

Maharashtra Public Service Commission

Civil Services Exam – Mains Optional

Philosophy

Code No - 209

Paper - I

Metaphysics, Epistemology and Logic

Standard : Degree.

Total Marks : 200

Nature of Paper : Conventional Type

Duration : 3 Hours

- Note:
- 1) Answers to this paper must be written either in English or in Marathi.
 - 2) This paper will test the candidates ability to comprehend, to analyse, to interpret, to criticise and to appraise the subject matter related to the topics/sub topics mentioned below.
 - 3) It is expected from candidates to study the latest and recent developments and happenings pertaining to the topics/sub topics mentioned below.

Section - A (Marks : 50)

- 1) Epistemology and Metaphysics (Indian) :
 - .01) The nature of cognition (-ÖÖ®Ö), Prama (ÖÏÖÖ), Definitions and Kinds of Pramana (ÖÏÖÖbÖ) according to the nine Schools of Indian Philosophy.
 - .02) Theories concerning the nature and kinds of perception.
 - .03) The nature of Upamana (ÖÖÖ®Ö), Sabda (çÖ²æü), Arthapatti (†£ÖÖÖÿÖ×çÖ) and Anupalabdhi. (†®ÖãÖ»Ö×²-Ö)
 - .04) Theories of perceptual error (Khyati / ÜμÖÖ×ÿÖ).
 - .05) The classification of Padarthas (ÖæüÖ£ÖÖ) according to Vaisesika (¼ÖîÖê×ÂÖÖÚ), Dravyas (†ü¼μÖ) according to Jainism and Tattvas according to Samkhya.
 - .06) Causality : Satkaryavada, Asatkaryavada, Parinamavada (Ö×üÖÖ´Ö¼ÖÖæü), Vivartavada (×¼Ö¼ÖÿÖÖÖ¼ÖÖæü) and Pratityasamutpada (ÖÏÿÖßÿμÖÃÖ´ÖãÿÖÖÖæü).
 - .07) The nature of Self : The approaches of Carvaka (ÖÖ¼ÖÖÖÖÚ), Buddhism, Jainism, Vaisesika (¼ÖîÖê×ÂÖÖÚ) and Vedanta (¼ÖêæüÖÖÿÖ).
 - .08) Universals and Particulars: Nyaya-Buddhist (®μÖÖμÖ-²ÖÖîü) controversy.

Section - B (Marks : 50)

- 2) Epistemology and Metaphysics (Western) :
 - .01) Knowledge : Definition and justification of knowledge, Opinion and knowledge, A priori and A posteriori knowledge, Knowledge by Acquaintance and Knowledge by Description, Knowing how and knowing that.
 - .02) Perception: Theories of perception; Naive Realism, Representative Realism Subjective Idealism, Sense-data Theory.
 - .03) Theories of knowledge: Skepticism, Rationalism, Empiricism, Kantian theory.
 - .04) Theories of Truth: Correspondence, Coherence and Pragmatic.

- .05) Categories, Substance and Quality: Aristotle, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Locke and Kant.
- .06) Universals and Particulars: Realism versus Nominalism.
- .07) Causation: Plato, Aristotle, Hume and Kant.
- .08) Self: Plato, Descartes, Leibnitz and Hume.

Section - C (Marks : 50)

3) Contemporary trends in Philosophy :

- .01) Linguistic Analysis : Moore (Defense of common sense, Refutation of Idealism), Russell (Theory of description)
- .02) Logical Atomism: Russell - Atomic facts, Atomic statements. Logical Constructions and Incomplete symbols.
- .03) Logical Positivism : Ayer - Verification theory and rejection of metaphysics.
- .04) Descriptive Metaphysics: Strawson - The concept of person.
- .05) Existentialism : Kierkegaard and Sartre on Freedom, Responsibility, Transcendence, Nothingness and God.
- .06) Phenomenology: Husserl - Extension of Cartesian method of doubt; Epoche, Phenomenology as rigorous science.
- .07) Ordinary Language Philosophy: Later Wittgenstein - Use theory of meaning, Family resemblance, Forms of life; Gilbert Ryle - Systematically misleading expressions.
- .08) Post-Modernism: The limits of reason; The critique of the Sovereign self.

Section - D (Marks : 50)

4) Logic :

- .01) Nature and Scope of Logic: Inductive and Deductive logic; Truth and Validity.
- .02) Traditional logic: Aristotelian Classification of Categorical propositions, Structure of categorical syllogism, Square of oppositions and the question of existential import.
- .03) Propositional Logic : Truth-functions, Truth-table technique, Shorter Truth table technique.
- .04) Direct, Indirect and conditional proof.
- .05) Quantificational Logic: Singular and singly general propositions. Rules of quantification.
- .06) The Nyaya (न्याय) theory of Anumana (अनुमान) : The nature of Sad-hetu (सदहेतु), Vyapti (व्यपत्ति), Paramarsa (परामर्श), Five Avayavas (अवयव).
- .07) The problem of Induction; The knowledge of Vyapti (व्यपत्ति), The Carvaka (चार्वाक) skepticism.
- .08) The Nyaya (न्याय) theory of Hetvabhasas (हेतुव्यभिचार).

