राज्य पात्रता परीक्षा – 2026

Subject : PHILOSOPHY

Unit – 1: Classical Indian: Epistemology and Metaphysics

- **Vedic and Upaniṣadic:** *Ṛta* – the cosmic order, the divine and the human realms; the centrality of the institution of yajña (sacrifice), theories of creation *Ātman* – Self (and not – self), *Jāgrat, Svapna, Susupti* and *turiya*, *Brahmaṇ*.
- **Cārvāka :** *Pratyakṣa* as the only *pramāṇa*, critique of *anumāna* and *śabda*, Consciousness as epi-phenomenon.
- **Jainism :** Concept of reality – *sat, dravya, guṇa, paryāya, Jiva, ajiva, anekāntavāda, syādvāda* and *nayavāda*; theory of knowledge.
- **Buddhism :** Four Noble Truths, *Āstangika Mārga*, Distinction between *Brahmiṇic* and *Śraminic* traditions. *Pratityasamutpāda, kṣaṇabhahgavāda, anātmavāda*. Schools of Buddhism : *Vaibhāṣika, Sautrāntika, Yogacāra, Mādhyamika* and Tibetan Buddhism.

- **Nyāya :** *Pramā* and *apramā,* Theories of *pramāṇa: pratyakṣa, anumāna, upamana, śabda*. *Hetvabhāsa*. Concept of God. Debate between Buddhism and Nyāya about *Pramāṇa-Vyavasthā* and *Pramāṇa Samplava*. *Anyathākhyati*.
- **Vaiśeṣika :** Concept of *padārtha* and its kinds, *Asatkāryavāda*, Kinds of *Kāraṇa*: *samavāyi, asamavāyi,* and *nimitta kāraṇa, paramaṇukaraṇavāda*.
- **Sāṃkhya :** *Satkāryavāda, prakṛti* and its evolutes, arguments for the existence of *prakṛti*, nature of *puruṣa*, arguments for the existence and plurality of *puruṣa,* relationship between *puruṣa* and *prakṛti*, atheism.
- **Yoga :** Patañjali's Theory of *Pramāṇa*, concept of *ćitta* and *ćitta – vṛtti*, stages of *ćitt-bhumi*, the role of God in Yoga.
- **Purva – Mimāṃsā :** *Pramāṇyavāda: Svatah-pramāṇyavāda* and *Paratah-pramāṇyavada, Śruti* and its importance, classification of *śruti-vākyas, vidhi, niṣedha* and *arthavāda, dharma, bhāvanā, śabda-nityavāda, Jāti, śaktivada;* Kumārila and Prabhākara Schools of Mimāṃsa and their major points of difference, *triputi – samvit, jñatatā, abhāva and anupalabdhi, anvitadbhidhanavāda, abhihitanvayavāda,* Theories of error: *Akhyāti, Viparitakhyāti,* atheism.
- **Vedānta**:

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- **Advaita :** *Brahmaṇ,* relation between *Brahmaṇ* and *Ātman,* three grades of *sattā, Adhyāsa, māya, Jiva, Vivartavāda, Anirvachniya-khyāti.*
- **Viśiṣtādvaita :** *Saguṇa Brahmaṇ,* refutation of *māya, aprthaksiddhi pariṇāmavāda, Jiva, bhakti and prapatti, Brahma-Pariṇāmavāda, Sat-khyāti.*
- **Dvaita** : Rejection of *nirguṇa brahmaṇ* and *māya, bheda* and *sāksi, bhakti.*
- **Dvaitavaita**: Concept of *Jñānaswaroop*, kinds of inanimate
- **Sudhadvaita**: Concept of *Avikrta-pariṇāmavāda.*

Unit-2 : Classical Western: Ancient, Medieval, and Modern : Epistemology and Metaphysics

Pre-Socratic Philosophers: Thales, Anaxagoras, Anaximenies, Ionians, Pythagoras, Parmenides, Heraclitus and Democritus,

The Sophists and Socrates

Plato and Aristotle:

- Plato – Theory of knowledge, knowledge and opinion, theory of Ideas, the method of dialectic, soul and God.
- Aristotle – Classification of the sciences, the theoretical, the practical and the productive, logic as an organon, critique of Plato's theory of Ideas, theory of causation, form and matter, potentiality and actuality, soul and God.

Medieval Philosophy:

- St. Augustine: Problem of Evil.
- St. Anselm: Ontological argument.
- St. Thomas Aquinas: Faith and Reason, Essence and Existence, the Existence of God.

