দর্শন পরিচয়

ভূমিকা দীপক কুমার বাগচী অবসরপ্রাপ্ত অধ্যাপক, দর্শন বিভাগ কৃষ্ণনাথ কলেজ, বহরমপুর

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কৃষ্ণনগর,নদিয়া



প্রয়েসিভ পাবলিশার্স

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সৃচিপত্র

Group–A ♦ ভারতীয় দর্শন (Indian Philosophy)	\$&-8b
ভারতীয় দর্শনের সাধারণ বৈশিষ্ট্য; চার্বাক দর্শন; জৈন দর্শন; বৌদ্ধ দর্শন;	
ন্যায়-বৈশেষিক দর্শন ; সাংখ্য ও যোগদর্শন ; মীমাংসা দর্শন (প্রভাকর ও ভাট্ট) ;	
বেদান্ত (শঙ্কর ও রামানুজ)	
Group–B ♦ নীতিবিদ্যা (Ethics)	৫১-৬০
নীতিবিদ্যার স্বরূপ ও পরিধি ; শাস্তি সম্পর্কে মতবাদসমূহ ; পরিবেশ নীতিবিদ্যা ;	
আত্মহত্যা	
Group—C ♦ পাশ্চাত্য দর্শনের ইতিহাস (History of Western Philosophy)	७७-১०২
প্লেটো ; অ্যারিস্টটল ; ডেকার্ট ; স্পিনোজা ; লাইবনিজ ; জন লক্ ; বার্কলে ;	
হিউম ; কান্ট	
Group–D ♦ মনোবিজ্ঞান (Psychology)	১०৫- ১ ৩৬
মনোবিদ্যার পদ্ধতি	
Group-E ♦ যুক্তিবিজ্ঞান (Logic)	১৩৯-১৫২
নিরপেক্ষ বচন ও শ্রেণিগুণ ; পরিমাণ ; ব্যাপ্যতা ; বাক্যকে বচনে রূপান্তর	
Group–F ♦ সমাজ ও রাষ্ট্রদর্শন (Social and Political Philosophy)	ኃ ৫৫-১৮৬
সমাজদর্শন ; রাষ্ট্রদর্শন	
নমুনা প্রশ্নপত্র (Model Question Set)	১৮৯-২১ ১
	২ ১২-২১৫
WBSSC-2016-এর প্রশ্ন-উত্তর	43,4-43¢
সংক্ষিপ্ত উত্তরভিত্তিক প্রশ্ন (SAQ)	২১৯-৩২৮
নেট পরীক্ষা (Net Examination)	005-0 78
ভারতীয় নীতিবিদ্যা ঃ স্বরূপ ও পূর্বস্বীকৃতি ; নিষ্কাম কর্ম বা কর্মযোগ ; মন্ত্র, বিধি, নামধেয়,	
নিষেধ ও অর্থবাদ ; মানবতাবাদ ; নৈরাজ্যবাদ ; প্রাচীন ভারতীয় রাষ্ট্রচিস্তার উৎস ও	
বৈশিষ্ট্য ; গিলবার্ট রাইল ও জে. এল. অস্টিন ; ফ্রেডরিক লুডভিক গটবল ফ্রেগে ; জর্জ এডওয়ার্ড	
ম্যুর ; জৈনদর্শন ও নীতিবিদ্যা ; কৌটিল্যের রাষ্ট্রচিন্তা ; মহম্মদ ইকবাল-এর দার্শনিক	
চিন্তা : শ্রীঅরবিন্দের রাজনৈতিক, দার্শনিক ও আধ্যাত্মিক চিন্তা ; অমর্ত্য সেন-এর সামাজিক	
ন্যায়ের দর্শন	

THE WEST BENGAL SCHOOL SERVICE COMMISSION SYLLABUS

Group–A Indian Philosophy

- 1. GENERAL FEATURES OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY
- 2. CHARVAKA
 - (a) Epistemology
 - (b) Metaphysics
 - (c) Ethics
- 3. JAINISM
 - (a) Anekantavada, (b) Syadvada, (c) Jaina theory of self and liberation
- 4. BUDDHISM
 - (a) Four noble truths, (b) Pratityasamutpada, (c) Nairatmyavada,
 - (d) Ksanabhangavada, (e) Four schools of Buddhism.
- 5. NYAYA-VAISESIKA
 - (a) Nyaya epistemology
 - (b) Nyaya theory of God
 - (c) Nyaya theory of soul
 - (d) Vaisesika metaphysics:
 - (i) Categories of reality (Padartha)
 - (ii) Dravya-Definition of dravya and its different kinds.
 - (iii) Guna-Definition of guna and a short account of its different kinds.
 - (iv) Karma-Definition and a short account of its different kinds.
 - (v) Samanya-Definition of samanya. Samanya and jati, upadhi and jati.

 Arguments for accepting samanya as a padartha. Classification of samanya.

 Jatibadhakas.
 - (vi) Visesa-Definition of visesa.

 Arguments for accepting visesa as a separate category
 - (vii) 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 eterna!

