

# UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

(Abstract)

B A Programme in Philosophy -Under CCSS-Aims and Objectives and Revised question paper pattern- Incorporated in the syllabus-approved – implemented-Orders issued.

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## GENERAL AND ACADEMIC BRANCH IV 'B' SECTION

No.GA IV/B1/247/2011 Dated, Calicut University. P.O. 06-09-2012

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- Read: 1. U.O No.GA1/J2/3601/08 (Vol II) Dated 19-06-2009.  
2. U.O. of even no. dated 23-06-2009  
3. Minutes of the meeting of the Board of Studies in Philosophy(UG) held on 02.02.2010(item No.3).  
4. Minutes of the meeting of the Faculty of Humanities held on 29-02-2012 item No.17 (1).  
5. Minutes of the meeting of the Academic Council held on 24-03-2012 (item No.II B).

### **ORDER**

Choice based Credit Semester System and Grading has been introduced for UG Curriculum in the colleges affiliated to this University with effect from 2009 admission onwards and Regulations for the same implemented vide paper read first above.

Vide paper read second, sanction had been accorded for implementing the scheme and syllabus of B.A. programme in Philosophy under Choice based Credit Semester System in the Colleges affiliated to the University with effect from 2009 admission.

Vide paper read third above the Board of Studies at its meeting held on 02.02.2010(item No.3) resolved to effect changes in the Code No of Courses, question paper pattern, and to incorporate the Aims and Objectives of courses in the syllabus.

Vide paper read fourth and fifth,the Faculty of Humanities at its meeting held on 29-02-2012, item No17(1) and the Academic Council at its meeting held on 24-03-2012(item No.II B) has approved the Minutes of the meeting of the Board of Studies in Philosophy(UG ) held on 02.02.2010(item No.3) and Minutes of the meeting of the Faculty of Humanities held on 29-02-2012, itemNo.17(1) respectively.

Sanction has therefore been accorded to effect changes in the Code No of Courses, question paper pattern, and to incorporate the Aims and Objectives of the courses in the syllabus of BA Philosophy Programme.

Accordingly orders are issued effecting changes in the Code No of Courses, question paper pattern, and incorporating the Aims and Objectives of courses in the syllabus of BA Philosophy. The UO read second stands modified to this extent.

Orders are issued accordingly.

The modified syllabus is uploaded in the website.

**Sd/-**

**DEPUTY REGISTRAR(G &A-IV)  
For REGISTRAR**

To  
The Principals of all Colleges offering BA Philosophy.

Copy to : P.A to the Controller of  
Examinations/Ex.Section/Eg.Section/DR,AR-B A Branch/EA-II  
Section / System administrator with a request to upload the  
syllabus in the University Website/GA I F  
section/Library/SF/DF/FC.

Forwarded /by Order

**Sd/-  
SECTION OFFICER**

## **B.A Philosophy-C C S S of Calicut University**

### **Code of Question Paper, pattern of Question**

### **Paper and Weightage . (Regular Stream)**

In the Code for each paper, **PY** represents Philosophy; **I, II, III, IV, V, VI** represents number of semesters; **B** represents Core Course; **C** represents Complimentary Course **D** represents Open Course, **Pr** represents Project and **E** represents Elective.

Apart from the Core Courses, Complementary Courses and Open Courses, there will be a project work having 4 credits for 72 hours, distributed in V and VI semesters of 36 hours each(2 hours per week)

Direct grading with a five point scale, A, B, C, D, E is recommended with 4, 3, 2, 1, 0 as Grade Points for the five grades respectively.

There shall be external examinations at the end of each semester which are to be conducted by the University. The question papers for external examination consists of Part –A, Multiple choice Objective type questions carrying 1 weightage for a bunch of 4 objective type questions; Part- B, short answer questions carrying 1 weightage for each question; Part-C, short essay questions / problems carrying 2 weightage for each question; Part-B, essay / long answer questions carrying 4 weightage for each question. There will be 12 multiple choice objective question under Part- A, all to be answered; 9 short answer questions under Part- B, all to be answered; 7 short essay questions / problems, 5 to be answered under Part – C; and 3 essay questions under part - D, 2 to be answered. Total questions of each question paper will

be 31 and total weightage of each paper will be  $3(1 \times 3) + 9(1 \times 9) + 10(2 \times 5) + 8(4 \times 2) = 30$  weightage.

Internal assessment consists of attendance, 2 test papers, seminar and assignment having 1, 2, 1, 1 weightage respectively. Total weightage of internal assessment will be 5.

The weightage of External Evaluation is 3 (75%) and that of Internal Evaluation is 1 (25%).

## **SYLLUBUS DETAILS**

### **B.A. Philosophy CCSS Programme of Calicut University (Regular Stream)**

#### **CORE COURSES**

PY. I. B. 01	Methodology and Perspectives of Humanities, and Philosophy.
PY. II. B. 02	Methodology of Philosophy.
PY. III. B. 03	Informatics and Philosophy
PY. III. B. 04	Essentials of Formal Logic
PY. IV. B. 05	Classical Indian Philosophy
PY. IV. B. 06	Essentials of Material Logic
PY. V. B. 07	Essentials of Symbolic Logic
PY. V. B. 08	The systems of Indian Philosophy
PY. V. B. 09	Classical Western Philosophy
PY. V. B. 10	Ethics
PY.V.D.	
PY. VI. B. 11	Contemporary Indian Philosophy
PY. VI. B. 12	Modern Western Philosophy
PY. VI. B. 13	Contemporary Western Philosophy
PY. VI. B. 14	Applied Ethics.
PY. VI.B.15.(E)	
PY. VI. B.16(Pr)	Course work /Project work

## COMPLEMENTARY COURSES

These complementary courses are one complementary series for BA Philosophy Programme at Sree Kerala Varma College Trichur as per existing pattern, and for any BA programme offering Philosophy as one complementary series.

- PY. I. C. 01      Introduction to Logic
- PY. II. C. 01      Contemporary Socio-Political Philosophy of India
- PY. III. C. 01      Philosophy of Art and Beauty
- PY. IV. C. 01      Philosophy of Yoga and Self development

One complementary series for Philosophy Programme at Sree Kerale Varma College Trichur is Political Science .At Govt.College,Chittur ,the two complementary series are Psychology courses as per existing pattern.

## OPEN COURSES

- PY. V. D. 01      Managemental Ethics
- PY. V. D. 02      Philosophy of Management
- PY. V. D. 03      Philosophy of Education

## ELECTIVE COURSES

- PY. VI. B.15 (E1). Contemporary Issues in Gandhian Thought

PY. VI. B.15(E2). Philosophy of Religion

PY. VI. B.15(E3). Asian Philosophy

**B. A Philosophy C C S S Programme of Calicut University-Structure of Core Courses including Project and Elective, Complementary Courses and Open Courses.  
(Regular Stream)**

<u>Course Code</u>	<u>Title of Course</u>	<u>Hours/Week</u>	<u>No of Credits</u>
<b>Semester I</b>			
PY.I.B.01	Methodology and Perspectives of Humanities, and Philosophy.	6	4
	Complementary I	3	2
	Complementary II	3	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Semester II</b>			
PY.II..B.02	Methodology of Philosophy	6	4
	Complementary I	3	2
	Complementary II	3	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Semester III</b>			
PY.III.B.03	Informatics and Philosophy	5	4
PY.III.B.04	Essentials of Formal Logic	4	4
	Complementary I	3	2
	Complementary II	3	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>

**Semester IV**

PY.IV.B.05	Classical Indian Philosophy	5	
4			
PY.IV. B.06	Essentials of Material Logic	4	
4			
	Complementary I	3	
2			
	Complementary II	3	
2			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	

**12****Semester V**

PY. V.B.07	Essentials of Symbolic Logic	5	
4			
PY.V.B.08	The Systems of Indian Philosophy	5	
4			
PY.V.B.09	Classical Western Philosophy	5	4
PY.V.B.10	Ethics	5	4
PY.V.D. (01)	Managerial Ethics/		
PY.V.D. ( 02)	Philosophy of Management/		
PY.V.D. (03)	Philosophy of Education	3	4
PY.V.B.16(Pr)	Project	2	-
-- No exam			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>

**Semester VI**

PY.VI.B.11	Contemporary Indian Philosophy	5	4
PY.VI.B.12	Modern Western Philosophy	5	4
PY.VI.B.13	Contemporary Western Philosophy	5	4
PY.VI.B.14	Applied Ethics	5	4
PY.VI.B.15(E)01	Contemporary Issues in Gandhian Thought/		
PY.VI.B.15(E).02	Philosophy of Religion/		
PY.VI.B.15(E).03	Asian Philosophy	3	2
PY.VI.B.16.(Pr)		2 +(2)	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>

**Total Credits for Core Courses including Project and Elective, Complementary Courses and Open Courses.....8+8+12+12+20+22=82**

PY. I. B. 01 - Methodology and Perspectives of Humanities,  
and Philosophy

Core Course-1  
108 Contact Hrs.

4 Credits  
6 Hours/week

**Aim:**The course is intended to introduce the student to the methodological issues that are specific to the disciplines referred to as the humanities and to inspire in the student a critical perspective with which to approach the disciplines under humanities. It is also intended to introduce the student to philosophy as a humanity subject.

**Objectives(1)**To introduce the distinction between the methodologies of natural, social and human sciences.

(2)To introduce questions concerning the problems of knowledge and truth , theories of knowledge(Indian) and theories of truth(western).

(3) To introduce philosophy , and the main branches of philosophy.

Unit – I      **Introduction**-difference between the natural , social and the human sciences; facts and interpretation-history and fiction – study of the natural world compared to the study of the subjective world-study of tastes,values and belief systems-the question of ideology.

30 hrs

Unit –II      **Philosophy** - What is Philosophy? ; Functions of Philosophy; The branches of Philosophy-**Metaphysics**:-Materialism,Idealism,Realism.**Epistemology**:-Rationalism, Empiricism .**Ethics**:-Right,Wrong,virtue duty,freedom of will.**Logic**:-Terms,Propositions,syllogisms.

30 hrs.

Unit – III      **Indian theories of knowledge**- Methodologies of Indian knowledge systems; what is knowledge ;concepts of knowledge in the Indian tradition :origin and development of Indian philosophical systems.

30 hrs.

Unit IV      **Western theories of truth**:-Correspondence theory,Coherence theory and pragmatic theory.

18 hrs.



**Reference Books:**

- 1) Terry Eagleton, *Literary theory: an Introduction*  
Oxford: Blackwell
- 2) E. H. Carr, *What is History?*  
Macmillan, London
- 3) D. R. Bali - *Introduction to Philosophy*
- 4) M. Hiriyanna, *Outlines of Indian philosophy*  
Motilal Banarsidas, New Delhi
- 5) Debiprasad Chattopadhyaya, *Indian philosophy: A Popular Introduction*  
Peoples publishing house, New Delhi.
- 6) George Thomas White Patrick - *Introduction to Philosophy*
- 7) William Lilly – *An Introduction to Ethics*  
Allied Publishers, New Delhi
- 8) I. M. Copi – *Introduction to Logic*  
Macmillan Publishing Co, New York
- 9) S. P. Gupta – *Logic and Scientific Method*

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

PY. I. B. 01 - Methodology and Perspectives of Humanities,  
and Philosophy.

Time : 3 Hours

P A R T - A

Answer all the Questions

Choose the correct answer

1. The meaning of the term 'Philosophy' is  
a) Love of knowledge                      b) Love of God  
c) Love of wisdom                         d) Love of beauty
2. Reality is one and ultimate – The view is known as  
a) Pluralism              b) Dualism      c) Polytheism   d) Monism
3. Mind is real and matter is just an appearance – This metaphysical  
Position is known as  
a) Materialism      b) Pluralism      c) Monism   d) Idealism
4. Ethics is defined as the normative science of --  
a) Reasoning              b) Beauty      c) Thought   d) conduct
5. Who is the proponent of the oldest form of Idealism?  
a) Aristotle              b) Plato              c) Thales      d) Anaximander
6. Empiricists believed that .....is the source of knowledge.  
a) Reason      b) Sense-experience      c) Reflection      d) Authority
7. Idealism of Berkeley is called  
a) objective Idealism                      b) Absolute Idealism  
c) subjective Idealism                      d) Transcendentalism
8. The Predicate of conclusion in a syllogism is called  
a) Middle term      b) Copula      c) Minor term      d) major term
9. ....is the basic building block of a proposition  
a) Name      B) Copula      c) Term      d) Connective
10. The connecting link between the subject and predicate of a  
proposition is called  
a) Middle term      b) Copula      c) Minor term      d) Major term

11. 'Tabularasa' is a term coined by  
a) John Locke                      b) David Hume  
c) Immanuel Kant                  d) George Berkeley
12. Who is the father of deductive logic?  
a) Plato              b) Aristotle              c) Socrates              d) Protagoras

PART – B

Answer all questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 50 words)

13. Define Humanities  
14. What are the branches of Philosophy  
15. Define Metaphysics  
16. Name the three important theories of truth and error  
17. Give a proper definition of proposition  
18. What are the fundamental ethical concepts ?  
19. Define minor premise  
20. Define normative science  
21. What is a Term?

PART - C

Answer any Five questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 150 words)

22. Explain the nature and scope of Humanities  
23. Write an account of the functions of Philosophy  
24. Explain the relation between Science and Philosophy  
25. Explain subjective Idealism  
26. Write short note on Pragmatism  
27. What is Absolute Idealism? Explain  
28. Distinguish between Rationalism and Empiricism

PART - D

Answer any two questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 300 words)

29. What is Ethics? Explain the nature and scope of Ethics  
30. Define Logic. Explain the nature and scope of Logic  
31. Distinguish between Proposition and Syllogism. Explain the structure of Syllogism

PY. II. B. 02 - Methodology of Philosophy

Core Course 2  
108 Contact Hrs.

