SLST দর্শন বিচিন্তা PHILOSOPHY



সৌমেন অধিকারী সহকারী অধ্যাপক, দর্শন বিভাগ বিদ্যাসাগর কলেজ ফর উইমেন, কলকাতা



বিষয়সূচী

	1 4	144,501	
অধ্যায়	পৃষ্ঠা	অধ্যায়	পৃষ্ঠা
GROUP A	। ভারতীয় দ	নি [Indian Philosophy]	
1 ভারতীয় দর্শন	2	ও বৈশেষিক দর্শন	৬৩
2 চর্বাক দর্শন	٩	र राष्ट्रा पर्मन	80
বৌদ্ধ দৰ্শন	29	৪ যোগ দর্শন	200
4 জৈন দৰ্শন	٥٥	9 মীমাংসা দর্শন	777
ন্যায় দর্শন	8২	10 বেদান্ত দর্শন	229
G	ROUP B ন	ীতিবিদ্যা [Ethics]	
11 নীতিবিদ্যার স্বরূপ	১৩২	16 শাস্তি সংক্রান্ত বিভিন্ন মতবাদ	\$8\$
12 নৈতিক ও অনৈতিক ক্রিয়া	५७७	17 নৈতিকতার মানদভ	১৫৩
13 নৈতিক বচনের স্বরূপ	780	18 সুখবাদ	১৫৬
14 নৈতিক বচনের বিষয়	780	19 কর্তব্যবোধনির্ভর নীতিতত্ত্ব	১৬২
5 নীতিবিদ্যার অবশ্য স্বীকার্য সত্য	786	20 ব্যাবহারিক নীতিবিদ্যা	১৬৫
GROUP C পাশ্চাত্য দ	র্শনের ইতিহা	ৰ [History of Western Philosopy]	
21 প্লেটোর দর্শন	299	26 লকের দর্শন	২১৯
22 আরিস্টটলের দর্শন	728	27 বার্কলের দর্শন	২৩০
23 দেকার্তের দর্শন	১৯৩	28 হিউমের দর্শন	২ 8২
24 স্পিনজারের দর্শন	২০৩	29 কান্টের দর্শন	২৫৬
25 লাইবনিজের দর্শন	২১২		
GRO	UP D মনো	বিদ্যা [Psychology]	
30 মনোবিদ্যার পদ্ধতি	২৬৯	34 মনোযোগ	২৯৩
31 সংবেদন	২৭৭	35	২৯৯
32 প্রত্যক্ষন	२४४	36 সহজাত ধারনা	৩০৭
33 শ্বৃতি	২৮৬	37 চেতনা	७५२



GROUP E সমাজ ও রাষ্ট্রদর্শন [Social and Political Philosopy]

39 সমাজদর্শন সাধারন ধারনা	৩২৪	43 রাজনৈতিক ধারনা	৩৫১
40 সামাজিক শ্রেনী ও জাতি	৩৩৭	44 সমাজতন্ত্র	988
41 সামাজিক পরিবর্তন	৩৪২	45 সর্বোদয়	৩৬৭
42 রাজনৈতিক দর্শন সাধারন ধারনা	৩ 89		,
	GROUP F यूर्ण	ক্তবিদ্যা [Logic]	
46 নিরপেক্ষ্য বচন	৩৭৫	51 পরিমানক এবং মাণক বিধি	800
47 অমাধ্যম অনুমান	৩৮৫	52 উপমাযুক্তি এবং সম্ভাব্য/আরোহ অনুমান	809
48 নিরপেক্ষ্য ন্যায়	ಿ ಶಿಕ್	53 প্রকল্প	883
49 বুলীয় ভাষ্য	80b	54 কার্যকারণতত্ত্ব এবং মিলের পদ্ধতি	888
50 সত্যাপেক্ষক	826		
বি	াগত বছরের প্রশ্নপ	ত্র ও প্র্যাক্টিস সেট 🌎	

56 প্র্যান্তিস সেট 860-888 বিগত বছরের প্রশ্নপত্র 808

 ${\tt SSC~SLST~2016,\,MSC~SLST~2023}$ 8¢8, 8¢b

STATE LEVEL SELECTION TEST Philosophy syllabus

GROUP-A INDIAN PHILOSOPHY GENERAL FEATURES OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

CARVAKA:

- A Epistemology (B) Metaphysics
- © Ethics

JAINISM:

- Anekantavada ® Svadvada.
- © Jaina theory of self and liberation

BUDDHISM:

- A Four noble truths
- Pratityasamutpada
- © Nairatmyayada.
- Ksanabhangayada.
- © Four schools of Buddhism

NYAYA- VAISESIKA:

- A Nyaya epistemology
- B Nyaya theory of God
- © Nyaya theory of soul
- D Vaisesika metaphysics:
- (1) Categories of reality (Padartha)
- (2) Dravya Definition of dravya and its different kinds.
- (3) Guna Definition of guna and a short account of its

different kinds.

