WBSSC পরিচালিত SLST পরীক্ষার্থীদের জন্য Philosophy (PG)-র Syllabus অনুসারে লিখিত আবশ্যিক পুস্তক



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*Edited by:* **ERDRC** (Educational Research Development & Review Committee)



প্রকাশক ও পুস্তক বিক্রেতা

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# Syllabus

# PHILOSOPHY (HONS./PG) [CODE -25]

**Group – A. INDIAN PHILOSOPHY** 

| 1. | GENERAL FEATURES OF   | INDIAN PHILOSOPHY            |   |  |  |  |  |
|----|---|------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| 2. | CARVAKA:  |                              |   |  |  |  |  |
|    | (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   | v (Padartha)                 |   |  |  |  |  |
|    | (ii) Dravya – Definition  | of dravya and its different  | t kinds.                                |  |  |  |  |
|    | (iii) Guna – Definition o   | f guna and a short account   | of its different kinds.                 |  |  |  |  |
|    | (iv) Karma – Definition   | and a short account of its o | lifferent 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 eternal   |                              |   |  |  |  |  |
|    | (viii) Abhava – Justification for accepting abhava as a separate category of reality.               |                              |   |  |  |  |  |
|    | Refutation of the Prabhakara view that abhava is nondifferent from its locus.                       |                              |   |  |  |  |  |
|    | Different kinds of al   | bhava                        |   |  |  |  |  |
| 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.   | (j) Cittabhumi a             | nd Cittavrtti                           |  |  |  |  |
|    | (k) Eight – fold means of Yoga  | a. (1) Samadhi – its         | different types.                        |  |  |  |  |
| 7. | MIMAMSA (PRABHAKARA   | A AND BHATTA)                | v 1                                     |  |  |  |  |
|    | (a) Arthapatti and Anupalabdh   | ni as sources of valid know  | vledge.                                 |  |  |  |  |
|    | (b) Pramanyavada in respect of  | of origin of knowledge and   | l knowledge of knowledge.               |  |  |  |  |
| 8. | VEDANTA (SAMKARA AND  | RAMANUJA)                    |   |  |  |  |  |
|    | (a) Nature of Brahman, according to Samkara.  |                              |   |  |  |  |  |
|    | (b) Saguna Brahman and nirg   | una Brahman. according to    | Samkara.                                |  |  |  |  |
|    | (c) Relation between Brahmar  | n and the world (Jagat) acc  | ording to Samkara.                      |  |  |  |  |
|    | (d) Samkara's doctrine of Max   | /a                           | <u> </u>                                |  |  |  |  |
|    |   |                              |   |  |  |  |  |