Modern Western Philosophy:

- **Descartes :** Conception of method , Criteria of truth, doubt and methodological scepticism, *cogito ergo sum*, innate ideas, Cartesian dualism: mind and matter, proofs for the existence of God, interactionism.
- **Spinoza :** Substance, Attribute and Mode, the concept of 'God or Nature', Intellectual love of God, parallelism, pantheism, three orders of knowing.
- **Leibnitz :** Monadology, truths of reason and fact, innateness of ideas, proofs for the existence of God, principles of non – contradiction, sufficient reason and identity of indiscernibles, the doctrine of pre -established harmony, problem of freedom.

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- **Locke :** Ideas and their classification, refutation of innate ideas, theory of substance, distinction between primary and secondary qualities, theory of knowledge, three grades of knowledge.
- **Berkeley :** Rejection of the distinction between primary and secondary qualities, immaterialism, critique of abstract ideas, *esse est percipi*, the problem of solipcism; God and self.
- **Hume :** Impressions and ideas, knowledge concerning relations of ideas and knowledge concerning matters of fact, induction and causality, the external world and the self, personal identity, rejection of metaphysics, scepticism, reason and the passions.

- **Kant :** The critical philosophy, classification of judgements, possibility of synthetic a priori judgements, the Copernican revolution, forms of sensibility, categories of understanding, the metaphysical and the transcendental deduction of the categories, phenomenon and noumenon, the Ideas of Reason – soul, God and world as a whole, rejection of speculative metaphysics.
- **Hegel :** The conception of *Geist* (spirit), the dialectical method, concepts of being, non – being and becoming, absolute idealism, Freedom.

Unit – 3 : Indian Ethics

- Concept of *Purusārtha, Śreyas and Preyas*
- *Varṇāshrama, Dharma, Sādhāraṇa Dharma*
- *Ṛna and yajña*, Concept of duty
- *Karma-yoga, Sthitprajña, Svadharma, Lokasaṃgraha*
- Apurva and Adṛṣta
- Sādhya-Sādhana, Itikartavyata
- Law of *Karma*: ethical implications
- *Ṛta* and *Satya*
- *Yoga-kśema*
- *Astānga Yoga*
- Jainism: *Samvara-nirjarā, Tri-ratṇa, Panch-vrata.*
- Buddhism: *Upāya-Kaushal, Brahma-vihāra: matri, karuṇā, muditā, upeksha, bodhi-sattva*
- Carvaka's Hedonism

Unit – 4 : Western Ethics

- Concepts of Good, right, justice, duty, obligation, cardinal virtues, *Eudaemonism*, Intuition as explained in Teleological and Deontological Theories.
- Egoism, Altruism, Universalism
- Subjectivism, Cultural Relativism, Super-naturalism.
- Ethical realism and Intuitionism,
- Kant's moral theory: Postulates of morality, Good-will, Categorical Imperative, Duty, Mean and ends, Maxims.

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- Utilitarianism: principle of utility, problem of sanction and justification of morality, kinds of utilitarianism, Moral theories of Bentham, J. S. Mill, Sidgwick
- Theories of Punishment
- Ethical cognitivism and non-cognitivism: Emotivism, Prescriptivism, Descriptivism

Unit- 5 : Contemporary Indian Philosophy

Swami Vivekananda: Practical Vedanta, Universal Religion, Religious Experience, Religious Rituals

Sri Aurobindo: Evolution, mind and supermind, Integral Yoga

Muhammad Iqbal: Self, God, man and superman, Intellect and Intuition

Rabindranath Tagore: Religion of man, ideas on education, Concept of Nationalism

K. C. Bhattacharyya: *Swaraj* in ideas, Concept of Philosophy, subject as Freedom, the doctrine of *Maya*.

Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan: Intellect and intuition, the Idealist view of life, concept of Universal Religion, Hindu view of life.

J. Krishnamurti: Conception of thought, Freedom from the known, analysis of self, Choiceless awareness

Mahatma Gandhi: Truth, Non-violence, *satyagraha*, *swaraj*, critique of modern civilization.

Bhim Rao Ambedkar: Annihilation of caste, philosophy of Hinduism, Neo-Buddhism

Deendayal Upadhyaya: Integral Humanism, Advaita Vedanta, Purusartha

Narayana Guru: the spiritual freedom and social equality, one caste, one religion, one God.

Thiruvalluvar: Tirukkural

Jyotiba Phule: Critical understanding of Caste-system.

