

જગ્યાનું નામ : સરકારી કોલેજોમાં તત્વજ્ઞાન વિષયના મદદનીશ પ્રાધ્યાપક, વર્ગ-૨ ની જગ્યા

પર ભરતી માટે પ્રાથમિક કસોટી માટેનો અભ્યાસક્રમ

ભાગ-૧ અને ભાગ-૨ ના ૧૫૦ મિનિટના સંયુક્ત પ્રશ્નપત્રની પ્રાથમિક કસોટીનો અભ્યાસક્રમ

ભાગ-૧ : કુલ પ્રશ્નો ૧૦૦ કુલ ગુણ ૧૦૦

ભાગ-૨ (સંબંધિત વિષય) : કુલ પ્રશ્નો ૨૦૦ કુલ ગુણ ૨૦૦

પ્રાથમિક કસોટીનો અભ્યાસક્રમ	
ભાગ-૧	
માધ્યમ: ગુજરાતી	કુલ ગુણ : ૧૦૦
૧	ભારતની ભૂગોળ- ભૌગોલિક, આર્થિક, સામાજિક, કુદરતી સંસાધન અને વસ્તી અંગેની બાબતો- ગુજરાતના ખાસ સંદર્ભ સાથે
૨	ભારતનો સાંસ્કૃતિક વારસો- સાહિત્ય, કલા, ધર્મ અને સ્થાપત્યો- ગુજરાતના ખાસ સંદર્ભ સાથે
૩	ભારતનો ઇતિહાસ- ગુજરાતના ખાસ સંદર્ભ સાથે
૪	ભારતની અર્થવ્યવસ્થા અને આયોજન
૫	ભારતીય રાજનીતિ અને ભારતનું બંધારણ: (૧) આમુખ (૨) મૂળભૂત અધિકારો અને ફરજો (૩) રાજ્યનીતિના માર્ગદર્શક સિદ્ધાંતો (૪) સંસદની રચના (૫) રાષ્ટ્રપતિની સત્તા (૬) રાજ્યપાલની સત્તા (૭) ન્યાયતંત્ર (૮) અનુસૂચિત જાતિ, અનુસૂચિત જનજાતિ અને સમાજના પછાત વર્ગો માટેની જોગવાઈઓ (૯) એટર્ની જનરલ (૧૦) નીતિ આયોગ (૧૧) પંચાયતી રાજ (૧૨) નાણા પંચ (૧૩) બંધારણીય તથા વૈધનિક સંસ્થાઓ- ભારતનું ચૂંટણી પંચ, સંઘ લોક સેવા આયોગ, રાજ્ય લોક સેવા આયોગ, કોમ્પ્ટ્રોલર એન્ડ ઓડિટર જનરલ; કેન્દ્રીયસતર્કતા આયોગ, લોકપાલ તથા લોકાયુક્ત અને કેન્દ્રીય માહિતી આયોગ
૬	સામાન્ય બૌદ્ધિક ક્ષમતા કસોટી

૭	સામાન્ય વિજ્ઞાન, પર્યાવરણ અને ઈન્ફર્મેશન એન્ડ કોમ્યુનિકેશન ટેકનોલોજી
૮	ખેલ જગત સહિત રોજબરોજના પ્રાદેશિક, રાષ્ટ્રીય અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય મહત્વના બનાવો

Syllabus of Preliminary Test	
part-1	
Medium: Gujarati	Total Marks- 100
1	Geography of India-Physical, Economic, Social, Natural Resources and population related topics- with special reference to Gujarat
2	Cultural heritage of India-Literature, Art, Religion and Architecture- with special reference to Gujarat
3	History of India with special reference to Gujarat
4	Indian Economy and Planning
5	<u>Indian Polity and the Constitution of India:</u> (1) Preamble (2) Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties (3) Directive Principles of State Policy (4) Composition of Parliament (5) Powers of the President of India (6) Powers of Governor (7) Judiciary (8) Provisions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes of the society (9) Attorney General (10) NITIAayog (11) Panchayati Raj Institutions (12) Finance Commission (13) Constitutional and Statutory Bodies: Election Commission of India, Union Public Service Commission, State Public Service Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General; Central Vigilance Commission, Lokpal and Lokayukta, Central Information Commission
6	General Mental Ability
7	General Science, Environment and Information & Communication Technology
8	Daily events of Regional, National and International Importance including Sports

**Syllabus for the Preliminary Examination for the
recruitment of Assistant Professor (Philosophy), Class-II**

Medium : English

PART 2- CONCERNED SUBJECT

1. Classical Indian Philosophy:

Vedic and Upanisadic world-view: Rta-the cosmic order, the divine and the human realms; the centrality of the institution of yajna(sacrifice), the concept of ma-duty/obligation; theories of creation