4 Credits  
6 Hours/week

**Aim:** To introduce the different philosophical methods from a historical perspective so as to equip the students with an awareness regarding the main thinkers and their views of doing philosophy.

**Objectives:** (1) To introduce the nature and importance of philosophical methods.

(2) To introduce logico-mathematical method – Cartesian method and critical method.

(3) To introduce Dialectical method- method of Socrates, method of Hegel, Marxian dialectical method.

(3) To introduce method of analysis---analytic method of Russell and Wittgenstein.

(4) To introduce pragmatic method and phenomenological method.

Unit –I      **Introduction** – definition, nature and scope of philosophical method, importance of philosophical methods.  
15 hrs.

Unit –II      **Logico** – **Mathematical method** – Cartesian method; Critical method – method of Kant      15 hrs.

Unit –III      **Dialectical method** – features of dialectical method; traditional dialectical method – method of Socrates; modern dialectical method – method of Hegel; The Marxian dialectical method.      28 hrs.

Unit – IV      **Method of analysis** – Historical introduction to the method of analysis - Analytic method of Russell and Wittgenstein.  
15 hrs.

Unit –V      **Pragmatic method** –Pierce and William James;  
15 hrs.

Unit – VI      **Phenomenological method** – aims and characteristics of Phenomenological method – Husserl’s Phenomenological method.      20 hrs.

**Books for Reference:**

- (1) Dr. Chhaya Rai :  
*Studies in Philosophical Methods*  
University of Jabalpur Publication
- (2) John Perry & M, Bratman (Ed);  
*Introduction to Philosophy –  
Classical & Contemporary*

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

PY. II. B. 02 - Methodology of Philosophy

Time : 3 Hours

P A R T - A

Answer all the Questions

(Choose the correct Answer)

1. The source of the methodology of art is:  
a) Thales      b) Socrates      c) Plato      d) Hobbes
2. *An Introduction on Philosophical Methods* is a book written by:  
a) Russell      b) Collingwood      c) Montague      d) Rousseau
3. The Greek word 'dialektos' means:  
a) Conversations      b) argument  
c) Discussion      d) None of the above
4. The first to introduce the method of dialectics is:  
a) Socrates      b) Plato      c) Sophists      d) Marx
5. Spinoza is a:  
a) Rationalist      b) Empiricist      c) Pragmatist      d) Phenomenologist
6. Immanuel Kant advocate the:  
a) Pragmatic method      b) Empirical method  
c) Critical method      d) Rationalist method
7. Method of logical analysis was advocated by:  
a) Carnap      b) Hegel      c) Bradley      d) Locke
8. The book *Critique of Pure Reason* is authored by:  
a) Socrates      b) Kant      c) Russell      d) A. J. Ayer
9. *Poverty of Philosophy* is attributed to:  
a) Marx      b) Hegel      c) Bradley      d) Russell
10. Bracketing is associated with:  
a) Empirical method      b) Rational method  
c) Phenomenological method      d) Analytical method
11. *How to Make Our Ideas Clear?* Is the book written by:  
a) Charles Pierce      b) William James  
c) Russell      d) G.E. Moore



Core Course-3  
90 Contact Hrs.

4 Credits  
5 Hours/week

**Aim:** To update and expand basic informatics skills and attitudes relevant to the emerging knowledge society and also equip the students to effectively utilize the digital knowledge sources for their chosen courses of study.

**Objevtives.**(1) To review the basic concepts and functional knowledge in the field of informatics.

(2)To review functional knowledge in a standard office package and popular utilities.

(3)To create awareness about nature of the emerging digital knowledge society.

(4)To create awareness about social issues and concerns in the use of digital technology.

(5) To impart skills to enable students to use digital knowledge resources in learning.

Unit – I      **Overview of Information Technology** - Features of the modern Personal computer and peripherals; computer networks and Internet; wireless technology; cellular wireless networks; Introduction to mobile phone technology; Introduction to ATM;Overview of operating systems and major application software.

20 hrs.

Unit – II      **Higher Education and Information technology.** – Data, Information and Knowledge , Knowledge management; Internet as a knowledge repository; Academic search techniques; Creating cyber presence; Case study of academic websites;Open access initiatives ;Open access publishing models; Basic concepts of IPR , copy writes and patents;plagiarism ; Introduction to use of IT in Teaching and learning ; case study of educational software ;academic services.INFLIBNET,NICNET,BRNET

30 hrs

Unit – III      **Informatics-society and application** – IT and society;issues and concerns;digital divide;IT and development;IT for national integration;Overview of IT application in medicine,health care,business,publishing,crime detection, communication,resource management,education,film and media.

10hrs.

Unit – IV **Philosophical issues in informatics** – Philosophy and internet;popular websites for philosophy and philosophical research;internet as source book; academic research techniques;merits and demerits of IT development;cyber ethics; cyber crimes; cyber threats;addiction;directions for healthy usages of information technology;information overload;guidelines for proper usage of computers;internet and mobile phones;stress management and IT;futuristic IT; artificial intelligence;virtual reality; bio-computing.

30 hrs.

Reference Books:

1. Alan Evans, Kendal Martin, Mary Anne Poasty  
*Technology in Action*
2. Alexis Leon & Mathews Leon  
*Computers Today / Information Technology*
3. Noman Nisan & Shiman Schcken  
*The Elements of Computing Systems*
4. Michael J. Young & Michal Halversen  
*Microsoft Office System (2003 Edition)*
5. V.Rajaraman,*Introduction to Information Technology*,Prentice Hall.
6. Peter Nortan, *Introduction to Computers*.
- 7.Alexis & Mathews Leon,*Fundamentals of Information Technology*,Leon Vikas.
- 8.Barbara Wilson, *Infotmation Technology: The Basics*.
9. Ramesh Bangia,*Learning Computer Fundamentals*,  
Khanna Book Publishers.

Model Question Paper

PY. III. B. 03 – Informatics and Philosophy

Time : 3 Hours

Part – A



## Answer all the Questions

### Choose the correct Answer

1. Basic computer system is made up of Software and .....
  - a) Programmes
  - b) Hardware
  - c) C.P.U.
  - d) None of the above
2. Hardware components of a computer consists of the system unit and
  - a) Peripheral devices
  - b) Input
  - c) output
  - d) None of the above
3. The most common input devices are
  - a) Key board and mouse
  - b) Printer
  - c) computer disk
  - d) None of the above
4. The primary means of communication in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is
  - a) Television
  - b) Computer
  - c) Internet
  - d) None of the above
5. The tool used for web search is called
  - a) Search engine
  - b) Messenger
  - c) Web searcher
  - d) None of the above
6. .... is the founder of Internet
  - a) Babage
  - b) Bilgates
  - c) Vinton Cost
  - d) None of the above
7. The Software used to do everyday tasks at home and office is known as
  - a) Office Software
  - b) System Software
  - c) Application Software
  - d) None of the above
8. ....is an open source operating system
  - a) Windows
  - b) Linux
  - c) Cobol
  - d) None of the above
9. Brain of the computer is .....
  - a) Mother board
  - b) Memory
  - c) Central Processing Unit
  - d) None of the above
10. The main opening page of a website is called .....
  - a) Home page
  - b) Work page
  - c) Opening page
  - d) None of the above
11. A location in the web is called
  - a) Website
  - b) Webpage
  - c) Web world
  - d) None of the above
12. A collection of files stored on a computer is called
  - a) Folder
  - b) Document
  - c) Icon
  - d) None of the above

## PART – B

Answer all Questions

Each answer not to exceed 50 words

13. Define System Software
14. Define Operating Systems
15. What is meant by Internet as sourcebook?
16. What is plagiarism?
17. Define Information Technology
18. What is a Subject directory?
19. What is Cyber Ethics?
20. Define Cyber Crime
21. What is addiction?

## PART – C

Answer any Five Questions

Each answer not to exceed 150 words

22. Summarise the guidelines for Ethical Computing
23. Explain Internet Message (I.M.)
24. Write an account of Microsoft Excel
25. An E-mail is no more private than a post card – Discuss
26. Can you borrow Software that you don't own—discuss the ethical issues
27. What are the popular web sites for Philosophy and Philosophical Research?
28. Summarise the issue of Computer abuse and point out the ways to minimise these issues

## PART – D

Answer any Two Questions

Each answer not to exceed 300 words

29. What advantages and disadvantages does the Internet bring to your life?
30. Explain the basic operating systems and major software of computer
31. Give an account of I. T. application in medicine, education, crime detection and communication

PY. III. B. 04 . Essentials of Formal Logic

Core Course-4	4
Credits	
72 Contact Hrs.	4
Hours/week	

**Aim:** To make aware of the students the basics of logic as a formal science.

**Objectives:** (1)To introduce the notions of logic, proposition, argument, truth and validity.

(2) To introduce classification of propositions and the relation between categorical propositions.

(3)To introduce the notion of syllogism , types of syllogism and dilemma.

Unit – I. **Introduction:** - What is Logic? Inference; Proposition and Sentence; Argument; Premises and Conclusion; Deduction and Induction; Truth and validity; Deductive Logic (Formal Logic) and Inductive Logic (Material Logic)

20 hrs.

Unit – II **Proposition:** - Subject Term and Predicate Term; Connotation and denotation; classification of propositions; Categorical propositions and conditional proposition; Classification of Categorical propositions according to quality and quantity; Distribution of Terms in categorical propositions; opposition of propositions.

27 hrs.

Unit – III **Syllogism:** - Categorical Syllogism; Structure of Categorical Syllogism; Figures and Moods; Rules and fallacies of Categorical Syllogism; Hypothetical Syllogism; Disjunctive Syllogism; Dilemma

25 hrs.

Reference Books :

- (1) T.M.P. Mahadevan – *The Fundamentals of Logic*
- (2) James Edwin Creighton – *An Introductory Logic*  
The Macmillan Publishing Co., Delhi
- (3) Irving M. Copi and Carl Cohen – *Introduction to Logic*

- (4) Krishna Jain – *Logic, An Introduction*  
Ajaritha Books International, Delhi

PY. III. B. 04 – Essentials of Formal Logic

Time : 3 Hours

Part – A

Answer all the Questions

Choose the correct Answer

1. In deductive arguments, conclusion claimed to follow from the premises
  - a) with probability
  - b) with absolute necessity
  - c) not necessarily
  - d) None of the above
2. Propositions are characterized as
  - a) True or false
  - b) Valid or invalid
  - c) correct or incorrect
  - d) none of the above
3. Deductive Arguments are characterized as
  - a) True or false
  - b) Valid or invalid
  - c) Probable
  - d) none of the above
4. The proposition in which the whole subject class is included in the Predicate class is
  - (a) Universal Affirmative
  - (b) Universal Negative
  - (c) Particular Affirmative
  - (d) Particular Negative
5. The logical form of the proposition ‘Not all roses are red’ is
  - (a) All roses are red
  - (b) No roses are red
  - (c) Some roses are red
  - (d) some roses are not red
6. Two propositions with the same subject and predicate differ in quantity and quality, are called .....
7. The mood of syllogism is determine by
  - a) Contraries
  - b) Sub contraries
  - c) Contradictories
  - d) Subalterns

- a) the position of middle term of premises
  - b) Quality of the propositions it contain
  - c) Quantity of the propositions it contain
  - d) Quality and quantity of the propositions it contain
8. All cows are mamals  
All cats are mamals  
.  
. . All cats are cows  
The syllogism commits the fallacy  
a) Illicit Minor    b) Illicit Major    c) Undistributed Middle  
d) None of the above
9. In a proposition, that about which something is asserted is called  
a) Subject    b) Predicate    c) Copula    d) None of the above
10. The word which connects the subject and predicate in a proposition is called  
a) Term    b) Copula    c) Connotation    d) Denotation
11. The proposition 'If it rains, then the road will be wet', is called  
a) Categorical    b) Hypothetical    c) Disjunctive    d) None of the above
12. The proposition 'Either the light is green or the light is blue' is called  
a) Hypothetical    b) Categorical    c) Disjunctive    d) None of the above

## PART - B

### Answer all Questions

Each answer not to exceed 50 words

- 13. What is Logic?
- 14. Indicate distribution of terms in A.E. I. O propositions
- 15. Classify categorical propositions according to quantity
- 16. What is meant by quality of proposition
- 17. Define contrary opposition between propositions
- 18. Define syllogism
- 19. What is meant by 'Figure' of syllogism?
- 20. Define mediate inference
- 21. What is modus ponens?

## PART - C

### Answer any Five Questions

Each answer not to exceed 150 words

22. Distinguish between proposition and sentence
23. Distinguish between Induction and Deduction
24. Distinguish between Truth and Validity
25. State and explain the rules of Hypothetical syllogism
26. Explain Disjunctive syllogism with example.
27. Explain the different types of Dilemma
28. Explain 'Escaping between the horns of a dilemma'

## PART - D

### Answer any Two Questions

Each answer not to exceed 300 words

29. State and explain the rules and fallacies of categorical syllogism.
30. Explain opposition of propositions with the help of square of opposition.
31. Explain the classification of categorical propositions according to both quantity and quality.

### PY. IV. B. 05 – Classical Indian Philosophy.

Core Course-5

4 Credits

90 Contact Hrs

4

Hours/week

**Aim:** To equip the students with a knowledge of the classical Indian thoughts.

**Objectives :** (1) To introduce the basic features of Indian thought.

(2) To introduce Vedic literature and Vedic Religion.

