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Philosophy Syllabus for IAS Main Exam 2012

Note (i): A candidate may be required to answer some of all the questions in the language concerned.

Note (ii): In regard to the language included in the Eighth Schedule to Constitution, the scripts will be the same as indicated in Section-II (B) of Appendix I relating to Main Examination.

Note (iii): Candidates should note that the questions not required to be answered in a specific language will have to be answered in the language medium indicated by them for answering papers on Essay, General Studies and Optional Subjects.

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER - I

History and Problems of Philosophy:

1. Plato and Aristotle: Ideas; Substance; Form and Matter; Causation; Actuality and Potentiality.
2. Rationalism (Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz): Cartesian Method and Certain Knowledge; Substance; God; Mind-Body Dualism; Determinism and Freedom.
3. Empiricism (Locke, Berkeley, Hume): Theory of Knowledge; Substance and Qualities; Self and God; Scepticism.
4. Kant: Possibility of Synthetic a priori Judgments; Space and Time; Categories; Ideas of Reason; Antinomies; Critique of Proofs for the Existence of God
5. Hegel: Dialectical Method; Absolute Idealism
6. Moore, Russell and Early Wittgenstein: Defence of Commonsense; Refutation of Idealism; Logical Atomism; Logical Constructions; Incomplete Symbols; Picture Theory of Meaning; Saying and Showing.
7. Logical Positivism: Verification Theory of Meaning; Rejection of Metaphysics; Linguistic Theory of Necessary Propositions.
8. Later Wittgenstein: Meaning and Use; Language-games; Critique of Private Language.
9. Phenomenology (Husserl): Method; Theory of Essences; Avoidance of Psychologism.
10. Existentialism (Kierkegaard, Sartre, Heidegger): Existence and Essence; Choice, Responsibility and Authentic Existence; Being-in-the-world and Temporality.
11. Quine and Strawson: Critique of Empiricism; Theory of Basic Particulars and Persons.
12. Cārvāka : Theory of Knowledge; Rejection of Transcendent Entities.
13. Jainism: Theory of Reality; Saptabhaṅginaya; Bondage and Liberation.
14. Schools of Buddhism: Pratītyasamutpāda; Kṣanikavāda,

Nairātmyavāda

15. Nyāya- Vaiśeṣika: Theory of Categories; Theory of Appearance; Theory of Pramāṇa; Self, Liberation; God; Proofs for the Existence of God; Theory of Causation; Atomistic Theory of Creation.
16. Sāṃkhya: Prakṛti; Puruṣa; Causation; Liberation
17. Yoga: Citta; Citta-vṛtti; Klesas; Samādhi; Kaivalya.
18. Mīmāṃsā: Theory of Knowledge
19. Schools of Vedānta: Brahman; Īvara; Ātman; Jiva; Jagat; Māyā; Avidyā; Adhyāsa; Mokṣa; Aprthaksiddhi; Pancavidhabheda
20. Aurobindo: Evolution, Involution; Integral Yoga.
3. Problem of Evil.
4. Soul: Immortality; Rebirth and Liberation.
5. Reason, Revelation and Faith.
6. Religious Experience: Nature and Object (Indian and Western).
7. Religion without God.
8. Religion and Morality.
9. Religious Pluralism and the Problem of Absolute Truth.
10. Nature of Religious Language: Analogical and Symbolic; Cognitivist and Non-cognitive.

PAPER - II

Socio-Political Philosophy

1. Social and Political Ideals: Equality, Justice, Liberty.
 2. Sovereignty: Austin, Bodin, Laski, Kautilya.
 3. Individual and State: Rights; Duties and Accountability
 4. Forms of Government: Monarchy; Theocracy and Democracy.
 5. Political Ideologies: Anarchism; Marxism and Socialism
 6. Humanism; Secularism; Multiculturalism.
 7. Crime and Punishment: Corruption, Mass Violence, Genocide, Capital Punishment.
 8. Development and Social Progress.
 9. Gender Discrimination: Female Foeticide, Land and Property Rights; Empowerment.
 10. Caste Discrimination: Gandhi and Ambedkar
- Philosophy of Religion:**
1. Notions of God: Attributes; Relation to Man and the World. (Indian and Western).
 2. Proofs for the Existence of God and their Critique (Indian and Western).
 3. Problem of Evil.