

PHILOSOPHY

GROUP - A

GENERAL PHILOSOPHY (WESTERN AND INDIAN) :

- (a) Nature and Scope and Branches of Philosophy.
- (b) Methods of Philosophy.
- (c) Rationalism and Empiricism as theories of origin of knowledge.
- (d) The correspondence theory and the coherence theory of truth.
- (e) Realism, Nave and Scientific.
- (f) Idealism - subjective and objective.
- (g) Categories : Substances space time and casualty
- (h) Proofs of the existence of God.
- (i) Purusha, Prakriti and causation.

GROUP - B

LOGIC :

- (a) Logic as the study of reflective thinking.
- (b) Laws of thought.
- (c) Proposition - traditional and modern analysis, Traditional and modern classifications of propositions.
- (d) Conversion, obversion, contraposition and inversion.
- (e) Structure, characteristics, definition, figures, mood and Rules of categorical syllogism.
- (f) Hypothetical and disjunctive syllogisms and dilemmas.
- (g) Testing syllogism.
- (h) Inductive inference and its relation to deduction.
- (i) Analogical Inference.
- (j) Mill's Inductive methods.
- (k) Law of uniformity of nature and law of causation.
- (l) Conditions, Verification and importance of Hypothesis in scientific enquiry.

PSYCHOLOGY :

- (a) Definition, Scope and Utility of psychology.
- (b) Introspection and experiment as methods of psychology.
- (c) Nature, kinds and the water - Fechner Law of Sensations.
- (d) Kinds of imagination - Imageless thinking.
- (e) Conditions of memory and forgetting.
- (f) Nature and grounds of belief.
- (g) Analysis, kinds and theories of emotion.

- (h) Definition, conditions and characteristics of attention.
- (i) Nature of intelligence and intelligence quotient.
- (j) Definition and theories of learning.

GROUP - C

ETHICS AND SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY :

- (a) Definition and Scope of Ethics.
- (b) Moral and non-moral action.
- (c) Moral judgement and its object.
- (d) Rigourism and different forms of hedonism.
- (e) Theories of punishment.
- (f) Nature and Scope of Social philosophy.
- (g) The Social Nature of Man.
- (h) Relation between individual and society.
- (i) Family as a social institution.
- (j) Religion as cohesive social factor.
- (k) Caste system and Varnasramadharma.