



TEACHERS' RECRUITMENT BOARD, TRIPURA (TRBT)
 EDUCATION (SCHOOL) DEPARTMENT, GOVT. OF TRIPURA
 SYLLABUS: PHILOSOPHY (MCQs OF 150 MARKS) : 2016
 SELECTION TEST FOR POST GRADUATE TEACHER (STPGT)

GROUP-A: INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

1. General Features of Indian Philosophy.
2. Charvaka School: Epistemology, Metaphysics, Ethics.
3. Buddhism: Four Noble Truths, Pratityasamutpadavada, Nairatmavada, Kshanabhangavada, Soutrentika and Vaibhashika.
4. Jainaim: Concepts of Jiva and Ajiva, Anekantavada, Syadvada, Nayavada, Bondage and Liberation, Ethical Views.
5. Nyaya Philosophy: Pratyaksha, Anumana.
6. Vaisesika Philosophy: Categories of Reality (Padartha)-Dravaya, Guna, Karma, Samanya, Vishesa, Samavaya, Abhaba and Paramanuvada.
7. Sankhya Philosophy: Sankhya Theory of Causation (Satkaryavada), Sankhya Theory of Prakriti, Sankhya Conception of Guna, Relation Between Prakriti and Guna, Proof for the Existence of Prakriti, Sankhya Theory of Purusa and Plurality of Selves, Theory of Evolution, Sankhya Theory of Liberation.
8. Yoga Philosophy: Yoga Conception of God, Chitta, Chittabhumi and Chittavritti, Eight Fold Means of Yoga.
9. Mimansa (Prabhakara and Bhatta): Arthapatti and Anupalabधि as Sources of Valid Knowledge, Pramanyavada In Respect of Knowledge and Knowledge of Knowledge.
10. Vedanta (Sankara and Ramanuja): Nature of Brahman According to Sankara, Saguna Brahman and Nirguna Brahman According to Sankara, relation between Brahman and The World According to Sankara, Sankara Doctrine of Maya, Ramanuja's Criticism of Sankara Doctrine of Maya, The Advaita Theory of Liberation, Ramanuja's Theory of Brahman, Relation Between Jiva and Brahman According to Ramanuja.

GROUP-B: HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

1. Plato – Theory of Knowledge, Theory Forms.
2. Aristotle-Doctrine of Causality, Theory of Substance, Mater and Form, Criticism of Plato's Theory of Forms.
3. Descartes: Cartesian Method, Cartesian Method of Doubt, Cogito Ergo Sum, Criterion of Truth, Theory of Ideas, Proof for the Existence of God, Doctrine of Substance, Mind - Body Relation, Proof for the External World.
4. Spinoza: Doctrine of Substance, Relation between Substance and Attributes, Doctrine of Modes. Theory of Knowledge, Mind - Body Relation, Conception of Freedom, Concept of God, Intellectual Love to God.
5. Leibnitz: Doctrine of Monads, Truths of Reason and Truths of Fact, the Principles of Non-Contradiction, Sufficient Reason and the Identity of Indiscernible, the Doctrine of Pre-Established Harmony.
6. Lock: Ideas and Their Classifications, Refutation of Innate Ideas, Knowledge and Its Grades, Substance, Quality.
7. Berkeley: Rejection of Abstract Ideas, Rejection of the Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities, Unitarialism, Ess-Est Percipi, Role of God.
8. Hume: Impression and Ideas, Judgement Concerning Relation of Ideas and Matters of Fact, Causality, Scepticism.
9. Kant: Classification of Judgement, Copernican Revolution in Philosophy, Space and Time, Categories of Understanding, Phenomenon and Noumenon.

GROUP-C: WESTERN LOGIC

1. (A) Categorical Propositions' and Classes (B) Quality, Quantity and Distribution of Terms. (C) Translating Categorical Propositions into Standard Form.
2. Immediate Inference: Conversion, Obversion, Contradpositions, Square Of Opposition, Determination of the Truth-Value of a Proposition.
3. Categorical Syllogism: General Rules and Fallacies.
4. Boolean Interpretation of Categorical Propositions, Use of Venn diagram to test Arguments for Validity, Hypothetical and Disjunctive Syllogism, Dilemma.
5. Truth Functions: (A) Truth Table Method. (B) Method of Resolution. (C) Testing Statement/Statement Form for Validity of Truth Table Method and Method of Resolution, (D) Proving Invalidity to Construct Formal Proof of Validity.
6. Quantification: Translating Sentences into Quantificational Language, Quantification Rules – UI, EI, and UGEG. Construction of Formal Proof of Validity of Arguments Involving Monadic Quantification, Proving Invalidity of Arguments Involving Monadic Quantification.
7. Analogy and Probable Inference: Induction by Simple Enumeration, Analogical Arguments and Appraising Analogical Arguments.
8. Causal Connection and Mills Methods of Experimental Enquiry.
9. Causal Connection and Mills Methods of Experiment Enquiry, Criticism of Mills Methods, Vindication of Mills Methods.
10. Hypothesis: (A) Distinction between Scientific and Unscientific Explanation. (B) Criteria for Appraising Scientific Explanation.