(3) To introduce theoretical and practical teachings of Upanishads. (4) To introduce practical teachings of Bhagavat Gita

Unit – 1. **Introduction:** - Meaning and Scope of Indian Philosophy; The salient features of Indian Philosophy: - Spiritualism, Vedic Authority, concept of Karma, Liberation.

20 hrs.

Unit – II **Vedas:** - Vedic Literature :- Mantras, Brahmanas, Aranyakas and Upanishads; Vedic Religion – Polytheism, Henotheism, Monotheism and Monism.  
Vedic concept of cosmic order – Rita.

26 hrs.

Unit –III **Upanishads:-** Concept of Reality:- Brahman and Atman, Cosmic and Acosmic views, Concept of Jiva, States of experience of Jiva; practical teaching:- Sravana, Manana and Nidhidhyasana, Moksa.

22hrs.

Unit - IV **Bhagavad Gita:** - The predicament of the Individual; Karmayoga, Jnanayoga, Bhaktiyoga, Swadharma, Nishkama Karma, Concept of Sthithaprajna

22hrs.

**Text Book** M. Hiriyanna, *Essentials of Indian Philosophy*  
George Allen&Unwin, London.

**Reference Books:**

Datta and Chatterjee, *An Introduction to Indian Philosophy*

T.M.P. Mahadevan, *Invitation to Indian Philosophy*  
S.Viswanathan, Madras.

C. D. Sharma, *Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy*  
Motilal Banarsidass

## PY. IV. B. 05– Classical Indian Philosophy

Time : 3 Hours

### Part – A

Answer all the Questions

Choose the correct Answer

1. The term 'Darsana' means
  - a) Perception of an object
  - b) knowledge of an object
  - c) The vision of truth
  - d) Love of knowledge
  
2. The essential nature of Indian spiritualism consists in
  - a) Negation of empirical existence
  - b) Adoration of spiritual forces
  - c) Cultivation of knowledge of Reality
  - d) Empirical existence viewed in and through knowledge of Reality
  
3. The veda is authoritative, because
  - a) It is a written document of scholars
  - b) It recommends rituals only
  - c) It gives knowledge about Heaven
  - d) It is revealed to the great seers
  
4. The term liberation primarily means
  - a) Removal of ignorance
  - b) Attainment of higher world
  - c) Cultivation of moral values
  - d) Attainment of happiness
  
5. The Vedic Mantra is
  - a) Sacred name of a Deity
  - b) Hymns addressed to God or Goddesses
  - c) Prose description of God
  - d) none of the above
  
6. Aranyakas refers to
  - a) Transition from rituals to philosophy
  - b) Philosophical thoughts in the forest
  - c) Hymns chanted in the forest
  - d) Description about forest life
  
7. The term 'kenotheism' was coined by
  - a) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
  - b) Swami Vivekananda
  - c) Max Muller
  - d) Sankaracharya
  
8. The 'Upanishads' constitute
  - a) Final portion of Veda
  - b) First portion of Veda
  - c) Descriptive passages of Vedas
  - d) Text independent of Vedic literature



9. The 'Upanishadic acosmism' is of the view that  
a) World is the transformation of Brahman  
b) World is an appearance of Brahman  
c) World and Brahman are identical  
d) World and Brahman are different
10. The Mahavakyas of Upanishads states the identity between  
a) Brahman and world                      b) Jiva and Brahman  
c) An object with another object      d) Jiva and world
11. The empirical life of Jiva consists in  
a) waking dream and deep sleep      b) waking state only  
c) Turiya only                              d) waking and dream state
12. Bhagavad Gita teaches  
a) Renunciation of all actions and knowledge of reality  
b) Knowledge of reality and science of Yoga  
c) Science of Yoga and speculative life  
d) Speculative life and renunciation of action

### PART - B

#### Answer all Questions

Each answer not to exceed 50 words

13. What is meant by Vedic Polytheism?  
14. What do you know about Vedic Monism?  
15. What is 'Nidihidhyasana'?  
16. What is the cosmic view of Brahman ?  
17. What is 'Bhakti' according to Bhagavad Gita?  
18. Write short note on 'Nishkamakarama'  
19. Write a note on Upanishadic view of Jiva  
20. What do you know about 'Videhamukti'?  
21. Who is a 'Sthithaprajna'?

### PART - C

#### Answer any Five Questions

Each answer not to exceed 150 words

22. Explain the different stages in the development of Vedic religion.  
23. Explain the practical teaching of Upanishads.  
24. Explain the Vedic Concept of Rta.  
25. Explain the Upanishadic concept of Turiya.  
26. Compare the concept of Rta and Karma.  
27. Explain the Gita concept of knowledge.

28. Discuss the nature of Acosmic Brahman

PART - D

Answer any Two Questions

Each answer not to exceed 300 words

29. Explain the chief characteristics of Indian Philosophy.
30. Explain the Upanishadic concept of Brahman Atman Identity
31. Elucidate the Gita concepts of Karma Yoga, Jnana Yoga and Bhakti Yoga

PY. IV. B. 06 – Essentials of Material Logic

Core Course-6 4  
Credits

72 Contact Hrs 4

Hours/week **Aim:** To introduce Induction as the method of science, and present the basic concepts of induction as dealing with the material truth of arguments( material logic)  
**Objectives:** (1) To state the problem of induction and different types of induction.

(2) To explicate the different concepts of science such as observation, experiment, causation&hypothesis.

Unit – I **Introduction** – What is Induction?; The problem of Induction; postulates of Induction.

10 hrs.

Unit – II **Kinds of Induction:** - Induction by complete Enumeration; Induction by Simple Enumeration; Induction by Analogy; Scientific Induction.

12 hrs.

Unit –III **Observation and Experiment:** - Nature of observation and experiment; Relative merits of observation and experiment.

15 hrs.

Unit –IV **Causal Connections**:-Nature of cause; scientific definition of cause; Mill's methods of Experimental Inquiry – the five methods.

20 hrs.

Unit – V **Hypothesis**: - Nature of Hypothesis; conditions of good Hypothesis; verification and proof of Hypothesis.

15 hrs.

### Reference Books

1. T.M.P. Mahadevan, *The Fundamentals of Logic*  
S. Viswanathan, Madras
2. James Edwin Creighton, *An Introductory Logic*  
The Mac Millan Publishing Co., Delhi
3. Irving. M. Copi & Carl Cohen, *Introduction to Logic*  
Prentice – Hall of India, New Delhi
4. Krishna Jain, *Logic: An Introduction*  
Ajaritha Books International, Delhi.

### Model Question Paper

### PY. IV. B. 06– Essentials of Material Logic

Time : 3 Hours

### P A R T - A

### Answer all the Questions

(Choose the correct Answer)

1. Introduction by complete counting is called
  - a) Imperfect Induction
  - b) Perfect Induction
  - c) Colligation of facts
  - d) Simple Enumeration
2. Hypothesis literally means
  - a) A guess or a tentative theory
  - b) A theory
  - c) A law
  - d) None of the above
3. Scientific Induction starts with
  - a) formulation of hypothesis
  - b) observation and analysis of facts

- c) law d) None of the above.
4. Experiment is defined as  
 a) Careful seeing b) Natural observation  
 c) Controlled observation d) None of the above
5. The last stage of Scientific Induction is  
 a) Formation of Hypothesis b) Observation and analysis of facts  
 c) Testing Hypothesis d) Proof
6. The law of Universal causation states that  
 a) Every event has a cause  
 b) Some events have no cause  
 c) Every thing happens in a uniform way  
 d) None of the above
7. A Hypothesis from which no deductions and verification possible is caused  
 a) Good Hypothesis b) Proved Hypothesis  
 c) Tested Hypothesis d) Barren Hypothesis

8. Inductive Logic is also called  
 a) Formal Logic b) Material Logic  
 c) Symbolic Logic d) None of the above

9. A B C D occur together with w x y z.  
 B C D occur together with x y z.  
 .  
 . . A is the cause or the effect of w

The above is a representation of the  
 a) Method of Agreement b) Method of Difference  
 c) Method of Residues d) None of the above

10. A B C \_\_\_\_\_ X Y Z  
 A is the cause of X  
 B is the cause of Y  
 C is the cause of Z

The above is a representation of the  
 a) Method of Agreement b) Method of Difference  
 c) Method of Residues d) None of the above

11. The scientific definition of cause is given by  
 a) W. V. Quine b) Bertrand Russell c) J.S. Mill d) None of the above

12. The scientific definition of cause is
- Unconditional and invariable antecedent
  - Conditional and variable antecedent
  - Psychologically necessary
  - None of the above

PART – B

Answer all questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 50 words)

- What is Simple Enumeration?
- What is Inductive leap?
- Write note on Induction by complete enumeration.
- What is meant by Induction by Analogy?
  
- State the law of Universal Causation.
- Define Hypothesis.
- Name Mill's methods of Experimental inquiry.
- State the canon of Mill's Method of Residues.
- Give the symbolic representation of Mill's Method of Agreement.

PART – C

Answer any five questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 150 words)

- What is the problem of Induction?
- What are the postulates of Induction?
- Distinguish between observation and experiment.
- Explain the nature of Hypothesis with example.
- Discuss the role of enumeration in Induction.
- Distinguish between Mal - observation and Non - observation.
- Explain the scientific definition of causation.

PART – D

Answer any two questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 300 words)

- Explain the four stages of scientific Induction.
- Explain the relative merits of observation and experiment.
- Explain the condition of a good Hypothesis.

## PY. V. B. 07 – Essentials of Symbolic Logic

Core Course-7

4 Credits

90 Contact Hrs.

5 Hours/week

**Aim:** To equip the students with a knowledge of the basic concepts of modern logic as a development of classical logic.

**Objectives:** (1) To introduce the modern classification of propositions and the branches of symbolic logic, and to show the relation between the two.

(2) To introduce propositional logic in detail stating the truth functional propositions, symbolization, truth tables, argument forms, statement forms, methods of proving validity / invalidity of arguments.

(3) To introduce predicate logic, stating quantification theory and symbolization of general propositions.

Unit – I Introduction – Symbolic Logic and Classical Logic; Logical Form, uses of Symbols; Modern Classification of propositions; Branches of Symbolic Logic – Propositional Logic and predicate Logic.

25 hrs.

Unit – II Propositional Logic – Simple and compound propositions; Truth functional compound statements; Negation; Conjunction and Disjunction; Punctuation in Symbolic Logic; Conditional Statements and Material Implication; Argument Forms and Arguments; Statement Forms and Statements; Method of Deduction – Formal proof of validity; Rules of Replacement; Proving Invalidity.

40 hrs.

Unit – III Predicate Logic – Quantification Theory; Singular and General Propositions; Quantification; Symbolization of Traditional Subject – Predicate Propositions.

25 hrs.

### Reference Books:

- 1) I. M. Copi and Carl Cohen, *Introduction to Logic*  
Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi
- 2) P. Balasubramanian, *Symbolic Logic*

3) A. H. Basson and D.J. G. Connor,  
*Introduction to Symbolic Logic*

Oxford University Press, Delhi

Model Question Paper

PY. V. B. 07– Essentials of Symbolic Logic

Time : 3 Hours

P A R T - A

Answer all the Questions

(Choose the correct Answer)

1. A conditional Statement is false, when
  - a) Both antecedent and consequent are false
  - b) The antecedent is true but consequent is false
  - c) The antecedent is false but consequent is true
  - d) The antecedent and consequent are true
  
2. A statement form that has only true substitution instances is called
  - a) Contingent
  - b) Contradiction
  - c) Tautology
  - d) None of the above
  
3. An argument form is valid if and only if it has
  - a) Substitution instances with true premises and false conclusion
  - b) No substitution instances with true premises and false conclusion
  - c) Substitution instances with all the premises and conclusion false
  - d) None of the above

4.  $T > U$   
 $U > V$   
.  
∴  $V > T$

Which of the following is the specific form of the above argument

- |                            |                                        |                            |                                        |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| a) $p > q$<br>$P > r$<br>. | b) $p > (q > r)$<br>$Q > (r > S)$<br>. | c) $p > q$<br>$Q > r$<br>. | d) $(p > q).(r > s)$<br>.<br>∴ $p > q$ |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|

. . r > p                      . . p > s                      . . r > p

5. Which of the following is the correct symbolization of “Every man loves Children”
- a)  $(x) Mx \supset N Lx$                       b)  $(x) (M x \supset Lx)$   
c)  $(x) (Mx \vee N Lx)$                       d)  $(x) (M x \cdot Lx)$
6. Two statements are logically equivalent when the biconditional expressing their material equivalence is
- a) Contingent    b) Tautology    c) Contradiction    d) None of the above
7. Symbolize the statement ‘ Ramesh is intelligent but Dinesh is not intelligent’
- a)  $R \vee D$     b)  $R \cdot N D$     c)  $R \vee N D$     d) None of the above
8. The meaning of Exclusive disjunction is expressed as
- a) At least one, both may be  
b) At least one, but not both  
c) At least one  
d) None of the above
9. We substitute statements for .....whereas we replace
- Statements by other statements
- a) statement variables  
b) Logical constants  
c) Logical propositions  
d) None of the above
10. The meaning of Universal Quantifier (x) is
- a) for all values of x  
b) for some values of x  
c) for no values of x  
d) None of the above
11. A.....statement is one that contains another statement as a component
- a) Simple    b) compound    c) complex    d) None of the above
12. If P, then Q  
P  
.  
.  
.  
.  
.  
. . Q  
is an expression of
- a) Modus Tollens                      b) Modus Ponens  
c) Disjunctive Syllogism                      d) None of the above



## PART – B

Answer all questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 50 words)

13. Define specific form of an argument.
14. Define contradictory statement form.
15. Define Modus Tollens.
16. Define Instantiation.
17. What is a propositional function?
18. What is the meaning of Material Implication?
19. Symbolize the statement, “I will go to the picnic unless it is warm”
20. Give the truth table for negation.
21. Give the symbolic representation for the rule of commutation.