(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

| <ol> <li>The Nature of Ethics</li> <li>Moral and Non-moral Action</li> <li>The Nature of Moral Judgement</li> <li>Object of Moral Judgement</li> <li>Postulates of Morality</li> <li>Theories of Punishment</li> <li>Standard's of Morality</li> <li>Hedonism:         <ul> <li>(a) Psychological and Ethical, (b) Egoistic Hedonism, (c) Gross Egoistic Hedonism,</li> <li>(d) Refined Egoistic Hedonism(e) Altruistic Hedonism – Bent ham's Theory,</li> <li>(f) Mill's Utilitarianism, (g) Act – Utilitarianism and Rule – Utilitarianism</li> <li>DEONTOLOCICAL THEORIES</li></ul></li></ol>  | Group – B. ETHICS  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <ul> <li>4. Object of Moral Judgement S. Postulates of Morality 6. Theories of Punishment 7. Standard's of Morality Hedonism:</li> <li>(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) Euthanasia (iii) Killing Animals (iv) Environmental Ethics</li> <li>Group – C. HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY Plato: (a) Theory of Knowledge (b) Theory of Forms Aristotle: (a) Doctrine of Causality (b) Theory of Substance (c) Matter and Form (d) Criticism of Plato's Theory of Forms</li> <li>Descartes: (a) Cartesian Method (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</li> <li>Spinoza: (a) Doctrine of Substance (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.</li> <li>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 Preestablished Harmony; Theory of Knowledge. Problem of Evil.</li> <li>Locke: Refutation of Innate Ideas and Principles; Theory of Knowledge.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Kant: Apriori and Empirical Knowledge; Analytic and Synthetic Judgement; Synthetic Apriori Judgement-Kant's Problem; Copernican Revolution in Philosophy</li></ul>  | 1. The Nat   | ure of Ethics 2. Moral and Non-moral Action 3. The Nature of Moral Judgement   |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Group – C. HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY         Plato :       (a) Theory of Knowledge (b) Theory of Forms         Aristotle:       (a) Doctrine of Causality (b) Theory of Substance (c) Matter and Form (d) Criticism of Plato's Theory of Forms         Descartes:       (a) Cartesian Method (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         Spinoza:       (a) Doctrine of Substance (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.         Locke:       Refutation of Innate Ideas and Principles; Theory of Ideas: Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities. Theory of Knowledge.         Berkeley:       Rejection of Materialism; Criticism of Abstract Ideas; Rejection of the 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.  | (iii) Killing  | Animals (iv) Environmental Ethics  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Plato: (a) Theory of Knowledge (b) Theory of Forms</li> <li>Aristotle: (a) Doctrine of Causality (b) Theory of Substance (c) Matter and Form (d) Criticism of Plato's Theory of Forms</li> <li>Descartes: (a) Cartesian Method (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</li> <li>Spinoza: (a) Doctrine of Substance (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.</li> <li>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 Preestablished Harmony; Theory of Knowledge. Problem of Evil.</li> <li>Locke: Refutation of Innate Ideas and Principles; Theory of Ideas: Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities. Theory of Knowledge.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Hume: Distinction between Impressions and Ideas; Relation of Ideas and Matters of Facts: Causality; Self, Scepticism.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>  |  | Crown C HISTODY OF WESTEDN DHIL OSODHY   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Plato: (a) Theory of Knowledge (b) Theory of Forms</li> <li>Aristotle: (a) Doctrine of Causality (b) Theory of Substance (c) Matter and Form (d) Criticism of Plato's Theory of Forms</li> <li>Descartes: (a) Cartesian Method (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</li> <li>Spinoza: (a) Doctrine of Substance (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.</li> <li>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 Preestablished Harmony; Theory of Knowledge. Problem of Evil.</li> <li>Locke: Refutation of Innate Ideas and Principles; Theory of Ideas: Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities, Esseest Percipi; Role of God in Berkeley's Philosophy.</li> <li>Hume: Distinction between Impressions and Ideas; Relation of Ideas and Matters of Facts: Causality; Self, Scepticism.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>   |  | Group – C. HISTORI OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY   |  |  |  |  |  |