M. N. Roy: Radical Humanism, Materialism

Maulana Azad: Humanism

Sant Kabi Bhima Bhoi : Socio – Ethnical perspective of Mahima Dharma

Swami Dayanand Saraswati : Reconciliation of the six systems of Indian Philosophy, Traitavada - (God, Self and Nature)

Unit-6 : Recent Western Philosophy

Analytic and Continental Philosophy:

Frege: Sense and Reference

Logical Positivism: Verification theory of meaning, Elimination of metaphysics, concept of Philosophy

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Moore: Distinction between Sense and Reference, Refutation of Idealism, Defense of common-sense, Proof of an External World.
Russell: Logical Atomism, Definite Descriptions, Refutation of Idealism
Wittgenstein: Language and Reality, Facts and objects, names and propositions, the picture theory, critique of private language, meaning and use, forms of life, notion of philosophy, Wittgensteinian Fideism, *On Certainty*.
Gilbert Ryle: Systematically misleading expressions, category mistake, concept of mind, critique of Cartesian dualism
A. J. Ayer: The Problem of Knowledge
W.V.O. Quine: Two Dogmas of Empiricism
H.P. Grice and P.F. Strawson: In Defense of a dogma
Phenomenology and Existentialism:
Husserl: Phenomenological Method, Philosophy as a rigorous science, Intentionality, Phenomenological Reduction, Inter-subjectivity
Heidegger: The concept of Being (*Dasein*), Man as being in the world, critique of technological civilization
Kierkegaard: Subjectivity as Truth, Leap of faith
Sartre: Concept of Freedom, Bad-faith, Humanism
Morleau-Ponty: Perception, Embodied Consciousness
Pragmatism:
William James: Pragmatic Theories of Meaning and Truth, Varieties of Religious experience
John Dewey: Concept of Truth, Common-faith, education
Post-Modernism:
Nietzsche: Critique of Enlightenment, Will to Power, Genealogy of Moral
Richard Rorty: Critique of representationalism, Against Epistemological method, Edifying Philosophy
Immanuel Levinas: Ethics as a first philosophy, Philosophy of 'other'

Unit- 7 : Social and Political Philosophy: Indian

Mahabharata: *Danda-niti*, foundations, *Rajdharma*, Law and Governance, Narada's Questions to King Yudhisthir
Kautilya: Sovereignty, Seven Pillars of State-craft, State, Society, Social-life, State administration, State economy, law and justice, internal security, welfare and external affairs
Kamandaki: Social order and State elements
Constitutional Morality, Secularism and Fundamental Rights
Constitutionalism, Total revolution, terrorism, *Swadeshi*, Satyagrah, Sarvodaya, Social Democracy, State Socialism, Affirmative Action, Social Justice
Social Institutions: Family, Marriage, property, education and religion
Colonialism

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Unit- 8 : Social and Political Philosophy: Western

Plato: Ideal State and Justice
Locke, Hobbes, Rousseau: Social Contract Theory
Isaiah Berlin: Conceptions of Liberty
Bernard Williams: Idea of Equality
Liberalism: Rawls; Distributive justice, Nozick; Justice as Entitlement, Dworkin; Justice as equality; Amartya Sen: Global Justice, Freedom and Capability.
Marxism: Dialectical Materialism, Alienation, Critique of Capitalism, Doctrine of Class Struggle and Classless Society.
Communitarianism: Communitarian critique of liberal self, Universalism Vs. Particularism, Theory of Charles Taylor, MacIntyre, Michael Sandel
Multiculturalism: Charles Taylor; Politics of recognition, Will Kymlicka; conception of Minority Rights
Feminism: Basic Concepts: Patriarchy, misogyny, Gender, Theories of Feminism; Liberal, Socialist, radical and eco-feminism

Unit- 9 : Logic

Truth and Validity
Denotation and Connotation
Nature of Propositions
Categorical Syllogism
Laws of thought
Classification of Propositions
Square of Opposition
Truth-Functions and Propositional Logic
Quantification and Rules of Quantification
Symbolic Logic: Use of symbols
Decision Procedures: Truth Table, Using Truth- Tables for testing the validity of arguments
Venn Diagram, informal and formal Fallacies
Proving Validity, Argument and Argument-form
Axiomatic System, Consistency, Completeness
Differences between Deductive and Inductive Logic

Unit- 10 : Applied Philosophy

What is applied Philosophy?
Philosophy of Technology; technology, dominance, power and social inequalities
Democratization of Technology
Public evaluation of science and technology



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Ethical Implication of information technology, bio-technology, non-technology
Environmental Ethics: Nature as means or end, Aldo-Leopold; land-ethics, Arne Naess: Deep Ecology, Peter Singer; Animal Rights
Medical-Ethics: Surrogacy, Doctor-patient relationship, abortion, euthanasia, female-infanticide
Professional Ethics: Corporate Governance and ethical responsibility
Media Ethics: ethical issues in Privacy, cyber space, pornography, representation and differences-marginalization
Legal Ethics: law and morality, Legal Obligation, Authority and Validity of Law
Philosophical Counseling: Managing everyday problems

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