## PART – C

Answer any five questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 150 words)

22. Distinguish between Symbolic Logic and Classical Logic.
23. Distinguish between propositional logic and predicate logic.
24. Distinguish between simple and compound statements.
25. Define Formal Proof. State the rules of inference.
26. Explain the relation between Universal and Existential Quantities.
27. Explain Disjunctive as a truth functional compound statement.
28. Explain the paradoxes of Material Implication.

## PART –D

Answer any two questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 300 words)

29. Write an essay on the nature and scope of symbolic Logic. What are the uses of symbols.
30. Explain Modern Classification of propositions.
31. What is a Truth-table? Explain the Truth table method of deciding the validity of arguments.

PY. V. B. 08 –The Systems of Indian Philosophy

**Aim:**To introduce both vedic and non-vedic schools of Indian thought ,

**Objectives:** (1)To introduce Carvaka,Jainism and Buddhism as non-vedic systems and their theoretical teachings.

(2) To introduce Nyaya-Vaisesika, Samkya-Yoga, Mimamsa and Vedanta as Vedic systems and their theoretical teachings..

Unit – I **Introduction:-** Vedic and Non-Vedic systems.

5 hrs.

Unit- II **Non – Vedic Systems**

(1) Carvaka – Theory of perception; Materialism

(2) Jainism – Jiva – ajiva; Syadvada; Anekanta Vada;  
Triratna

(3) Buddhism – Four Noble Truths; Eight fold path  
Kshanikavada; Nairatmya Vada

35 hrs.

Unit –III **Vedic Systems**

(1) Nyaya Vaisesika – categories; Pramanas; Apavarga

(2) Samkya Yoga – Purusa and Prakriti; Eight limbs of Yoga

(3) Purvamimamsa – Ritualism; Arthapathi; Anupalabधि;  
Sabdha

(4) Vedanta – Advaita – Brahman; Maya; Realization  
Visistadvaita – Brahman;World and Jiva

Dvaita – Brahman and Five Bhedas

50 hrs.

Text Book: M.Hiriyanna, *Essentials of Indian Philosophy*  
George Allen&Unwin,London

Reference Books:

(1) T. M. P. Mahadevan, *Invitation to Indian Philosophy*

(2) C. D. Sharma, *Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy*

PY. V. B. 08–The Systems of Indian Philosophy

Time : 3 Hours

P A R T - A

Answer all the Questions

(Choose the correct Answer)

1. The term Nastika refers to
  - a) Rejection of God
  - b) Rejection of Vedic authority
  - c) Acceptance of God
  - d) Acceptance of Vedic authority
2. The charvaka theory of Reality can be termed as
  - a) Mentalist
  - b) Agonistic
  - c) Materialism
  - d) Idealism
3. Both the Mimamsa and Vedanta
  - a) Directly accept the authority of Veda
  - b) Directly accept the existence of Absolute
  - c) Indirectly accept the authority of Veda
  - d) Indirectly accept the existence of Absolute
4. Charvaka rejects inference because
  - a) Vyapti is not perceivable
  - b) Vyapti is founded on vedic authority
  - c) Vyapti is guaranteed by God
  - d) Vyapti depends on opinion
5. According to Charvaka, consciousness is
  - a) Additional quality of mind
  - b) Emergent quality of mind
  - c) Emergent quality of matter
  - d) Additional quality of matter
6. Jiva according to Jainism is
  - a) Essentially consciousness
  - b) Occupies in space
  - c) Contracts and expands
  - d) All the above
7. Pessimism is the view of that life is
  - a) Full of sufferings
  - b) Full of happiness
  - c) Illusory of nature
  - d) A struggle between the pair of opposites
8. Doctrine of momentariness states that
  - a) Everything changes with reference to a permanent Being
  - b) Everything changes and nothing exist as permanent

- c) Both permanence and change are real  
d) Both permanence and change are unreal
9. Abhava according to Nyaya – vaisesika is  
a) A category      b) A substance      c) A quality      d) A relation
10. Nyaya concept of liberation is  
a) Jivan mukthi      b) Apavarga      c) Kevala Jnana      d) Samadhi
11. According to Advaita, Brahman is  
a) Nirguna                      b) Saguna  
c) Creator of the world      d) Identical with Maya
12. Samkhya theory of causation is  
a) Brahma parinama Vada  
b) Prakriti parinama vada  
c) Brahma vivarta vada  
d) Asatkarya vada

### PART – B

Answer all the questions

(Each answer not to exceed 50 words)

13. Define the term Astika.  
14. What is perception according to charvaka?  
15. What is meant by Anekanta vada?  
16. What are triratnas according to Jainism?  
17. What is Kshanika vada?  
18. Name the four Noble Truths.  
19. What is Samkhya concept of perception?
20. What is meant by Brahma parinama vada?  
21. What is Arthapathi?

### PART – C

Answer any five questions

(Each answer not to exceed 150 words)

22. Elucidate the main features of Charvaka materialism  
23. Give an account of Jaina theory of Syadvada.  
24. Discuss the Eight fold path envisaged by Buddhism.  
25. Give an account of the pramanas accepted by Nyaya Vaisesika system.  
26. Explain Prakrti parinama vada.  
27. Explain Advaita concept of Maya.  
28. d

### PART – D

Answer any two questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 300 words)

29. Explain the Eight limbs of Yoga.
30. Explain Nyaya – Vaisesika concept of substance.
31. Explain Advaita concept of Realization.

PY. V. B. 09 –Classical Western Philosophy

Core Course-9  
90 Contact Hrs.

4 Credits  
5 Hours/week

**Aim:**To equip the students with an awareness of the Greek thought and the Medieval thought.

**Objectives:** (1) To introduce pre-Socratic philosophy consisting of philosophy of Nature and Sophistic philosophy.  
(2) To introduce Socrates, Plato and Aristotle as builders of systems of thought.  
(3) To introduce St. Augustine St. Anselm and St. Thomas Aquinas as theologians of Medieval Period.

Unit – I      **Greek Philosophy – History of Greek Philosophy**  
Pre Socratic Philosophy –

- (a) Philosophy of Nature – Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, Pythagoras, Democritus, Leucippus.
  - (b) The Sophistic Philosophy – Protagoras
- 35 hrs.

Unit – II      **The Age of the Great Systems** –

- (a) Socrates – Theory of knowledge; Ethics.
  - (b) Plato – Dialectics; Theory of knowledge, Doctrine of Ideas; Ethics.
  - (c) Aristotle – Theory of knowledge; Theory of causation; Metaphysics.
- 37 hrs.

Unit – III      **Medieval Philosophy** –  
Characteristics of Medieval Philosophy

St. Augustine – Theory of knowledge; Theology  
St. Anselm – Proofs for the existence of God  
St. Thomas Aquinas – Theory of knowledge; Theology.

18 hrs.

Text Book

Frank Thilly, *A History of Philosophy*

Reference Books

- (1) W.T. Stace, *A Critical History of Greek Philosophy*
- (2) Bertrand Russell, *History of Western Philosophy*
- (3) F. Copleston, *A History of Philosophy*
- (4) D.J.O. Connor, *A Critical History of Western Philosophy*

Model Question Paper

PY. V. B. 09–Classical Western Philosophy

Time : 3 Hours

P A R T - A

Answer all the Questions

(Choose the correct Answer)

1. ....is the father of Ionian School  
a) Anaximander    b) Thales    c) Anaximenes    d) Democritus
2. The basic substance according to Anaximander is  
a) Water    b) air    c) fire    d) infinite atmosphere
3. ....is an atomist  
a) Thales    b) Anaximander    c) Socrates    d) Democritus
4. Genuine knowledge according to Socrates is  
a) Perceptual knowledge    b) Objective knowledge  
c) Conceptual knowledge    d) Sceptical knowledge
5. The method of Socrates is  
a) Empirical    b) Dialectical  
c) Phenomenological    d) Psychological
6. The number theory was first introduced by  
a) Socrates    b) Thales    c) Phythagoras    d) Protagoras
7. 'Heaven of Ideas' according to Plato is  
a) finite    b) infinite    c) regular    d) changing
8. Plato is the disciple of  
a) Socrates    b) Aristotle    c) Thales    d) Anaximander

9. ....is the founder of Academy  
a) Socrates b) Plato c) Aristotle d) Protagoras
10. The ultimate Reality, according to Plato is  
a) Matter b) Mind c) The Idea d) The world
11. The founder of Logic is  
a) Socrates b) Plato c) Aristotle d) Protagoras
12. *The Republic* is a work by .....  
a) Socrates b) Plato c) Aristotle d) Protagoras

### PART – B

Answer all the questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 50 words)

13. What is the basic substance, according to Thales?
14. What you know about Parmenides?
15. Who was Democritus?
16. “Man is the measure of all things”, whose statement is this?
17. ‘Virtue is knowledge’ what is the meaning of this statement?
18. ‘One cannot step twice into the same river’ Explicate the meaning of the statement
20. What is ‘Final cause’ according to Aristotle?
20. What is ‘Dialectics’?
21. Name the proofs for the existence of God proposed by St. Anselm.

### PART – C

Answer any five questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 150 words)

22. Explain the pre Socratic idea about substance.
23. Explain the Philosophy of Sophists
24. Explain the place of Socrates in Greek Philosophy
25. Write an account of Plato’s doctrine of immortality
26. Explain the contributions of Aristotle
27. What are the characteristics of Medieval Philosophy?
28. State and explain the Ontological theory for proving the existence of God.

### PART – D

Answer any two questions







7. Origin of Species is the book written by
  - a) Herbert Spencer
  - b) Charles Darwin
  - c) Jermy Bentham
  - d) None of the above
8. Ethics is the Science of
  - a) Highest God
  - b) Highest beauty
  - c) Highest truth
  - d) None of the above
9. Which book of Plato express the Cardinal Virtues
  - a) *The Republic*
  - b) *Phaedo*
  - c) *Ethics*
  - d) None of the above
10. Find out from the following, which one does not belong to Plato's Cardinal Virtues
  - a) Wisdom
  - b) Courage
  - c) Justice
  - d) Love
11. Aristotle's moral end is called as
  - a) Eudemonia
  - b) Virtue
  - c) intuition
  - d) None of the above
12. Who is the author of the book *Nicomachean Ethics* ?
  - a) Plato
  - b) Aristotle
  - c) Bentham
  - d) J. S. Mill

### PART – B

Answer all the questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 50 words)

13. What is normative science?
14. Define voluntary action.
15. Comment on 'The greatest happiness of the greatest number.'
16. What are cardinal virtues according to Plato?
17. Name the theories of punishment.
18. State the ethical theory of T. H. Green.
19. 21. 22. Define utilitarianism.
20. Define categorical imperative.
21. State the Reformatory theory of punishment.

### PART – C

Answer any five questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 150 words)

22. Explain kantian Ethics.
23. Explain Evolutionary theory of Herbert Spencer.
24. Discuss Aristotle's concept of virtue.
25. Distinguish between conduct and character.



- Unit – IV **Sri. Aurobindo** – Concept of Satchitananda, involution and evolution, Integral Yoga 15 hrs.
- Unit – V **Mahatma Gandhi** – Philosophy of Satyagraha. 15 hrs.
- Unit – VI **S. Radhakrishnan** – Concept of Man, Human Destiny, Sense experience – Intellect and Intuition. 15 hrs.

Text Book

- (1) B. K. Lal, *Contemporary Indian Philosophy*  
Motilal Banarasidas, New Delhi
- (2) Sree Narayana Guru, *Jati nirnayam & Jati lakshanam*  
(Narayana Guru Complete works,  
Muni Narayana Prasad Trans.,  
National Book Trust, New Delhi)

Model Question Paper

PY. VI. B. 11– Contemporary Indian Philosophy

Time : 3 Hours

P A R T – A

Answer all the Questions

(Choose the correct Answer)

1. According to Vivekananda the real nature of man is  
a) Physical feature                      b) Intellectual feature  
c) Finite                                      d) Divine
2. The important characteristics of contemporary Indian philosophy is  
a) Value based                              b) Concept of Moksha  
c) Humanism                                d) Dogmatism
3. According to Vivekananda, the four yoga Viz. Janma, Bhakthi, Karma and Rajyoga are  
a) One but different names              b) not rival ways for one end  
c) in consistent with each other      d) **rival ways showing different ends**

4. According to Narayana Guru, difference exists
  - a) apparently and individual wise
  - b) really and species wise
  - c) apparently and species wise
  - d) real and individual wise
  
5. Aurobindo is of the view that Yoga can
  - a) Restructure divine life
  - b) Contract divine life
  - c) Expediate the descent of divine life
  - d) Uncover the descent of divine life
  
6. The watch word for universal religion is
  - a) tolerance
  - b) integration
  - c) acceptance
  - d) inclusion
  
7. Sathyagraha is essentially
  - a) a technique of Ahimsa
  - b) a method of reaction
  - c) a powerful weapon against enemies
  - d) a sacrifice of weak man
  
8. Sathyagrahi meets "Violence"
  - a) non –violently
  - b) indifferently
  - c) violently
  - d) pleasantly
  
9. Integration in the concept of Yoga of Aurobindo means
  - a) ascent through descent
  - b) ascent after decent
  - c) descent not related to ascent
  - d) decent after ascent
  
10. According to Sree Naraya Guru, species are
  - a) moulded by consciousness
  - b) moulded by individuality
  - c) moulded by environment
  - d) moulded by heredity
  
11. According to Radhakrishnan, the intuitive apprehension is
  - a) Knowing by becoming
  - b) Knowing the rejects sense experience
  - c) becoming that rejects sense - experience
  - d) Knowing that rejects becoming
  
12. Radhakrishnasn is of the view that man is
  - a) a mixture of finite and infinite
  - b) Infinite hidden in finitude
  - c) essentially finite
  - d) essentially infinite

## PART – B

Answer all the questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 50 words)

13. Vivekananda's view of Divinity.
14. Aurobindo's major philosophical work.
15. What is Neo – Vedanta?
16. Sree Narayana Guru's view of "Jati".
17. Radhakrishnan's view of intellectual cognition.
18. Any two works of Sree Narayana Guru.
19. Vivekananda's view of Jnana Yoga.
20. 23. Aurobindo's concept of involution.
21. Radhakrishnan's concept of spiritual aspect of man.