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| <ul> <li>Descartes: (a) Cartesian Method (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</li> <li>Spinoza: (a) Doctrine of Substance (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.</li> <li>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 Preestablished Harmony; Theory of Knowledge. Problem of Evil.</li> <li>Locke: Refutation of Innate Ideas and Principles; Theory of Ideas: Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities. Theory of Knowledge.</li> <li>Berkeley: Rejection of Materialism; Criticism of Abstract Ideas; Rejection of the Distinction between Impressions and Ideas; Relation of Ideas and Matters of Facts; Causality; Self, Scepticism.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>  | Aristotle:   | (a) Doctrine of Causality (b) Theory of Substance (c) Matter and Form (d) Criticism of   |  |  |  |  |  |
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| <ul> <li>Mind-Body Relation (i) Proof of the External World</li> <li>Spinoza: (a) Doctrine of Substance (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.</li> <li>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 Preestablished Harmony; Theory of Knowledge. Problem of Evil.</li> <li>Locke: Refutation of Innate Ideas and Principles; Theory of Ideas: Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities. Theory of Knowledge.</li> <li>Berkeley: Rejection of Materialism; Criticism of Abstract Ideas; Rejection of the Distinction between Impressions and Ideas; Relation of Ideas and Matters of Facts; Causality; Self, Scepticism.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>   | Descartes:   | (a) Carlesian Method (b) Carlesian Method of Doubt (c) Coglio ergo sum (d) Criterion of<br>Truth (a) Theory of Ideas (f) Proofs for the Existence of Cod (g) Destring of Substance (h) |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Spinoza: (a) Doctrine of Substance (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.</li> <li>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 Preestablished Harmony; Theory of Knowledge. Problem of Evil.</li> <li>Locke: Refutation of Innate Ideas and Principles; Theory of Ideas: Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities. Theory of Knowledge.</li> <li>Berkeley: Rejection of Materialism; Criticism of Abstract Ideas; Rejection of the Distinction between Impressions and Ideas; Relation of Ideas and Matters of Facts; Causality; Self, Scepticism.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>  |  | Mind Body Pelation (i) Proof of the External World   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Spinoza: (a) Docume of Substance (b) Relation between Substance and Attributes (c) Docume of Modes (d) Theory of Knowledge (e) Mind – Body Relation (f) Conception of Freedom Intellectual Love of God.</li> <li>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 Preestablished Harmony; Theory of Knowledge. Problem of Evil.</li> <li>Locke: Refutation of Innate Ideas and Principles; Theory of Ideas: Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities. Theory of Knowledge.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Hume: Distinction between Impressions and Ideas; Relation of Ideas and Matters of Facts: Causality; Self, Scepticism.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>   | Spinoza  | (a) Doctrine of Substance (b) Relation between Substance and Attributes (c) Doctrine of  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Intellectual Love of God.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Locke: Refutation of Innate Ideas and Principles; Theory of Ideas: Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities. Theory of Knowledge.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Hume: Distinction between Impressions and Ideas; Relation of Ideas and Matters of Facts; Causality; Self, Scepticism.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>  | Spilloza.  | Modes (d) Theory of Knowledge (e) Mind – Body Relation (f) Conception of Freedom:  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Locke: Refutation of Innate Ideas and Principles; Theory of Ideas: Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities. Theory of Knowledge.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Hume: Distinction between Impressions and Ideas; Relation of Ideas and Matters of Facts; Causality; Self, Scepticism.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>   |  | Intellectual Love of God.  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Contradiction, Sufficient Reason and the Identity of Indiscernibles; The Doctrine of Pre-<br/>established Harmony; Theory of Knowledge. Problem of Evil.</li> <li>Locke: Refutation of Innate Ideas and Principles; Theory of Ideas:<br/>Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities. Theory of Knowledge.</li> <li>Berkeley: Rejection of Materialism; Criticism of Abstract Ideas; Rejection of the Distinction between<br/>Primary and Secondary Qualities; Esseest Percipi; Role of God in Berkeley's Philosophy.</li> <li>Hume: Distinction between Impressions and Ideas; Relation of Ideas and Matters of Facts;<br/>Causality; Self, Scepticism.</li> <li>Kant: Apriori and Empirical Knowledge; Analytic and Synthetic Judgement; Synthetic Apriori<br/>Judgement-Kant's Problem; Copernican Revolution in Philosophy; Space and Time;<br/>Categories of the Understanding.</li> </ul>  | Leibnitz:  | Doctrine of Monads: Truths of Reason of Truths of Fact; The Principles of Non-   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>established Harmony; Theory of Knowledge. Problem of Evil.