Atman-self (and not_self), jagrat, svapna, susupti and turlya, Brahman, sreyas and preyas

Karma, samsara, moksa

Carvaka : Pratyaksa as the only pramana, critique of anumana and sabda, rejection of non-material entities and of dharma and moksa

Jainism : Concept of reality-sat, dravya, guna, paryaya, jiva, ajiva, anekantavada, syadvada and nayavada; theory of knowledge; bondage and liberation

Buddhism: Four noble truths, astangamarga, nirvana, madhayam pratipad, pratityasamutpada, ksanabhangavada, anatmavada

Schools of Buddhism: Vaibhasika, Sautratika, Yogacara and Madhyamika

Nyaya : Prama and aprama, pramanya and apramanya; pramana:pratyaksa nirvikalpaka, savikalpaka, laukika and alaukika; anumana : anvayauyatireka, lingaparamarsa, uyapti; classification : vyaptigrahopayas, hetvabhasa, upamana; sabda : Sakti, laksana, akanksa, yogyata, sannidhi and totparya, concept of God, arguments for the existence of God, adrsta, nihsryeasa

Vaisesika : Concepts of padartha, dravya, guna, karma, samanya, samavaya, visesa, abhava, causation : Asatkaryavada, samavayi, asamavayi nimitta karana, paramanuvada, adrsta, nihsryeas

Samkhya : Satkaryavada, prakrti and its evolutes, arguments for the existence of prakrti, nature of purusa, arguments for the existence

and plurality of purusa relationship between purusa and prakrti, kaivalya, atheism

Yoga : Patanjali's concept of citta and citta-vrtti, eight-fold patha of yoga, the reole of God in yoga

Purva-Mimamsa

Sruti and its importance, atheism of purvamimamsa, classification of srutivakyas, vidhi, nishedha and arthavada, dharma, bhavana, sabadanityavada, jatisaktivada

Kumarila and Prabhakara School of mimamsa and their major points of difference, triputi-samvit, jnatata, abhava and anupalabdhi, anvitabhidhanavada, abhitanvayavada

Vedanta

Advaita-Rejection of difference : Adhyasa, maya, three grades of satta, jiva, jivanmukti, vivartavada

Visistadvaita : Saguna Brahman, Refutation of maya, aprthaksiddhi, parinamavada, jiva, bhakti and prapatti

Dvaita-Rejection of nirguna brahman and maya, bheda and sakst, bhakti.

2. **Modern Indian Thinkers:**

Vivekananda-Practical Vedanta, universal religion

Aurobindo – Evolution, mind and supermind, integral yoga

Iqbal-Self, God, man and superman

Tagore-Religion of man, ideas on education

K. C. Bhattacharyya-Concept of philosophy, subject as freedom, the doctrine of maya

Radhakrishnan-Intellect and intuition, the idealist view of life

J. Krishnamurti-Freedom from the known, analysis of self

Gandhi-Non violence, satyagraha, swaraj, critique of modern civilization Ambedkar-Varna and the caste system, Neo-Buddhism

3. **Classical Western Philosophy:**

Early Greek philosophers, plato and Aristotle

Ionians, Pythagoras, Parmenides, Heraclitus and Democritus,

The Sophists and Socrates

Plato-Theory of knowledge, knowledge (episteme) and opinion (doxa), theory of Ideas, the method of dialectic, soul and God

Aristotle-Classification of the sciences, the theoretical, the practical and the productive (theoria, praxis, techne), 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.

4. **Modern Western Philosophy:**

Rationalism

Descartes : Conception of method and the need for method in philosophy clarity and distinctness as the criterion of truth, doubt and methodological scepticism, the cogito-intuition or inference?

Innate ideas, the 'real' distinction between mind and matter, role of God, proofs for the existence of God, mind-body interactionism

Spinoza: Substance, Attribute and Mode, the concept of 'God or Nature', the mind-body problem, pantheism, three orders of knowing

Leibniz : Monadology, truths of reason and truths of fact, innateness of all 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 and philosophy

Empiricism

Locke: Ideas and their classification, refutation of innate ideas, theory of knowledge, three grades of knowledge, theory of substance, distinction between primary and secondary qualities

Berkeley: Rejection of the distinction between primary and secondary qualities, immaterialism, critique of abstract ideas, esse est percipi, the problem of solipsism; 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

Critical Philosophy and After

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, freedom and immortality, rejection of speculative metaphysics

Hegel: The conception of Geist (spirit), the dialectical method, concepts of being, non-being and becoming, absolute idealism