## PART – C

Answer any five questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 150 words)

22. Write a note on Sree Naryana Guru's critique of caste.
23. Explain Aurobindo's concept of integral yoga.
24. Discuss different kinds of Sathyagraha.
25. Explain Radhakrishnan's views of Human destiny. .
26. Discuss any two characteristics of contemporary Indian Philosophy.
27. Explain Vivekananda's concept of "Ways of Realization".
28. Explain Vivekananda's concept of Freedom

## PART – D

Answer any two questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 300 words)

29. Bringout the vision of universal religion in the philosophy of Swami Vivekananda.
30. Explain Gandhiji's view of requirements of a Sathyagrahi.
31. Discuss Sri. Aurobindo's theory of evolution and involution.

## PY. VI. B. 12 – Modern Western Philosophy

Core Course-12

4 Credits

90 Contact Hrs.

5 Hours/week

**Aim:** To present the characteristics of Modern Western Thought and to give an account of the systems of thought of modern thinkers.

**Objectives:** (1) To present the characteristics of Modern thought.

(2) To introduce Rationalism and Empiricism as modern epistemological theories and present Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz and Locke, Berkeley, Hume as representatives of the two theories respectively.

(3) To present Kant and Hegel as revolutionary thinkers and their systems contributing much to the tradition of modern thought.

### Unit – I The Spirit of Modern Philosophy

5 hrs

#### Unit – II Rationalism –

Descartes – Method; innate ideas; cogito ergo sum; Doctrine of Substance; Proofs for the existence of God; Mind-body problem (interactionism and occasionalism)

Spinoza – The Doctrine of substance; doctrine of modes; psycho physical parallelism

Leibnitz – The doctrine of substance; Doctrine of monads; Pre-established harmony.

30 hrs.

#### Unit – III Empiricism

John Locke – Rejection of innate ideas; simple and complex ideas; Primary and Secondary qualities; substance

George Berkely – Rejection of abstract ideas; To be is to be perceived; Rejection of matter; subjective idealism.

David Hume – Association of ideas; Theory of causation; scepticism.

30 hrs.

#### Unit – IV Immanuel Kant – Problem of knowledge; Analytic and Synthetic Judgements; Synthetic a priori judgments; percepts and concepts; Synthetic unity of apperception; Phenomena and Noumena.

Hegel – Dialectical method; ‘The Real is rational and the rational is real; Absolute Idealism.

25 hrs.

#### Text Book

Frank Thilly, *A History of Philosophy*

Central Book Depot, Allahabad

#### Reference Books

- (1) F. Copleston, *A History of Philosophy*  
Doubleday Publishing Group, New York
- (2) W. K. Wright, *A History of Modern Philosophy*
- (3) Roger Scruton, *A History of Philosophy from  
Descartes to Wittgenstein*  
Routledge Classics, London
- (4) Bertrand Russell *History of Western Philosophy*
- (5) Frederick Mayer *A History of Modern Philosophy*  
Eurasia Publishing House, New Delhi

Model Question Paper

PY. VI. B. 12–Modern Western Philosophy

Time : 3 Hours

P A R T - A

Answer all the Questions

(Choose the correct Answer)

1. The father of modern philosophy  
a) Aristotle b) Socrates c) Descartes d) Spinoza
2. Cartesian Philosophy is  
a) Monism b) Dualism c) Pluralism d) Materialism
3. The Philosophy of Spinoza is  
a) Dualism b) Monism c) Pluralism d) Materialism
4. Psychophysical parallelism is advocated by  
a) Descartes b) Spinoza c) Leibnitz d) Locke
5. The doctrine of modes is advocated by  
a) Descartes b) Spinoza c) Leibnitz d) John Locke
6. The theory of Pre-established harmony is associated with  
a) Descartes b) Spinoza c) Leibnitz d) Locke
7. The doctrine of Monads is put forward by  
a) Descartes b) Spinoza  
c) Leibnitz d) Locke
8. The doctrine of innate ideas was put forward by  
a) Descartes b) Spinoza  
c) Leibnitz d) Locke
9. Subjective Idealism is propounded by  
a) John Locke b) George Berkeley



c) David Hume                      d) Descartes

10. One of the following is Sceptic  
a) John Locke                      b) George Berkley  
c) David Hume                      d) Immanuel Kant
11. Immanuel Kant is a representative of  
a) Rationalism                      b) Empiricism  
c) Synthesis of Rationalism and Empiricism      d) None of the above
12. Absolute Idealism is advocated by  
a) John Locke                      b) George Berkley  
c) Immanuel Kant                      d) Hegel

### PART – B

Answer all the questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 50 words)

13. What is Rationalism?  
14. Who are the chief representatives of Empiricism?  
15. What is the meaning of ‘cogito ergo sum’?  
16. What are innate ideas?  
17. What is meant by interactionism?  
18. What are Monads ?  
19. What are abstract ideas?  
20. What is meant by synthetic unity of apperception?  
21. Kant uses the term noumena to refer to what?

### PART – C

Answer any five questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 150 words)

22. Explain the characteristics of Modern Philosophy?  
23. Explain Descartes’ account of God.  
24. Explain Spinoza as pantheist.  
25. Explain Leibnitz as Pluralist.  
26. Explain Locke’s rejection of innate ideas.  
27. How did Hume deal with cause effect relation?  
28. What are percepts and concepts, according to Kant?

## PART – D

Answer any two questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 300 words)

29. Explain Copernican Revolution brought about by Kant in the history of Philosophy.
30. “The Real is rational and the rational is real” – Explain.
31. Distinguish between Subjective Idealism and Objective Idealism.

### PY. VI. B. 13 – Contemporary Western Philosophy

Core Course-13

4 Credits

90 Contact Hrs.

5 Hours/week

**Aim:** To introduce Pragmatism, Positivism, Logical positivism, Philosophy of Language, Phenomenology and Existentialism as contemporary trends in western thought.

**Objectives:** (1) To introduce C. S. Peirce, William James and John Dewey as pragmatists.

(2) To give an account of Vienna Circle, and Verifiability principle for explaining Logical positivism, and the problems of philosophy of Language as syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

(3) To introduce phenomenology and Existentialism as recent trends, and to introduce Brentano and Husserl as phenomenologists and theistic and atheistic branches of Existentialism.

#### Unit – I **Pragmatism and Positivism**

Pragmatism - C. S. Peirce; William James; John Dewey

Positivism - Auguste Comte; Three Stages; Classification of Sciences  
30 hrs.

#### Unit – II **Logical positivism and Philosophy of Language**

Logical positivism – Vienna Circle; Verifiability Principle; Rudolf Carnap.

Philosophy of Language - Reform of Language; Problems of Philosophy of Language; Syntax; Semantics and Pragmatics 30 hrs.

Unit – III **Phenomenology and Existentialism**

Phenomenology – Brentano’s Intentional Psychology; Meinong’s Theory of objects; Edmund Husserl’s Phenomenology.

Existentialism – General characteristics of Existentialism – Theistic and Atheistic Existentialism. 30 hrs.

Text Books

- (1) Frank Thilly, *A History of Philosophy*  
Central Book Depot, Allahabad
- (2) Frederick Mayer, *A History of Modern Philosophy*  
Eurasia Publishing House (P) Ltd., New Delhi

Reference Books

- (1) F. Copleston, *A History of Philosophy*
- (2) Bertrand Russell, *History of Western Philosophy*
- (3) D.J.O. Connor, *A Critical History of Western Philosophy*

Model Question Paper

PY. VI. B. 13 – Contemporary Western Philosophy

Time : 3 Hours

P A R T - A

Answer all the Questions

(Choose the correct Answer)

1. Auguste Comte’s philosophy is called
  - a) Idealism
  - b) Positivism
  - c) Pragmatism
  - d) Existentialism
2. According to Auguste Comte, the third stage of history is called
  - a) Theological
  - b) Metaphysical
  - c) Positive
  - d) None of the above

3. William James is a representative of
  - a) Existentialism
  - b) Pragmatism
  - c) Phenomenology
  - d) Positivism
  
4. John Dewey's Philosophy is called
  - a) Existentialism
  - b) Logical positivism
  - c) Instrumentalism
  - d) None of the above
  
5. The Vienna circle is associated with
  - a) Pragmatism
  - b) Logical positivism
  - c) Existentialism
  - d) Phenomenology
  
6. Edmund Husserl is the chief representative of
  - a) Existentialism
  - b) Logical positivism
  - c) Phenomenology
  - d) Pragmatism
  
7. Jean Paul Sartre represents
  - a) Theistic Existentialism
  - b) Atheistic Existentialism
  - c) Pragmatism
  - d) Logical positivism
  
8. Existentialism is opposed to
  - a) Empiricism
  - b) Phenomenology
  - c) Realism
  - d) Essentialism
  
9. Early Wittgenstein is a representative of
  - a) Artificial Language Philosophy
  - b) Ordinary language Philosophy
  - c) Phenomenology
  - d) Existentialism
  
10. Logical Investigations is a book written by
  - a) Early Wittgenstein
  - b) Later Wittgenstein
  - c) Edmund Husserl
  - d) Karl Jaspers
  
11. "Existence proceeds Essence" is the watch word of
  - a) Phenomenology
  - b) Existentialism
  - c) Logical positivism
  - d) Philosophy of Language
  
12. Semantics is the theory of
  - a) Ultimate Reality
  - b) Structural of Language
  - c) Meaning of Language
  - d) Truth of Language

### PART – B

Answer all the questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 50 words)

13. What is 'Theological Stage' according to Auguste Comte ?

14. What is the chief characteristic of Comte's positivism?
15. What is Instrumentalism?
16. Name three members of 'Vienna circle'
17. State the principle of verification.
18. What is the conclusion arrived at by the logical positivists?
19. Name three Atheistic Existentialist thinkers.
20. What is ordinary language Philosophy?
21. Name three Philosophers of language.

### PART – C

Answer any five questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 150 words)

22. Distinguish between metaphysical and positive stages of history, according to Comte.
23. Give an account of the pragmatism of William James.
24. Explain the Philosophy of Logical positivism.
25. Distinguish between Syntax and Semantics.
26. Write an account of the reform of language.
27. State and explain the characteristic features of existentialism.
28. Explain phenomenology as a philosophical movement.

### PART – D

Answer any two questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 300 words)

29. Give an account of pragmatism as a Philosophical movement.
30. Give a critical account of Phenomenology and Existentialism,
31. Explain Comte's three stages and the classification of sciences.

### PY. VI. B. 14 – Applied Ethics

Core Course-14  
90 Contact Hrs.

4 Credits  
5 Hours/week

**Aim:** To make the students aware of the practical aspects of ethics such as the problem of equality, abortion, euthanasia

- Objectives:** (1) To present practice and influence of ethical theory.
- (2) To discuss the different aspects of equality in relation to genetic diversity, racial difference and sexual difference.
- (3) To discuss the different positions regarding the problem of abortion and the evaluation.
- (4) To introduce different types of euthanasia

Unit – I     **Introduction** -  
Ethical theory and Practice; Scope of ethical theory, casuistry; Influence of ethical theory on practice.  
15 hrs.

Unit – II     **Equality and its implications**  
Basis of equality; Equality and genetic diversity; Racial differences and racial equality; Sexual difference and Sexual equality.  
25 hrs.

Unit – III    **Human life and Abortion**  
The problem of Abortion – conservative position, Liberal position, Feminist position; Value of fetal life; fetus as potent life; Abortion and Infanticide.  
35 hrs.

Unit – IV     **Euthanasia**  
Types of Euthanasia, Voluntary, Non-Voluntary; Active, Passive  
15 hrs.

**Text Books**

- (1) William Lilly, *An Introduction of Ethics*
- (2) Peter Singer, *Practical Ethics*.