</li> <li>Locke: Refutation of Innate Ideas and Principles; Theory of Ideas:<br/>Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities. Theory of Knowledge.</li> <li>Berkeley: Rejection of Materialism; Criticism of Abstract Ideas; Rejection of the Distinction between<br/>Primary and Secondary Qualities; Esseest Percipi; Role of God in Berkeley's Philosophy.</li> <li>Hume: Distinction between Impressions and Ideas; Relation of Ideas and Matters of Facts:<br/>Causality; Self, Scepticism.</li> <li>Kant: Apriori and Empirical Knowledge; Analytic and Synthetic Judgement; Synthetic Apriori<br/>Judgement-Kant's Problem; Copernican Revolution in Philosophy; Space and Time:<br/>Categories of the Understanding.</li> </ul>  |  | Contradiction, Sufficient Reason and the Identity of Indiscernibles; The Doctrine of Pre-  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Locke: Refutation of Innate Ideas and Principles; Theory of Ideas:<br/>Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities. Theory of Knowledge.</li> <li>Berkeley: Rejection of Materialism; Criticism of Abstract Ideas; Rejection of the Distinction between<br/>Primary and Secondary Qualities; Esseest Percipi; Role of God in Berkeley's Philosophy.</li> <li>Hume: Distinction between Impressions and Ideas; Relation of Ideas and Matters of Facts:<br/>Causality; Self, Scepticism.</li> <li>Kant: Apriori and Empirical Knowledge; Analytic and Synthetic Judgement; Synthetic Apriori<br/>Judgement-Kant's Problem; Copernican Revolution in Philosophy; Space and Time;<br/>Categories of the Understanding.</li> </ul>  | established Harmony; Theory of Knowledge. Problem of Evil. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities. Theory of Knowledge.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Hume: Distinction between Impressions and Ideas; Relation of Ideas and Matters of Facts: Causality; Self, Scepticism.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>   | Locke:   | Refutation of Innate Ideas and Principles; Theory of Ideas:  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Berkeley: Rejection of Materialism; Criticism of Abstract Ideas; Rejection of the Distinction betweer<br/>Primary and Secondary Qualities; Esseest Percipi; Role of God in Berkeley's Philosophy.</li> <li>Hume: Distinction between Impressions and Ideas; Relation of Ideas and Matters of Facts;<br/>Causality; Self, Scepticism.</li> <li>Kant: Apriori and Empirical Knowledge; Analytic and Synthetic Judgement; Synthetic Apriori<br/>Judgement-Kant's Problem; Copernican Revolution in Philosophy; Space and Time;<br/>Categories of the Understanding.</li> </ul>  |  | Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities. Theory of Knowledge.  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Primary and Secondary Qualities; Esseest Percipi; Role of God in Berkeley's Philosophy</li> <li>Distinction between Impressions and Ideas; Relation of Ideas and Matters of Facts:<br/>Causality; Self, Scepticism.</li> <li>Kant: Apriori and Empirical Knowledge; Analytic and Synthetic Judgement; Synthetic Apriori</li> <li>Judgement-Kant's Problem; Copernican Revolution in Philosophy; Space and Time;<br/>Categories of the Understanding.</li> </ul>  | Berkeley:  | Rejection of Materialism; Criticism of Abstract Ideas; Rejection of the Distinction between  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Hume: Distinction between Impressions and Ideas; Relation of Ideas and Matters of Facts Causality; Self, Scepticism.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>  |  | Primary and Secondary Qualities; Esseest Percipi; Role of God in Berkeley's Philosophy.  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>  | Hume:  | Distinction between Impressions and Ideas; Relation of Ideas and Matters of Facts;   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Judgement-Kant's Problem; Copernican Revolution in Philosophy; Space and Time;<br>Categories of the Understanding.  | Konti  | Causanty; Sen, Scepticism.   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Categories of the Understanding.  | Nailt:   | Apriori and Empirical Knowledge; Analytic and Synthetic Judgement; Synthetic Apriori<br>Judgement Kant's Problem: Constrainen Revolution in Philosophy: Space and Time:                |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subgories of the Chaerstanding.   | Categories of the Understanding.                           |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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#### **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 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**

- **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) Truth-table 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 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.



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## 1. ভারতীয় দর্শন (Indian Philosophy)

- 1. ভারতীয় দর্শনের সাধারণ বৈশিষ্ট্য (General Features of Indian Philosophy) 1
- 2. চার্বাক দর্শন (Carvaka Philosophy) 8
- 3. জৈন দর্শন (Jainism Philosophy) 13
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