Paper - II

Morality, Society and Religion

Standard : Degree.

Total Marks : 200

Nature of Paper : Conventional Type

Duration : 3 Hours

- Note:
- 1) Answers to this paper must be written either in English or in Marathi.
 - 2) This paper will test the candidate's ability to comprehend, to analyse, to interpret, to criticise and to appraise the subject matter related to the topics/sub topics mentioned below.
 - 3) It is expected from candidates to study the latest and recent developments and happenings pertaining to the topics/sub topics mentioned below.

Section - A (Marks : 50)

- 1) Moral Philosophy (Indian and Western) :
 - .01) Dharma (धर्म) - its meaning, definitions, classification, Vidhi (विधि), Nisedha (निषेध) and Arthavada (अर्थवाद).
 - .02) Moral implications of the concepts of Rta (ऋत), Rna (ऋण) and Purusartha (पुरुषार्थ).
 - .03) The four noble truths (Ariya sacca / अरिहस्यसच), and the eight fold path (Magga / मग) .
 - .04) The Anuvratas (अनुव्रत), the Mahavratas (महाव्रत) and Triratna (त्रिरत्न).
 - .05) Teleological ethics - Hedonism, Utilitarianism.
 - .06) Deontological ethics - Kant and Niskama Karma (नैकामकर्म).
 - .07) Law of Karma (कर्मविधि); Determinism and free will
 - .08) Meta ethics - Naturalism, Intuitionism, Emotivism and Prescriptivism.

Section - B (Marks : 50)

- 2) .01) Professional and Business ethics :
 - (a) Principles of business ethics and practical morality.
 - (b) Code of conduct for legal profession and for politicians.
- .02) Environmental ethics :
 - (a) Anthropocentrism, Biocentrism and Animal Rights.
 - (b) Ethics of genetic engineering.
- .03) a) Moral Responsibility towards nature :
 - b) Preservation and Conservation of nature.
 - c) Sustainable Development.
- .04) a) Bio-medical ethics :

b) Principles of medical ethics: Beneficence, Autonomy and Justice.

c) Human experimentation and Organ transplantation.

- .05) Principle of Sanctity of Life
- .06) Abortion, Euthanasia and Sallekhana.
- .07) Code of conduct for Mass media in a secular democracy like India.
- .08) The portrayal of women in the main stream mass media: Facts and Norms.

Section - C (Marks : 50)

3) Socio - Political Philosophy :

- .01) Marxism and its critique, Radical Humanism of M.N.Roy.
- .02) Gandhian philosophy of Ahimsa / †ØÆüÃÖÖ (non violence), Satyagraha (ÃÖÿµÖÖÿÖiÆü) and Trusteeship.
- .03) Sarvodaya (ÃÖ¾ÖÖiæµÖ) and Bhudana (³ÖæxüÖ®Ö) as developed by Vinoba Bhave.
- .04) Gender discrimination, gender justice and women rights - views of Mahatma Jotiba Phule and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar on these issues.
- .05) Political ideals of Liberty, equality and Justice.
- .06) The nature of Indian democracy with reference to Indian Constitution.
- .07) Varna and Caste System: Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar'ûs critique of traditional Indian Society.
- .08) Tradition, modernity and change with reference to social institutions in India -Marriage, family and education.

Section - D (Marks : 50)

4) Philosophy of Religion :

- .01) Conceptions of God in Hinduism; Christianity and Islam.
- .02) Proofs for and against the existence of God - Western and Indian.
- .03) Religious philosophies without God - Buddhism, Jainism, Samkhya (ÃÖÖÖÜµÖ) and Advaita Vedanta (†«îüÿÖ ¾ÖêxüÖ®ÿÖ).
- .04) Isvara, Jiva and Jagat in philosophies of Ramanuja (,üÖ´ÖÖ®Öã•Ö), Madhva (´Ö-¾Ö) and Vallabha (¾Ö»»Ö³Ö).
- .05) Jnana (-ÖÖ®Ö), Karma (Ú´ÖÖ) and Bhakti (³Ö×ÆÿÖ) - its importance and relevance in Bhagavata /³ÖÖÿÖ¾ÖÿÖ (Varakari / ¾ÖÖ,üÚ,üß) cult of Maharashtra; Karmayoga (Ú´ÖÖµÖÖêÿÖ) of Gita Rahasya (ÿÖßÿÖÖ,üÆüÃµÖ).
- .06) The liberal, egalitarian interpretation of Bhakti (³Ö×ÆÿÖ) movement by Justice M.G.Ranade and its relevance.
- .07) Inter-religious dialogue, secularism, Sarvadharmasamabhava, fanaticism and Humanism with reference to Religion.
- .08) Religious language - Cognitivist and Non-cognitivist debate.