**Reference Books**

- (1) Walter Glannon, *Bio Medical Ethics*  
Oxford University Press, New York
- (2) Hugh Lafollette, *Ethics in Practice*
- (3) Le-Roy, Waltereia NS Rom BuchM, *Bio Ethics*
- (4) Aron Ridley, *Introduction to Bio Ethics*.  
Bedford, St: Martins

Model Question Paper

PY. VI. B. 14– Applied Ethics

Time : 3 Hours

P A R T - A

Answer all the Questions

(Choose the correct Answer)

1. Who states casuistry as the goal of ethical investigation  
a) G.E.Moore      b) Stevenson      c) Kant      d) Plato
2. Who states that ethical judgments express attitudes rather than descriptions?  
a) Stevenson      b) R.M. Hare      c) Butler      d) T.H.Green
3. Who states that ethical judgments are prescriptions?  
a) J.S. Mill      b) R.M. Hare      c) Butler      d) T.H.Green
4. The Theory of Justice is a book written by  
a) R.M. Hare      b) J.S. Mill      c) Bentham      d) John Rawls
5. A gentle and easy death is called  
a) Killing      b) Abortion      c) Euthanasia      d) Non of the above
6. Who is the author of the book, *Summa Theologica*?  
a) Plato      b) Aquinas      c) Aristotle      d) Non of the above
7. *New Ethics* was written by  
a) J. S. Mill      b) Aldo Leopold  
c) Bergson      d) Meckenzie
8. In which year, Abortion was legalized in U. S. A.?  
a) 1979      b) 1980      c) 1973      d) 1983
9. In which case was abortion allowed as a constitution right in U.S.A?  
a) George Vs Marin      b) May Vs Tom      c) Roe Vs Wede
10. Who was the first human to have been born from an embryo that had been fertilized outside the human body?  
a) Ian Wilmcot      b) Dolly  
c) Liouise Brown      d) None of the above

11. I V F means
  - a) Intro Vitro Fertilization
  - b) Inter Vitriol Fertilization
  - c) Invitro Fertilization
  - d) None of the above
  
12. Who narrates feminist argument position about abortion?
  - a) Mary Wollstonecraft
  - b) Elizabeth Stanton
  - c) Judith Thomson
  - d) Betty Friedan

### PART – B

Answer all the questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 50 words)

13. What is meant by Causistry?
14. Comment on sexual equality
15. What is the liberal position on abortion?
16. Comment a foetus as a potential life.
17. State the problem of abortion.
18. What is racial discrimination?
19. What is active euthanasia?
20. What is ecology?
21. What is Voluntary Euthanasia?

### PART – C

Answer any five questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 150 words)

22. Explain the relation between ethical theory and practice?
23. Explain the relation of casuistry to practical ethics.
24. Elucidate the conservative position of Abortion
25. Discuss the value of foetal life and abortion.
26. Distinguish between Voluntary and non-voluntary Euthanasia.
27. Distinguish between active and passive Euthanasia.
28. Discuss the feminist position on Abortion.

### PART – D

Answer any two questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 300 words)

29. Write an essay on equality and its implications.
30. Give a critical account of Abortion and human life.



31. Discuss the influence of ethical theory on practice.

PY. VI. B.15. (E).01. - Contemporary Issues in Gandhian Thought

Elective-1  
54 Hrs.

2 Credits  
3 Hours/week

**Aim:** The students are to be familiar with the philosophical foundations of Gandhian thought and the Gandhian Ideals, and also the Gandhian alternatives to the contemporary issues

**Objectives:** 1. The basic concepts of Gandhian thought are to be discussed and made familiar to the students.

2. The different socio-political and economic issues are to be addressed to the students in the light of Gandhian concepts.

3. An evaluation of the relation between Gandhian Ideals and Reality is also intended.

Unit – I **Philosophical Foundations of Gandhian Thought**  
Truth; God; Non-Violence; Satyagraha; Sarvodaya; Ends and Means

15 hrs.

Unit –II **Gandhian Alternatives to contemporary issues.**  
Social Issues – Social and ethical issues of Sarvodaya; Social evils; untouchability; status of women; corruption.

Political Issues – Political issues of Sarvodaya; Violence; War and Terrorism; Globalization; exploitation by Domination; Trusteeship; Self-reliance; Decentralization.

Economic Issues – Economic issues of Sarvodaya, Eradication of poverty; Bread Labour; Indigenous Industry – Rural and small scale; Decentralization

30 hrs.

Unit – III **Gandhian Ideals:** Vision and Reality - Evaluation

9 hrs.

**Reference Books:**

- 1) S. N. Sinha., *Gandhian Philosophy of Sarvodaya*  
Classical Publishing Co., New Delhi
- 2) M. Maharajan, *Economic Thought of Mahatma Gandhi*  
Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi
- 3) Ramashray Roy (Ed), *Contemporary Crisis and Gandhiji*  
Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi
- 4) K. Balan, *Gandhiji, an immortal Institution*  
Classical Publishing Co., New Delhi

- 5) M. K. Gandhi, *Rebuilding our Village*  
Narajeevan Press, Ahemmedabad
- 6) V. P. Varma, *Mahatma Gandhi and his message and their Relevance to Modern Times*
- 7) Lakshmi Biswas, *Relevance of Gandhian Thought to New World Order*
- 8) K. B. K. Singh, *Pragmatism of Gandhian Values in Contemporary World*

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

PY. VI. B.15.(E) 01- Contemporary Issues in Gandhian Thought

Time : 3 Hours

P A R T - A

Answer all the Questions

Choose the correct answer

1. For the irradiation of poverty, Gandhiji suggested.
 

a) Mass production	b) Simple living
c) Modern technology	d) Bread Labour
2. The term value is defined as
 

a) that which is desired	b) that which is ordered
c) that which is enjoyed	d) None of the above
3. Subjective value means
  - a) thought of the affected agent
  - b) changing opinion of the valuing agent
  - c) Permanent opinion of the valuing agent
  - d) None of the above
4. Who divided value into 'good' and 'commodity'?
 

a) Adam Smith	b) Bentham	c) Ricardo	d) None of the above
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5. 'The Survival of the fittest' is the theory put forward by
 

a) Karl Marx	b) Charles Darwin
c) Mahatma Gandhi	d) None of the above
6. ....see the state as the major instrument for removing inequality in society.
 

a) Humanism	b) Fundamentalism
c) Socialism	d) Capitalism

7. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, is the theory used in  
 a) French Revolution    b) Russian Revolution  
 c) American Revolution    d) None of the above
8. Which of the following does not belong to the Purusharthas?  
 a) Dharma    b) Mantra    c) Artha    d) Karma
9. Who presented an analysis of cultural relativism and its relationship to ethical decision?  
 a) Norman – E Bowie    b) Feather    c) Barry    d) None of the above
10. “Gita rahasya” is the book written by  
 a) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan    b) M. Hariyanna  
 c) Parthasarathy    d) B. G. Tilak
11. ‘Who defined management as the act of getting things done through people?’  
 a) Mary Parker Follet    b) Donaldsan  
 c) Shaw    d) Berry
12. On Ethics and Economics, is the book written by  
 a) Amartya Sen    b) Mahatma Gandhi  
 c) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya    d) None of the above

### PART – B

Answer all the questions  
 (Each answer not to exceed 50 words)

13. What is truth, according to Gandhiji?
14. Give the etymological meaning of satyagraha.
15. To Gandhiji, end or means is primary?
16. What did Mahathma Gandhi say about the status of women?
17. What is corruption , according to Mahathma Gandhi?
18. Define trusteeship.
19. Whether Gandhiji was in favour of decentralization?
20. What did Gandhiji mean by bread labour?
21. What is Gandhian idea small scale of indigenous industry?

### PART.C

### PART - C

Answer any Five questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 150 words)

22. Briefly explain Gandhian concept of Bread Labour and it's relation with the concept of Self-Reliance.
23. Explain the concept of Trusteeship with special reference to Globalization.
24. How far Gandhian ideals of Non-Violence and Truth can be put into practice in the present world of conquest and competition?
25. Explain Gandhian alternatives to social issues of status of women and corruption.
26. Explain the concept of Satyagraha envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi and it's significance in the present society.
27. Explain the relation between Truth and God in Gandhian thought.
28. Give a critical account of Gandhian Ideals(vision ) and Reality.

#### PART - D

Answer any two questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 300 words)

29. Evaluate the impact of Gandhian Ideal of Sarvodaya in the modern era.
30. Explain the significance of Gandhian concept of Trusteeship and it's relevance at present.
31. Explain the philosophical foundations of Gandhian thought and their relevance at present.

PY. VI. B.15.(E). 02 – Philosophy of Religion

Elective-2 2 Credits  
54 Hrs. 3 Hours/week

**Aim:** An understanding of “what Religion is?” with the help of the basic concepts of Religion.

**Objectives:** 1.To define Religion and to relate it with theology and science.

2. To explain the metaphysical theories of Religion and to introduce the concepts of belief , reason , revelation , faith and mysticism.

3.An understanding of the three proofs for the existence of God and a discussion of the problem of evil and the immortality of soul.

Unit – I Definition of Religion, Religion and Theology, Theology and Philosophy, Religion and Science.

12 hrs.

Unit –II Metaphysical Theories of Religion – Deism; Pantheism; Monotheism; Theism; Atheism.

Unit – III	Religious Beliefs; Reason; Revelation; Faith; Mysticism.	12 hrs.
Unit – IV	Proofs for the Existence of God: - Teleological; Ontological; and Cosmological.	10 hrs.
Unit – V	Problem of Evil; Immortality of soul	10 hrs.
		10 hrs.

Text Book:

John Hick, *Philosophy of Religion*  
Printice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.

**Reference Books:**

- 1) Charls Taliaferro, *Contemporary Philosophy of Religion*  
Blackwell publishers
- 2) Y. Masih , *Introduction to Religious Philosophy*  
Motilal Banarsidas, New Delhi
- 3) R. N. Sharma, *Philosophy of Religion*  
Surjeeth Publications.
- 4) T. A. Trueblood, *Philosophy of Religion*
- 5) Mc Person, *The Philosophy of Religion*
- 6) D. M. Edwards, *The Philosophy of Religion*
- 7) L. Pojman (Ed), *Philosophy of Religion*

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

PY. VI. B.15.(E). 02 – Philosophy of Religion

Time : 3 Hours

**P A R T - A**

**Answer all the Questions**

**Choose the correct answer**

1. “Anything short of God is not rational

Anything more than God is not possible”

This definition of religion was by

- a) William James                      b) Plato
  - c) Martinau                              d) Descartes
2. Who regarded religion as ‘a feeling of dependence’?
    - a) Scholars                              b) Freud
    - c) Mathew Arnold                      d) Gandhiji
  3. What is theism?
    - a) Belief in God                        b) Not belief in God
    - c) Belief in Demons                    d) Belief in religions books
  4. What is polytheism?
    - a) Belief in many Gods                b) Belief in one God
    - c) Belief in no God                      d) Belief in many Demons
  5. Old Testament belongs to which community
    - a) Christian                              b) Hindu
    - c) Islam                                    d) Sikh
  6. Belief in many Gods but restrict alligiane to one God is called
    - a) Henotheism                            b) Monism
    - c) Monotheism                            d) Polytheism
  7. Among the following Religions, which is considered as the revealed Religion
    - a) Sikhism                                b) Buddhism
    - c) Hinduism                                d) Jainism
  8. Christianity and Islam are
    - a) Monotheistic                         b) Henotheistic
    - c) Polytheistic                            d) Monistic
  9. The Ontological argument for the existence of God was first developed by
    - a) St. Anselm                              b) St. Augustine
    - c) Plato                                      d) Descartes
  10. Who is the author of the book *Proslogion*?
    - a) St. Anselm                              b) Thomas Aquinas
    - c) Aristotle                                d) St. Augustine
  11. “A being than which nothing greater can be conceived”;  
This pertains
    - a) Technological Argument
    - b) Ontological Argument

- c) Cosmological Argument
- d) Causal Argument

12. The author of the book *Suma Theologian* is

- a) St. Anselm
- b) Immanuel Kant
- c) Plato
- d) St. Thomas Aquinas

### PART – B

Answer all the questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 50 words)

- 32. What is the essential feature of Religion?
- 33. What is theism?
- 34. What is Deism?
- 35. What is meant by pantheism?
- 36. What is meant by monotheism?
- 37. What is revealed religion?
- 38. Write a note on monism.
- 39. Write a note on revelation.
- 40. What is faith?

### PART - C

Answer any Five questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 150 words)

- 41. Explain the chief features of mysticism.
- 42. Explain Augustinian response to the problem of evil.
- 43. Differentiate between belief and faith.
- 44. Explain Teleological argument for the existence of God.
- 45. Explain the doctrine of immortality of soul.
- 46. Explain the relation between theology and philosophy.
- 47. Explain the significance of philosophy of religion.

### PART - D

Answer any two questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 300 words)

- 48. Give a proper definition of religion.  
Explain theology, philosophy and science in relation to religion.

49. Give a critical account of the proofs for the existence of God.
50. Write an essay on the relation between the problem of evil and immortality of soul

PY. VI. B.15.(E).03 – Asian Philosophy

Elective-3

2 Credits

54 Hrs.

3 Hours/week

**Aim:** An often forgotten area of philosophy, Asian philosophy, is to be introduced to the students.

**Objectives:** 1. Characteristics, need and streams of Asian philosophy are to be introduced.

2. Various philosophical aspects of Arab philosophy, Chinese philosophy, Japanese philosophy and Zoroastrianism are to be introduced to the students.

Unit – I **Asian Philosophy** – Characteristics, Why Asian Philosophy; Over view of the prominent Asian Philosophical Streams. 8 hrs.

Unit –II **Philosophy of Arabs** – Origins, chronology, classification, characteristics, Alkinidi, Alfrabi, Avicenna, Algzel, Averroes-  
Philosophy – A. God and the world  
B. Monopsychism  
C. Philosophy and Religion 12 hrs

Unit – III **Chinese Philosophy** – Ancient Philosophy, before Confucius, Confucianism, Taoism; Medieval Philosophy, Chinese Buddhist Philosophy, Neo-Confucianism; Modern Philosophy, Sun Yat Sen, Mao Tes-Tung; Contribution of Chinese Philosophy, Chinese religion, Chinese ideals of education. 14 hrs

Unit – IV **Japanese Philosophy** – Origins, ancient streams of Japanese philosophy – Shingon, Jodo, Tendai; Zen Buddhism – characteristics and divisions; Figures of Zen Buddhism – Dogen Kigen, Bankei Yotkavu, Hakuin Ekaku; Practical Zen 12 hrs.

