence and intelligence quotient.
- (o) Theories of learning.
- (p) Nature of personality. Methods of describing personality.

## **PHILOSOPHY**

### **PAPER - II**

#### **Group A : General Philosophy (Western and Indian) :**

- (a) Definition and scope of philosophy.
- (b) Empiricism, rationalism, criticism and intuitionism.
- (c) Theories of truth.
- (d) Different forms of realism and idealism.
- (e) Substance, space, time and causation.
- (f) Theories of evolution.
- (g) Values.
- (h) Proofs of the existence of God.
- (i) Logical positivism and existentialism
- (j) Purusha, prakriti and causation.

#### **Group B : Ethics and Social Philosophy :**

- (a) Moral philosophy - its nature and relations to Psychology, politics and metaphysics.
- (b) Distinction between moral and non-moral actions and object of moral judgement.
- (c) Theories of moral standard-rigourism and hedonism.
- (d) Determinism and free will.
- (e) Niskamakarma.
- (f) Nature and Scope of Social Philosophy.
- (g) Man as a social animal.
- (h) Relation between individual and society.
- (i) Role of family and religion as social institutions.
- (j) Caste system and varnasramadharm.
- (k) National integration and Sarvodaya.
- (l) Theories of punishment.