(viii) Abhava–Justification for accepting abhava as a separate category of real ity. Refutation of the Prabhakara view that abhava is nondifferent from its locus. Different kinds of abhava

6. SAMKHYA AND YOGA

- (a) Samkhya theory of causation (satkaryavada); different forms of satkaryavada.
- (b) Samkhya theory of Prakrti
- (c) Samkhya conception of Guna
- (d) Relation between Prakrti and Gunas
- (e) Proofs for the existence of prakrti
- (f) Samkhya theory of Purusa; proofs for the existence; of purusa Doctrine of plurality of selves.
- (g) Theory of evolution (after Vacaspati's commentary)
- (h) Samkhya theory of liberation jivanmukti and videhamukti.
- (i) Yoga conception of God.
- (i) Cittabhumi and Cittavrtti
- (k) Eight-fold means of Yoga.
- (I) Samadhi-its different types.

7. MIMAMSA (PRABHAKARA AND BHATTA)

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

8. VEDANTA (SAMKARA AND RAMANUJA)

- (a) Nature of Brahman, according to Samkara.
- (b) Saguna Brahman and nirguna Brahman, according to Samkara.
- (c) Relation between Brahman and the world (Jagat) according to Samkara.
- (d) Samkara's doctrine of Maya
- (e) Ramanuja's criticism of Samkara's doctrine of Maya
- (f) The Advaita theory of liberation-Jivanmukti and videhamukti
- (g) Ramajuja's theory of Brahman
- (h) 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. ORJECT OF MORAL JUDGEMENT
- 5. Postulates of Morality
- 6. THEORIES OF PUNISHMENT
- 7. STANDARD'S OF MORALITY

Hedonism:

- (a) Psychological and Ethical, (b) Egoistic Hedonism, (c) Gross Egoistic Hedonism,
- (d) Refined Egoistic Hedonism (e) Altruistic.

Hedonism - Bent ham's Theory, (f) Mill's Utilitarianism, (g) Act-Utilitarianism and Rule - Utilitarianism

9. DEONTOLOGICAL THEORIES

Act-Deontological Theories

Rule - Deontological

Theories Kant's Theory

10. PRACTICAL ETHICS

- (i) The concept of Practical Ethics
- (ii) Euthanasia
- (iii) Killing Animals
- (iv) Environmental Ethics

Group-C History of Western Philosophy

- (a) Theory of Knowledge Plato
 - (b) Theory of Forms
- (a) Doctrine of Causality Aristotle :
 - (b) Theory of Substance
 - (c) Matter and Form
 - (d) Criticism of Plato's Theory of Forms

(a) Cartesian Method Descartes:

- (b) Cartesian Method of Doubt
- (c) Cogito ergo sum
- (d) Criterion of Truth
- (e) Theory of Ideas
- (f) Proofs for the Existence of God
- (g) Doctrine of Substance
- (h) Mind-Body Relation
- (i) Proof of the External World

(a) Doctrine of Substance Spinoza :

- (b) Relation between Substance and Attributes
- (c) Doctrine of Modes
- (d) Theory of Knowledge

(e) Mind-Body Relation

(f) Conception of Freedom; Intellectual Love of God.

Leibnitz : Doctrine of Monads: Truths of Reason of Truths of Fact; The Principles of

Non-Contradiction, Sufficient Reason and the Identity of Indiscernibles; The Doctrine of Pre-established Harmony; Theory of Knowledge. Problem

of Evil.

Refutation of Innate Ideas and Principles; Theory of Ideas :

Locke : Distinction

between Primary and Secondary Qualities. Theory of Knowledge.

Berkeley: Rejection of Materialism; Criticism of Abstract Ideas; Rejection of the

Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities; Esseest Percipi:

Role of God in Berkeley's Philosophy.

Hume : Distinction between Impressions and Ideas; Relation of Ideas and Matters

of Facts; Causality; Self, Scepticism.

Kant : Apriori and Empirical Knowledge; Analytic and Synthetic Judgement;

Synthetic Apriori Judgement-Kant's Problem; Copernican Revolution in Philosophy; Space and Time; Categories of the Understanding.

Group-D Psychology

Methods of

Psychology : Introspection : Extrospection; Experimental Method.

Sensation : Definition; Attributes of Sensation; Weber-Fechner Law

Perception : Definition; Distinction between Sensation and Perception; Gestalt

Theory of Perception.

Memory : Factors of Memory : Marks of Good Memory : Laws of Association.

Causes of Forgetfulness.

Attention : Nature, Condition and Span of Attention : Division of Attention.

Learning : Theories of Learning-Trial and Error Theory; Pavlov's Conditioned

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 of 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 Logic

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

Nature and Scope; Scientific Theory and Philosophical theory.

Political Ideals

Democracy-Its diferent forms.

Socialism - Utopian and Scientific.

Sarvodaya; Gandhiji's Conception of Nonviolence.

Gandhiji's Theory of Trusteeship.

Group-F Social and Political Philosophy

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 TechniqueReductio 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-UI, 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 Cause; Doctrine of Plurality of Causes: Method of Agreement; Method of Difference; Joint Method of Agreement and Difference; Method of Concomitant Variation; Method of Residues. Criticisms of Mil's Methods; Vindication of Mill's Methods.
- (9) Hypothesis: Distinction between Scientific and Unscientific Explanation; Criteria for appraising Scientific Explanation.