Unit – V **Zoroastrianism** – Origins and characteristics - Concept of God, Concept of Good and Evil . 8 hrs.

**Reference Books:**

- 1) F.Copleston, *A History of Philosophy* – (Vol. II pp 186-205)
- 2) Leo.F. Miller, *History of Philosophy* – (pp 124-138)





- a) Way to right living                      b) Way to God  
c) Way to realization                        d) None of the above
8. Dogen is the founder of .....school of Zen Buddhism  
a) Pure land                                      b) Rizai  
c) Soto                                              d) None of the above
9. For Hakuin, reality is  
a) Momentary                                    b) Permanent  
c) Void                                             d) None of the above
10. Who is considered as the 1<sup>st</sup> known Chinese Philosopher?  
a) La – vo – Tu – Su                          b) Confucius  
c) Sun – Yat – Sen                            d) None of the above
11. Double Truth theory is related to  
a) Alfrabi    b) Algzel    c) Averoes    d) none of the above
12. Chinese version of Buddhism is known as  
a) Zen Buddhism                                b) Chan Buddhism  
c) Chin Buddhism                                d) none of the above

### PART – B

Answer all the questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 50 words)

51. Name the prominent Asian philosophical streams.  
52. Who was Alkindi?  
53. Who was Avicenna?  
54. What is Confucianism?  
55. Who was Mao – Tes - Tung?  
56. What are the divisions of Zen Buddhism?  
57. What is practical Zen?  
58. Who was Hakuin Ekaku?  
21. Who are the main figures of Zen Buddhism?

### PART - C

Answer any Five questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 150 words)

22. State and explain the characteristics of Asian Philosophy?  
23. Explain the characteristics of the Philosophy of Arabs.  
24. Discuss the five pillars of Islamic tradition?  
25. “God as wholly good and without multiplicity”. Discuss this statement with reference to Avicenna’s religious philosophy  
26. Discuss Sun – Yat – Sen’s concept of Min Sheng.  
27. What are the characteristics of Zen Buddhism?  
28. Write a note on Alfrabi.

## PART - D

Answer any two questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 300 words)

29. Write an account of Chinese Modern Philosophy and the contribution of Chinese Philosophy.
30. Write an account of the origins and ancient streams of Japanese Philosophy.
31. Write an essay on Zoroastrianism.

### PY. I. C. 01 – Introduction to Logic

Complementary Course-1  
54 Hrs.

2 Credits  
3 Hours/week

**Aim:** To give an awareness of the basic concepts of traditional logic .

**Objectives:** (1) To introduce proposition, argument, deduction, induction, form, matter, truth and validity.

(2) To give traditional classification of propositions, distribution of terms in categorical propositions, and relations between categorical propositions.

(3) To give an account of syllogisms- categorical, hypothetical and disjunctive syllogisms, and dilemma.

#### Unit – I     Introduction

Subject matter of Logic; Proposition; Arguments; Form and matter; Deduction and Induction; Truth and Validity.

12 hrs.

#### Unit –II     Deduction

Categorical propositions; Quality and Quantity; Distribution; The Traditional Square of opposition.

17 hrs.

#### Unit – III     Syllogisms

Categorical Syllogism: Standard form categorical syllogism;  
Mood and Figure; The Formal Nature of Syllogistic  
Argument; Rules and Fallacies.  
Disjunctive and Hypothetical Syllogisms  
Dilemma

25 hrs.

**Text Books:**

- 1) Irving M. Copi and Carl Cohen, *Introduction to Logic*  
Marwell Macmillan International Editions
- 2) Krishna Jain, *Logic – An Introduction*  
Ajaritha Books International, Delhi

**Reference Books:**

- 8) T. P. Mahadevan, *The Fundamentals of Logic*
- 9) James Edwin Creighton, *An Introductory Logic*

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

PY. I. C. 01 – Introduction to Logic

Time : 3 Hours

**P A R T - A**

**Answer all the Questions**

**Choose the correct answer**

1. Logic is a .....  
a) Positive Science                      b) Natural Science  
c) Normative Science                  d) None of the above
2. Opposition between universal affirmative (A) and particular  
Negative (O) is called  
a) Contrary                                  b) contradictory  
c) Subaltern                                 d) Sub contrary
3. Categorical proposition is also called .....  
a) Hypothetical                            b) Disjunctive  
c) Conditional                              d) Un conditional
4. The contrary of the proposition, 'All men are mortal' is  
a) No men are mortal                    b) Some men are mortal

- c) Some men are not mortal    d) None of the above
5. When an argument is valid and all its premises are true, it is called  
 a) Correct argument                      b) Sound argument  
 c) Unsound argument                      d) Incorrect argument
6. Truth and falsehood are the characteristics of  
 a) Argument                                  b) Argument form  
 c) Proposition                                d) None of the above
7. In Inductive argument, the conclusion follows from the premises  
 a) With absolute necessity                b) With probability  
 c) Un conditionally                        d) None of the above
8. The logical form of the proposition ‘Not all roses are red’ is  
 a) No roses are red                        b) Some roses are red  
 c) Some roses are not red                d) None of the above
9. In E proposition  
 a) No term is distributed  
 b) Both subject term and predicate term are distributed  
 c) Only predicate term is distributed  
 d) Only subject term is distributed
10. In categorical syllogism, there are  
 a) Four terms                                b) Three terms  
 c) Two terms                                 d) None of the above
11. In categorical syllogism, Major premise is  
 a) The premise containing Major term  
 b) The premise containing Minor term  
 c) The premise containing Major term and Minor term  
 d) None of the above
12. A categorical syllogism in which the minor term is distributed in the conclusion and undistributed in the minor premise, commits the fallacy of  
 a) Un distributed Middle                b) Illicit Major  
 c) Illicit Minor                              d) None of the above

### PART – B

Answer all the questions  
 (Each answer not to exceed 50 words)

59. What is an argument?  
 60. Define quality of a proposition.  
 61. Define syllogism.

62. Define proposition.
63. Define Undistributed Middle.
64. Define Modus ponens.
65. Define Disjunctive syllogism.
20. Name the four types of Dilemma.
21. Name the three ways of meeting dilemma.

### PART - C

Answer any Five questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 150 words)

22. Distinguish between Deduction and Induction.
32. Distinguish between Truth and Validity.
33. Explain the structure of Standard form Categorical Syllogism.
34. State and explain the rule of Disjunctive syllogism.
35. Distinguish between constructive and Destructive Dilemma.
36. Explain the Rebuttal of Dilemma.
37. Explain the four types of categorical propositions according to Quality and Quantity.

### PART - D

Answer any two questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 300 words)

38. Define Hypothetical syllogism.  
Explain the rules and fallacies of Hypothetical syllogism.
39. Draw the square of opposition and explain opposition of propositions.
40. Explain distribution of terms in categorical propositions with the help of Euler's circles.

### PY. II. C. 02 – Contemporary Socio Political Philosophy of India

Complementary Course-2  
54 Hrs.

2 Credits  
3 Hours/week

**Aim:** To provide a thinker -wise analysis of the various socio-political issues in the Indian context.

- Objectives:** (1) To discuss Sri Aurobindo's concept of man and nation, nationalism and human unity.  
(2) To introduce Swami Vivekananda's concept of freedom and equality, concept of spiritualist versus materialist communism.  
(3) To present Rabindranath Tagore's concept of state, nationalism and freedom and society.  
(4) To discuss Mahatma Gandhi's concepts of poornaswaraj, sathyagraha, ideal society, trusteeship and decentralization of power.  
(5) To introduce M.N.Roy's Radical Humanism through an analysis of his concept of individual and society, his criticism of Marxism, Gandhism and democracy.

Unit – I      **Sri. Aurobindo**

- a) Man and Nation
  - b) Nationalism and Human Unity
- 10 hrs.

Unit –II      **Swami Vivekananda**

- a) Freedom and Equality
  - b) Spiritualist versus Materialist communism
- 10 hrs.

Unit – III      **Rabindra Nath Tagore**

- a) State, Nationalism and Freedom
  - b) Freedom and Society
- 10 hrs.

Unit – IV      **Mahatma Gandhi**

- a) Poorna Swaraj, Theory of Sathyagraha
  - b) The Ideal Society
  - c) Theory of Trusteeship
  - d) Decentralization of power
- 12 hrs.

Unit – V      **M. N. Roy**

- a) Individual and Society
  - b) Roy's critique of Marxism, Gandhism and democracy
  - c) Radical Humanism
- 12 hrs.

**Text Books:**

- 1) M. N. Jha, Modern Indian Political Thought  
(Ram Mohan Roy to Present Day)

- 2) R. A. Prasad, *Socialist Thought in Modern India*  
Meenakshi Prakashan, Begum Bridge, Meerut

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

PY. II. C. 02 – Contemporary Socio Political  
Philosophy of India

Time : 3 Hours

P A R T - A

Answer all the Questions

Choose the correct answer

1. According to Aurobindo, what is the most characteristic of the human urges?  
a) the upward urge to divine      b) Upward urge to Nation  
c) Upward urge to freedom      d) Upward urge to existence
2. Who said that religiosity is the hall mark of the Indian Nationhood?  
a) Vivekananda      b) Tagore  
c) Nehru      d) Aurobindo
3. Who decided that the equality of men lay in the nature of universal order itself?  
a) Aurobindo      b) Vivekananda  
c) Tagore      d) M. N. Roy
4. Among the following who advocated spiritualist communism.  
a) Vivekananda      b) Tagore  
c) Kautilya      d) Gokale
5. Whose political Philosophy emphasize the importance of human realism.  
a) Gandhiji      b) Tagore  
c) Aurobindo      d) Roy
6. According to whom traditionalism is disruptive of freedom.  
a) Tagore      b) S. Radhakrishnan  
c) Vivekananda      d) Nehru
7. Who is the author of the book *Gitanjali* ?  
a) Roy      b) Nehru





## PART - C

Answer any Five questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 150 words)

- 22 Evaluate Aurobindo's Political Philosophy.
- 23 Make a comparison between spiritualist versus materialist communism.
- 24 Explain the concept of freedom according to Tagore.
- 25 Write an essay on village republic.
- 26 Evaluate Gandhiji's Ideal society.
- 27 Write an account of Radical Humanism.
- 28 Give a critical account of M. N. Roy as a Political thinker.

## PART - D

Answer any two questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 300 words)

29. Explain Tagore's concept of freedom and society.
30. Explain Gandhiji's theory of Satyagraha.
- 31 Critically examine Roy's Account of Marxism, Gandhism and Democracy.

### PY. III. C. 03 – Philosophy of Art and Beauty

Complementary Course-3

54 Hrs.

2 Credits

3 Hours/week

**Aim:** To acquaint the students with the different philosophical aspects of art and beauty.

**Objectives:** 1. Introduce art and beauty, different forms and contents of art, and different theories of art both traditional and modern.

2. With respect to Indian approach, different theories such as theory of rasa, theory of dhvany are of importance; and also sphota theory.

Unit – I **Aesthetics:** A general introduction – Definition and its significance – Aesthetic experience and beauty

10 hrs.

Unit –II **Art: Form and Content – Classification of arts:**  
Fine art- crafts – Pure and applied arts - Visual arts:

Architecture, Sculpture and Painting – Literature –  
Performing arts: Music, Dance, Drama and Cinema.

12 hrs.

Unit – III **Theories of Art:** Traditional: Plato–Imitation theory–  
Aristotle – Representationism - Catharsis-Modern  
theories: Croce-Expression theory of art-Kantian  
theory of art.

12 hrs.

Unit – IV Indian approach to the Problem of Aesthetics-Natya  
Sastra - theory of Rasa - constituents of Rasa - Stayi  
Bhavas-Vibhavas - Anubhavas – Sancharibhavas.

12 hrs.

Unit – V Theory of Dhvani – Vacyartha- laksyartha –  
Vyangyartha – Sphota theory

8 hrs.

### **References**

1. Gupta Syamala, *Art, Beauty and Creativity*
2. Amaladass, Anand. *Introduction to Aesthetics*
3. Amaladass, Anand. *Prelude to Aesthetics.*
4. Langer, Susanne. K. *Problems of Art.*
5. Barlingay, S.S. *A Modern Introduction to Indian  
Aesthetic Theory*
6. Sastri, Ramaswami. *The Indian Concept of the Beautiful*
7. Sankaran. A. *The Theories of Rasa and Dhvani.*
8. Ramachandran.T.P. *Indian Philosophy of Beauty*  
(2 vols.)