Nietzsche: Critique of western culture, will to power

Moore: Refutation of idealism, defence of commonsense, philosophy and analysis

Russell: Refutation of idealism, logic as the essence of philosophy, logical atomism

Wittgenstein: Language and reality facts and objects, names and propositions, the picture theory, philosophy and language, meaning and use, forms of life

Husserl: The Husserlian method, intentionality

Heidegger: Being and nothingness, man as being-in-the-world, critique of technological civilization

Logical Positivism: The verifiability theory of meaning, the verification principle, rejection of metaphysics, unity of science

C. S. Pierce and William James: Pragmatic theories of meaning and truth

G. Ryle: Systematically misleading expressions, category mistake, concept of mind, critique of Cartesian dualism.

5. Vyavaharika and Paramarthika Satta
Nitya and anitya Dravya
Karanata
Akasa, Dik and kala
Samanya and Sambandha
Cit, Acit and Atman.
6. Appearance and reality
Being and becoming
Causality, space and Time
Matter, Mind and Self
Substance and Universals
The problem of personal identity.
7. Prama
Kinds of Pramanas
Khyativada
Pramanyavada
Anvitabhidhanavada and Abhihitavayavada
Sabdagraha.
8. Definition of Knowledge
Ways of knowing
Theories of error
Theories of truth
Belief and skepticism
Problem of induction.
9. Concept of Pratyaksa in Nyaya
Concept of Pratyaksa in Buddhism

Concept of Pratyaksa in Samkara Vedanta

Nature and kinds of Anumana

Definition and Nature of Vyapti

Hetvabhasas.

10. Rna and Rta

Purusarthas, Svadharma

Varnadharmas and Asramadharmas

Niskamakarma and lokasamgraha

Pancasila and Triratnas

Brahmaviharas.

11. Good, right, justice

Duty and obligation

Cardinal virtues

Eudaemonism

Freedom and responsibility

Crime and punishment.

12. Ethical cognitivism and non-cognitivism

Ethical realism and intuitionism

Kant's moral theory

Kinds of utilitarianism,

Human rights and social disparities

Feminism.

13. Truth and validity

Nature of propositions

Categorical syllogism

Laws of thought

Classification of propositions

Square of opposition.

14. Truth-functions and propositional logic
 Quantification and rules of quantification
 Decision procedures
 Proving validity
 Argument and Argument-form
 Axiomatic system, consistency, completeness.

15. familiarity with the main tenets and practices of the following groups of religions : (1) Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism; (2) Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam; (3) tribal religions of India]

16. Possibility and need of comparative religion, commonality and differences among religions, the nature of inter-religious dialogue and understanding, religious experience, modes of understanding the divine, the theory of liberation, the means for attaining liberation, the God-man relation in religions, world-views (Weltanschauungen) in religions, immortality, the doctrine of incarnation and prophethood, religious hermeneutics, religion and moral social values, religion and secular society

17. General:
 The linguistic turn and the conception of philosophy
 Problems:
 Semantics: Frege's distinction between sense and reference, concepts and objects, related problems and their proposed solutions: (a) identity, (b) negative existentials, (c) indirect speech, (d) propositional attitudes, the meaning and role of singular terms: (a) Proper names, (b) definite descriptions, (c) demonstratives and other indexicals; the relation between meaning and truth, holistic and atomistic approach to meaning, what is a theory of meaning ?
 Pragmatics: Meaning and use; speech acts

18. Phenomenology as an approach to the understanding of the human condition, consciousness and intentionality, phenomenology and solipsism, the life-world (Lebenswelt), interpretation, understanding and the human sciences, the idea of the text, conflict of interpretation and the possibilities of agreement, culture, situatedness and interpretation.
19. Sources, general features, similarities and differences, Brahman: Definition and interpretations, distinction between saguna and nirguna and its relevance in the formation of different schools of Vedanta, maya: Its nature, arguments for and against maya, atman: Its nature, relation between atman and Brahman; jiva; interpretation of mahavakyas, e.g. tat tvam asi, moksa: Nature and types, marga or sadhana, roles played by jnana, karma and bhakti, Different conceptions of bhakti, theories of causation, Brahman as the cause of the world: Different interpretations, prama, pramanas, special role played by sabda pramana and intuition (saksatkara/aparoksanubhati), theories of khyatis.
20. Conceptions of knowledge, truth and love and their relationship, language, understanding and culture, engagement with tradition, self world and God, woman, sexuality and brahamacharya, moral foundations of good life: Dharma, swaraj, satyagraha and ahimasa, community and fellowship; the good society: statelessness, trusteeship, sarvodaya, panchayati raj, religion, tapasya, servie, means-end relationship, Gandhi and the Gandhians: break, continuity and innovation.