- (4) Karma Definition and a short account of its different kinds
- (5) Samanya Definition of samanya. Samanya and jati, upadhi and jati. Arguments for accepting samanya as a padartha. Classification of samanya. Jatihadhakas
- (6) Visesa Definition of visesa. Arguments for accepting visesa as a separate category
- (7) Samavaya Definition of samavaya Distinction between samyoga and samayaya. Distinction between samavaya and svarup-sambandha.

Arguments for accepting samavaya as a category Arguments for accepting samavaya as one and

eternal

- (8) Abhava Justification for accepting abhava as a
- Refutation of the Prabhakara view that abhava is Different kinds of abhava

SAMKHYA AND YOGA:

- A Samkhya theory of causation (satkaryaya, da); different forms of satkaryavada.
- (B) Samkhya theory of Prakrti
- © Samkhya conception of Guna
- (D) Relation between Prakrti and Gunas
- © Proofs for the existence of prakrti
- (F) Samkhya theory of Purusa; proofs for the existence; of purusa Doctrine of plurality of selves.
- 6 Theory of evolution (after Vacaspati's commentary)
- Samkhya theory of liberation jivanmukti and videhamukti.
- 1 Yoga conception of God.
- (3) Cittabhumi and Cittavrtti
- (K) Eight fold means of Yoga,
- Samadhi its different types.

MIMAMSA (PRABHAKARA AND BHATTA):

- Arthapatti and Anupalabdhi as sources of valid knowledge. (B) Pramanyavada in respect of origin of
- knowledge and knowledge of knowledge.

VEDANTA (SAMKARA AND RAMANUJA):

- Nature of Brahman, according to Samkara ® Saguna Brahman and nirguna Brahman,
- according to Samkara
- © Relation between Brahman and the world (Jagat) according to Samkara.
- D Samkara's doctrine of Maya
- © Ramanuja's criticism of Samkara's doctrine of Maya

- The Advanta theory of liberation Jiyanmukti and videhamukti
- Ramajuja's theory of Brahman

Relation between Jiva and Brahman, according to Ramanuja

Group -B (ETHICS)

- (1) The Nature of Ethics
- (2) Moral and Non-moral Action
- (3) The Nature of Moral Judgement
- (4) Object of Moral Judgement (5) Postulates of Morality
- (6) Theories of Punishment
- (7) Standard's of Morality
- (8) Hedonism:
 - Psychological and Ethical,
 - (R) Egoistic Hedonism.
 - © Gross Egoistic Hedonism,
 - (D) Refined Egoistic Hedonism
 - Altruistic Hedonism Bent ham's Theory,

- Mill's Utilitarianism.
- 6 Act -Utilitarianism and Rule -Utilitarianism
- (9) Deontological Theories:

Act - Deontological Theories Rule - Deontological Theories Kant's Theory

- (10) Practical Ethics
- (1) The concept of Practical Ethics
- (2) Euthanasia
- (3) Killing Animals
- (4)Environmental Ethics

Group - C (HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY)

Aristotle: (a) Doctrine of Causality (b) Theory of Knowledge. Problem of Evil. Substance (c) Matter and Form (d) Criticism of Locke:Refutation of Innate Ideas and Principles; Plato's Theory of Forms

Method of Doubt (c) Cogito ergo sum (d) Criterion of Berkeley: Rejection of Materialism; Criticism of Relation (i) Proof of the External World

Spinoza: (a) Doctrine of Substance (b) Relation Hume: Distinction between Impressions and Ideas; Modes (d) Theory of Knowledge (e) Mind - Body Relation (f) Conception of Freedom: Intellectual Kant: Apriori and Empirical Knowledge; Analytic Love of God.

Sufficient Reason and the Identity of Indiscernibles; Understanding.