GROUP-D: INDIAN LOGIC

1. Tarkasangraha with Dipika (Annambhatta): Buddhi, Anuvyavasaya, Smriti, Anubhava, Karana, Ka[̄]rana (Causes): Ananyatha Siddhetva , Anyatasiddha and its kind, Pratyksa and its classification, Anumana, Vyapti, Linga, Sabda, Sakti, Laksana and Hetvabhasa.

GROUP-E: WESTERN AND PRACTICAL ETHICS

1. Nature of Ethics, Moral and Non-Moral Action, Nature of Moral Judgement, Object of Moral Judgement, Postulates of Morality, Theories of Punishment.
2. Standards of Morality-Hedonism and Its Different Categories, Mill's Utilitarianism, Hegel's Perfectionism, Kant's Regorism.
3. Practical Ethics: Concept of Practical Ethics, Euthanasia, Killing, Environmental Ethics, Human Rights, Different Kinds of Discrimination, Feminism.
4. Values-Its Concepts, Intrinsic Value, Extrinsic Value.

GROUP-F: PSYCHOLOGY

1. Methods Of Psychology: Introspection, Extrospection, Experimental Methods; Sensation-Definition, Attributes Of Sensation, Weber Fechner Law Of Sensation, Perception- Definition, Distinction Between Sensation And Perception, Gestalt Theory Of Perception.
2. Memory - Factors of Memory, Marks of Good Memory, Laws of Association, Causes of Forgetfulness.
3. Attention- Nature, Condition and Span of Attention.
4. Learning – (A) Trial And Error Theory (B) Pavlov's Conditional Response Theory. (C) Gestalt Theory.
5. Instinct – (A) Biological Theory (B) Psychological Theory.
6. Consciousness – (A) Levels of Consciousness (B) Proofs for the Existence of Un-Conscious Level. (C) Freud's Theory of Dream.
7. Intelligence- (A) Definition (i) Measurement of Intelligence. (B) I.Q. Binet - Simon test of Intelligence. (C) Terman Merril and Wechsler Test of Intelligence. (D) Theories of Intelligence (i) Unifactor, Two Factor (Spearman's Theory), Multifactor Theory.

GROUP-G: SOCIAL & POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

1. Basic Concepts of Social Group, Community, Association, Institution, Customs, Folkways and Mores.
2. Social Class and Caste: i) Principles of class and caste. ii) Class attitude and class consciousness.
3. Social change: The Marxist Theory.
4. Political Philosophy: (i) Nature and Scope. (ii) Scientific and Philosophical Theory. (iii) Political Ideals: Democracy – its different forms, Socialism - Utopian and Scientific. Sarvodaya – Gandhiji's Conception of Non-Violence, Gandhiji's theory of Trusteeship, Gandhiji's theory of Social change.
5. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: Social Justice.

GROUP-H: THOUGHTS OF CONTEMPORARY INDIAN PHILOSOPHER

1. Rabindranath Tagore: i) Religion of Men. ii) Ideas on Education.
2. Sri Aurobindo: i) Evolution, ii) Mind of super mind. iii) Integral Yoga
3. Swami Vivekananda: i) Karmajibane Vedanta, ii) Manuser Yathartha Swarup, iii) Teaching towards the Youth.

GROUP-I: MODERN WESTERN PHILOSOPHICAL THINKERS.

1. Moore: Refutation of Idealism.
2. B. Russel: Refutation of Idealism, Logical Atomism.
3. Wittgenstein: Language and Reality, Facts and Objects, Names and Propositions, Picture theory.
4. G. Ryle: Systematically misleading expression, Category mistake.

GROUP – J: PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION.

1. i) The Origin and development of Religion. ii) Religions Consciousness. iii) The Social Rule of Religion. iv) Proofs for the Existence of God (Cosmological, Teleological and Ontological argument). v) Deism .vi) Theism, Pantheism. vii) Positivism. viii) Agnosticism. ix) Naturalism and x) Marxism.
2. Hinduism: i) The Law of karma in Hindu Religion. ii) Bondage and Liberation in Hindu Religion. iii) Different paths of realisation of the supreme end.
3. Islam: i) Conception of Allah. ii) Five pillars of Islam. iii) Fundamentals of Islam as a Religion.
4. Christianity: i) Fundamentals of Christianity. ii) Christian Conception of Trinity. iii) Leading Principle of Christian Religion.
