



## **Core Course**

### **Semester – 1**

PHIG – CC -1                      Indian Epistemology and Metaphysics

### **Semester – 2**

PHIG – 2                              Western Epistemology and Metaphysics

### **Semester – 3**

PHIG – 3                              Western Logic

### **Semester – 4**

PHIG – 4                              Philosophy of Mind

## **Discipline Specific Elective**

### **Semester – 5**

PHIG – DSE – A                      Social and Political Philosophy

Semester – 6

PHIG – DSE – B Applied Ethics and Philosophy of Religion

**Skill Enhancement Elective Course :**

PHIG – SEC –A

(Either in Semester – 3 or in Semester – 5)

Logical Reasoning and Application

PHIG - SEC-B

(Either in Semester – 4 or in Semester – 6)

Value Education

## **B.A.(General)**

### **Semester 1**

#### **PHI-G-CC-1 Indian Epistemology and Metaphysics**

A. Cārvāka Epistemology: Perception as the only source of knowledge; Refutation of Inference and Testimony as source of knowledge.

B. Nyāya Epistemology: The nature of perception; laukika sannikarṣa; Determinate (savikalpaka) and Indeterminate (nirvikalpaka): anumāna; sādhya, pakṣa, hetu, vyāpti, parāmarśa and vyāptigraha. Svārthānumiti and parārthānumiti, pañcāvayavīnyāya.

C. Vaiśeṣika Metaphysics: Categories – dravya, guna, karma, sāmānya, viśeṣa, samavāya and abhāva.

D. Advaita Metaphysics: Brahman, māyā, The relation between jīva and Brahman.

## **Semester 2**

### **PHI-G-CC-2 Western Epistemology and Metaphysics**

- i. Different senses of 'Know'. Conditions of Propositional Knowledge, Origin of Concepts. Concept Rationalism-Views of Descartes and Leibniz, Concept Empiricism –Views of Locke, Berkeley and Hume.
- ii. Theories of the origin of Knowledge: Rationalism, Empiricism, Kant's Critical Theory.
- iii. Realism: Naive Realism, Locke's Representative, Realism, Subjective Idealism (Berkeley).
- iv. Causality: Entailment Theory, Regularity Theory.
- v. Mind- Body Problem: Interactionism, Parallelism and the Identity Theory.

## **Semester 3**

### **PHI-G-CC-3Western Logic**

- a) Introductory topics: Sentence, proposition, argument, truth and validity.
- b) Aristotelian classification of categorical propositions, distribution of terms. Existential Import, Boolean interpretation of categorical propositions. Immediate inference. Immediate inference based on the square of opposition, conversion, obversion and contraposition.

c) Categorical syllogism: Figure, mood, rules for validity, Venn Diagram method of testing validity, fallacies.

d) Symbolic Logic: Use of symbols, Truth-functions: Negation, Conjunction, disjunction, implication, equivalence.

e) Tautology, Contradiction, Contingent statement forms. Construction of truth-table, using truth-tables for testing the validity of arguments and statement forms.

f) Mill's methods of experimental inquiry.



## **Skill Enhancement Elective course**

**PHI-G-SEC-A**(Either in Semester 3 or in Semester 5)

### **a)Logical Reasoning and application :**

- 1.The main objective of logical reasoning.
2. Definitions : Sadhya, Paksha, Hetu, Sapaksha and Vipaksha
3. Construction of Kavalnvanai, Kebalvyatireki, and Anvayvyatireki Anumiti

4. Hetvābhāsa and its different kinds

5. Reasoning in practice:

(i). Fallacy of relevance, Fallacies of ambiguity, Fallacies of weak induction, Avoiding fallacies

(ii) Functional applications of ordinary operative relations between sense-organs and respective objects.

## 6. Analogy and Probable Inference

- i) Argument by Analogy
- ii) Appraising Analogical Arguments
- iii) Refutation of Logical Analogy

## 7. Scientific Explanations

- i) The Value of Science
- ii) Explanations : Scientific and Unscientific
- iii) Evaluating Scientific Explanations

## 8. Inductive Reasoning in Law

- i) The method of inquiry in Law
- ii) Causation in legal Reasoning
- (iii) Analogical reasoning in legal argument
- iv) Probability in legal argument

## **Semester 4**

### **PHI-G-CC-4Philosophy of Mind.**

- A) Sensation: What is sensation? Attributes of sensation.  
Perception: What is perception? Relation between sensation and perception, Gestalt theory of perception, illusion and hallucination.
- B) Consciousness: Conscious, Subconscious, Unconscious, Evidence for the existence of the Unconscious, Freud's theory of dream.
- C) Memory: Factors of memory, Laws of association, Forgetfulness. Learning: The trial and Error theory, Pavlov's Conditioned Response theory, Gestalt theory.
- D) Intelligence: Measurement of Intelligence, I.Q., Test of Intelligence, Binnet-Simon test.

**PHI-G-SEC-B** (Either in Semester 4 or in Semester 6)

**b) Value Education (2 Credits per week)**

- i) Meaning, Characteristics, significance and objectives of Value education
- ii) Values in different contexts: Individual, Social, Cultural, Moral and Global and Spiritual.
- iii) Meaning and Characteristics of Peace education
- iv) Aims and Objectives of Peace Education
- v) Types of peace education
- vi) Peace and Value Education in Global Perspective.

## **Semester 5**

### **PHI-G-DSE-A**

#### **b) Social and Political Philosophy (6 Credits per week)**

A. Relation between Social Philosophy and Political Philosophy

B. Primary Concepts: Society, Community, Association, Institution, Family.

C. Social Class and Caste: Principles of Class and Caste; Marxist conception of class; Class Attitudes and Class consciousness

D. Social Codes and Sanctions; Custom and Law; Culture and Civilization.

E. Social Changes: Marx and Gandhi.

F. Political Ideals: Democracy: Its Different Forms.  
Socialism: Utopian and Scientific Socialism

## **Semester 6**

### **PHI-G-DSE-B**

#### **a) Applied Ethics and Philosophy of Religion.**

A. Concepts of Applied Ethics.

B. Killing: Suicide, Euthanasia.

C. Famine, Affluence and Morality.

D. Environmental Ethics: Value Beyond Sentient Beings, Reverence for life, Deep Ecology.

E. Nature & Concerns of Philosophy of Religion.

Argument for the existence of God:  
Cosmological argument, Ontological argument  
and Teleological argument.

F. Problem of Evil and Suffering.

G. Grounds for disbelief in God: Sociological  
theory of Durkheim, Freudian Theory, Cārvāka  
View.



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