Plato: (a) Theory of Knowledge (b) Theory of Forms The Doctrine of Pre-established Harmony; Theory of

Theory of Idea's: Distinction between Primary and Descartes: (a) Cartesian Method (b) Cartesian Secondary Qualities. Theory of Knowledge.

Truth (e) Theory of Ideas (f) Proofs for the Existence Abstract Ideas: Rejection of the Distinction between of God (g) Doctrine of Substance (h) Mind-Body Primary and Secondary Qualities; Esseest Percipi; Role of God in Berkeley's Philosophy.

between Substance and Attributes (c) Doctrine of Relation of Ideas and Matters of Facts; Causality; Self. Scepticism.

and Synthetic Judgement; Synthetic Apriori Leibnitz: Doctrine of Monads: Truths of Reason of Judgement-Kant's Problem; Copernican Revolution Truths of Fact; The Principles of Non-Contradiction. in Philosophy: Space and Time: Categories of the

Group - D (PSYCHOLOGY)

Experimental Method.

Sensation: Definition; Attributes of Sensation; Attention: Nature, Condition and Span of Attention: Weber-Fechner Law

Perception: Definition; Distinction between Learning: Theories of Learning- Trial and Error Sensation and Perception; Gestalt Theory of Theory; Pavlov's Conditioned Perception.

Methods of Psychology: Introspection: Extrospection; Memory: Factors of Memory: Marks of Good Memory: Laws of Association, Causes of Forgetfulness.

Division of Attention.

Response Theory: Gestalt Theory.

Instinct: Biological Theory; Psychological Theory. Consciousness: Levels of Consciouness; Proofs for the Existence of the Unconscious; Freud's Theory of Dream.

Intelligence: Definition; Measurement

Intelligence; I.Q. Binet – Simon Test of Intelligence, Terman Merril and Wecshler Test of Intelligence, Theories of Intelligence: Unifactor; Two-Factor (Spearman's Theory); Multifactor Theory.

Group - E (SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY)

of

Basic Concepts: Social Group; Community; Association; Institution; Customs; Folkways and Mores.

Social Class and Caste: Principles of Class and Caste; Class Attitudes and Class Consciousness.

Social Change: The Marxist Theory of Social Change.

Political Philosophy: Nature and Scope; Scientific Theory and Philosophical theory. Political Ideals Democracy – Its different forms.

Socialism: - Utopian and Scientific.

Sarvodaya: Gandhiji's Conception of Nonviolence Gandhiji's Theory of Trusteeship.

Group - F (LOGIC)

- 1) Categorical Propositions and Classes: Quality, Quality and Distribution of Terms; Translating Categorical Propositions into Standard form.
- 2) Immediate Inference: Conversion, Obversion, Contraposition: Square of Opposition; Determination of the truth-value of a proposition, given the truth-value of another proposition.
- 3) Categorical Syllogism: General Rules and Fallacies; Solving Problems and Proving Theorems concerning Syllogism.
- 4) Boolean Interpretation of Categorical Propositions, Venn Diagrammatic Representation of Categorical Propositions. Use of Venn Diagram to Test Arguments for validity; Review of the Traditional Laws of Logic concerning Immediate Inference and Syllogism: hypothetical and Disjunctive Syllogism: Dilemma.
- (5) Truth Functions: Negation, Conjunction, Disjunction, Conditional, Biconditional. Testing Argument-forms and Arguments for validity by applying (a) Truthtable Method, (b) Method of Resolution, (c) Shorter Truth-table Technique-Reductio Ad Absurdum. Testing Statement/

Statement-form for Validity of Truth-table Method and method of Resolution. Proving invalidity, to Construct Formal Proof of Validity.

- (6) Quantification: Translating Sentences into Quantificational Language: Quantification Rules Ul, EI, UG EG. To Construct Formal Proof of Validity of Arguments involving Monadic Quantification, To Prove invalidity of Arguments involving Monadic Quantification.
- (7) Analogy and Probable Inference: Induction by Simple Enumeration; Analogical Argument Appraising Analogical Arguments.
- (8) Causul Connection and Mill's Methods of Experimental Enquiry. The Meaning of Causes Doctrine of Plurality of Causes: Method of Agreement; Method of Difference; Joint Method of Agreement and Difference; Method of Concomitan Variation; Method of Residues. Criticisms of Mil' Methods; Vindication of Mill's Methods.
- 9) Hypothesis: Distinction between Scientific and Unscientific Explanation; Criteria for appraisin Scientific Explanation.