### **MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

PY. III. C. 03 – Philosophy of Art and Beauty

Time : 3 Hours

#### **P A R T - A**

**Answer all the Questions**

**Choose the correct answer**

1. Meaning of the term Aesthetics refers to  
a) Emotion    b) Perception    c) Conception    d) Devotion

2. The thinker who used “Aesthetics” as a systematic discipline
  - a) Aledander Baumgarten
  - b) Immanuel Kant
  - c) George Hegel
  - d) William James
3. Which one of the following is not applicable to Aesthetic experience?
  - a) Spontaneous
  - b) intuitive
  - c) Pure
  - d) Mediate
4. Simple definition of art
  - a) Natural product
  - b) Artificial product
  - c) Divine product
  - d) None of these
5. Which one of the following is not a fine art
  - a) Sculpture
  - b) painting
  - c) Architecture
  - d) Crockery
6. Which one of the following is a three dimensional art form?
  - a) Architecture
  - b) painting
  - c) Music
  - d) None of these
7. ‘Art is an imitation of imitation’, Whose theory is this?
  - a) Aristotle
  - b) Plato
  - c) Kant
  - d) Hegel
8. ‘Art is a product of social consciousnesses’. Who held this view?
  - a) Kant
  - b) Hegel
  - c) Marx
  - d) Aristotle
9. Who is the author of Natya Sastra?
  - a) Vyasa
  - b) Bharata
  - c) Narda
  - d) Yanjavalya
10. Stayibhavas are
  - a) Basic mental stats
  - b) Changing metal stats
  - c) Voluntary emotions
  - d) Involuntary emotions
11. Which one of the following is not a Stayibhava?
  - a) Rati
  - b) Srangara
  - c) Soka
  - d) Krodha
12. Which one of the following is a Rasa?
  - a) Hasya
  - b) Utsaha
  - c) Bhaya
  - d) Vismaya

### PART – B

Answer all the questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 50 words)

73. Name three visual arts.
74. What is meant by three dimensional arts?

75. Explain mixed art.
76. What is a performing art?
77. Name the three critiques of Kant.
78. Define Rasa.
19. What are stayibhavas?
- 20 . Name two types of Vibhavas.
- 21 . What is meant by Dhvani?

PART - C

Answer any Five questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 150 words)

- 22 Explain Aesthetic experience.
- 23 Distinguish between pure and applied art.
- 24 Examine Cinema as an art.
- 25 Explain expression theory of Croce.
- 26 Describe Kantian theory of art.
27. Give a brief account of the classification of Anubhavas.
28. What is meant by Lakshyartha?

PART - D

Answer any two questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 300 words)

29. Give an account of the nature and scope of aesthetics.
30. Discuss briefly the classification of arts.
31. 'Art is a product of social reality' Explain this in the context of Marxian theory.

**PY. IV. C. 04 – Philosophy of Yoga and Self Development**

Complementary Course-4  
54 Hrs.

2 Credits  
3 Hours/week

**Aim:**An awareness of yoga for personal and social development has become a necessity.

**Objectives:** 1.Self according to Upanisads.  
2.Introducing yoga, four kinds of yoga, and the reality of yoga.

### 3. Introducing astanga yoga, yoga for personal ,social and spiritual development.

Unit – I	<b><u>Nature of Self</u></b> – Upanishadic concept of self; Empirical self and Transcendental self. Theory of Kosas as levels of individual existence–Purusharthas- Moksha as the ultimate end of life. 10 hrs.
Unit –II	<b><u>What is Yoga?</u></b> Four kinds of Yoga (Karma, Bhakthi, Jnana, Raja) Metaphysics of Yoga – Sankhya concept of Prakriti and Purusa – Theory of evolution. 10 hrs.
Unit – III	<b><u>Astangayoga:</u></b> . Patanjali’s definition of Yoga concept of Citta – Cittavritis – Klesas. 8 hrs.
Unit – IV	<b><u>Yoga for social and personal development</u></b> Social development; Yama Personal development; Niyama Yoga for the development of body and mind Asana, Pranayama, Pratyahara. 15 hrs.
Unit – V	<b><u>Yoga and spiritual development</u></b> Dharana, Dhyana, Samadhi – Concept of Samyama – Siddhis – Samadhi – Sampranjata and asamprajnata Samadhi – Sabija and Nirbija Samadhi. 11 hrs.

#### **References**

9. Hiriyanna - *Outlines of Indian Philosophy*
10. C.D. Sharma - *Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy*
11. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan - *Principal Upanishads*
12. I.K. Taimini - *Science of Yoga*
5. Vivekananda - *Rajayoga*
6. Karel Werner - *Yoga and Indian Philosophy*  
(Motilal Banarsidass)
7. Archie J Bahm - *Yoga – Union with the Ultimate*  
(Arnold Heinemann)

#### **MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

Time : 3 Hours

P A R T - A

Answer all the Questions

Choose the correct answer

1. Transcendental self in Upanishad is  
a) Atman    b) Jiva    c) Karma    d) Prana
2. The total number of Kosas described in Taittiriopanishad is  
a) 3            b) 4            c) 5            d) 6
3. Which among the following is not Purushartha?  
a) Dharma    b) Karma    c) Kama    d) Moksha
4. The author of *Sankya sutra* is  
a) Vatsyana                      b) Kapila  
c) Patanjali                      d) Kannada
5. Prakriti in Sankya is .....principle  
a) Vital                              b) Mental  
c) Material                          d) Spiritual
6. The first evolute of Prakriti is  
a) Intellect                          b) Ego  
c) Mind                                d) Sense organ
7. ....is not an external preparation of Yoga  
a) Asana                              b) Pranayama  
c) Pratyahara                        d) Dharana
8. Which among the following is Klesa?  
a) Pramana                          b) Viparya  
c) Raga                                d) Nidra
9. Pratyahara is .....  
a) withdrawal of food              b) withdrawal of body  
c) withdrawal of senses            d) None of these
10. Asanas are helpful for the development of  
a) Body                                b) mind  
c) both                                 d) neither a) nor b)
11. The uninterrupted flow of mind towards an object is called  
a) Dharana                          b) Dhyana  
c) Sabija Samadhi                  d) Nirbija Samadhi
12. Yoga means  
a) Difference                        b) Union

PART – B

Answer all the questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 50 words)

79. Explain Purusharthas.
80. What is Yoga?
81. Explain Karma Yoga.
82. What are Gunas?
83. Explain the concept of Citta.
84. Explain Asana.
19. Briefly explain Dhyana.
20. Describe the advantages of practicing asanas.
21. What is Yama?

PART - C

Answer any Five questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 150 words)

22. Describe the theory of Kosa.
23. Explain Sankhya concept of Prakriti.
24. Describe Cittavritis.
25. Discuss the nature of Niyama.
26. Differentiate between Sabija and Nirbija Samadhi.
29. What are Siddhis? Explain its role in the practice of Yoga?
30. Explain Pranayama?

PART - D

Answer any two questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 300 words)

29. Give an account of Upanishadic concept of self.
30. Describe the Sankhya theory of evolution.
31. What is Yoga? Explain the relevance of Yoga in the contemporary world.



Open Course-1

4 Credits

54 Hrs.

3 Hours/week

**Aim:** An awareness of the ethical aspects of management has become a necessity. Value –based management and the ethical issues are of contemporary importance.

**Objectives:** 1. A comprehensive view of values , socio-economic and cultural values, are to be introduced to the students.  
2. Value-based management , ethical issues in relation to management, social responsibility etc are some important aspects of managerial ethics.

Unit – I	<b><u>Introduction:</u></b> What is Ethics?; Value and meaning of Ethics; A comprehensive view of values; Process of valuing; Types of action – Karma Yoga; Moral Dilemma; Beliefs.	15 hrs.
Unit –II	<b><u>Values:</u></b> Socio – economic values; Socialism; Capitalism; Integral Humanism;  Cultural Values: - Ethical values and culture; Indian and Western values.	15 hrs.
Unit – III	<b><u>Managerial Ethics:</u></b> Value based management and dilemma; Ethical issues: - Advertising; Decision making	15 hrs.
Unit – IV	<b><u>Social responsibility:</u></b> Public Policy; Environmental Concern	9 hrs.

Text Book: Satish Modh, *Ethical Management*  
Macmillan Publishing Co., New Delhi

**Reference Books:**

- 1) Hiriyanna. M., *Indian Conception of Values*  
Kavyalaya Publicatios Mysore
- 2) P. T. Raju, *Structural Depth of Indian Philosophy*  
South Asian Publishers, New Delhi
- 3) Rokech. M. *The Nature of Human Values*  
The Free Press, New York
- 4) Amartya Sen, *On Ethics and Economics*  
Basil Blackwell Publishers

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

PY. V. D. 01 - Managerial Ethics

Time : 3 Hours

P A R T - A

Answer all the Questions

Choose the correct answer

1. 'Ishta' means  
a) object of dreaming                      b) object of thinking  
c) object of feeling                        d) None of the above
2. The term value is defined as  
a) that which is desired                  b) that which is ordered  
c) that which is enjoyed                  d) None of the above
3. Subjective value means  
a) thought of the affected agent  
b) changing opinion of the valuing agent  
c) Permanent opinion of the valuing agent  
d) None of the above
4. Who divided value into 'good' and 'commodity'?  
a) Adam Smith   b) Bentham    c) Ricardo    d) None of the above
5. 'The Survival of the fittest' is the theory put forward by  
a) Karl Marx                      b) Charles Darwin  
c) Mahatma Gandhi              d) None of the above
6. ....see the state as the major instrument for removing inequality in society.  
a) Humanism                      b) Fundamentalism  
c) Socialism                        d) Capitalism
7. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, is the theory used in  
a) French Revolution    b) Russian Revolution  
c) American Revolution   d) None of the above
8. Which of the following does not belong to the Purusharthas?  
a) Dharma    b) Mantra    c) Artha    d) Karma

9. Who presented an analysis of cultural relativism and its relationship to ethical decision?  
a) Norman–E Bownie b) Feather c) Barry d) None of the above
10. “Gita rahasya” is the book written by  
a) Dr. S. Radhakrishan b) M. Hariyanna  
c) Parthasarathy d) B. G. Tilak
11. ‘Who defined management as the act of getting things done through people?’  
a) Mary Parker Follet b) Donaldsan  
c) Shaw d) Berry
12. On Ethics and Economics, is the book written by  
a) Amarthya Sen b) Mahatma Gandhi  
c) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya d) None of the above

### PART – B

Answer all the questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 50 words)

85. What is managerial ethics?  
86. What is the process of valuing?  
87. What is Aesthetic value?  
88. What is intrinsic value?  
89. What is ethical action?  
90. What are Socio – economic values?  
91. What are cultural values?  
92. What is value based management?  
93. What is meant by Social responsibility?

### PART - C

Answer any Five questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 150 words)

94. Give an account of the ethical implications of Karma Yoga  
95. Describe the Marxist approach to ethics.

96. Explain moral dilemma.
97. State and explain the four purusharthas
98. Explain Gandhian trusteeship concept of economic development.
99. Explain the relation between ethical values and culture.
100. How can managers cope with the ethical dilemmas that they face at work?

### PART - D

Answer any two questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 300 words)

101. Explain the advantages of being ethical.
102. Explain the cultural values with respect to Indian and Western Culture.
103. What is social responsibility?  
Explain the various ethical issues in this connection.

### PY. V. D.02 - Philosophy of Management

Open Course-2

54 Hrs.

4 – Credits

3Hours/week

**Aim:** The philosophical aspects of management, especially mind-management, self-development, value based management Are to be introduced to the students.

**Objectives:** 1. The nature of management and development of management thought are to be explained.

2. The various mind-management techniques such as training the mind, disengagement, discrimination, self-control needs explanation.

3. Different techniques of self-development, such as humanism, trusteeship etc are to be introduced.

Unit – I      **Introduction: - Nature of Management**  
Concept of Management; Management and Administration - A terminological conflict; Management: - Science or Art? Professionalisation of Management in India; Universality of Management. 12 hrs.

Unit –II      **Development of Management Thought**  
Evolution of Management thought; Taylor and Science of Management; Ragol’s Administrative Management 10 hrs.

Unit – III      **Basis of Mind Management**



3. Among the following, who is not belonging to the contributors of scientific management?
  - a) Henry Gantt
  - b) George Berth
  - c) Edward Relen
  - d) Peter Drucker
  
4. Who is the author of the book *Scientific Management*?
  - a) F. W. Tylor
  - b) Heney Royal
  - c) Robert Owen
  - d) George Berth
  
5. Scientificc Management belongs to which approach to Management thought?
  - a) Classical approach
  - b) Neo Classical approach
  - c) Human relation approach
  - d) Modern approach
  
6. Who is the father of Modern operational Management theory?
  - a) Henry Royal
  - b) F. W. Tylor
  - c) Henry Gartt
  - d) Edward Relon
  
7. Who useed the term 'Administration' instead of 'Management'.
  - a) Henry Royal
  - b) Tylor
  - c) Edward Relon
  - d) Issac Pitmen
  
8. Who is the author of the book *General and Industrial Management*
  - a) Henry Royal
  - b) Issac Pitmen
  - c) Tylor
  - d) Frank & Gilberth
  
9. How many groups are there in an industrial organization according to Regal?
  - a) 4
  - b) 6
  - c) 8
  - d) 9
  
10. There are certain common methods of training the mind. What are they?
  - a) Art of disengagement and self-denial.
  - b) Art of engagement and self-acceptance.
  - c) Independence and universal love.
  - d) Objectivity and dynamism
  
11. Equanimity is the hall mark of .....
  - a) Trained mine
  - b) Trained manager
  - c) Training Organization
  - d) Trading companies
  
12. Who introduced the 'Humanist Approach' in the ethical management in India?
  - a) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya
  - b) M. N. Roy
  - c) A. C. Agarwal
  - d) M.K. Gandhi

### PART – B

Answer any nine questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 50 words)

13. What are the features of Management?
14. What do you mean by universality of management.
15. What are the tools of scientific management?
16. What do you mean by unity of direction?
17. What is the concept of Mind Management?
18. What is the concept of training the mind?
19. Name the stages of self-development.
20. Write a note on the path of self- control.
21. What is meant by achieving mental equipoise?

### PART - C

Answer any Five questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 150 words)

22. Explain professionalisation of Management.
23. Give an account of Management and Administration.
24. Explain the common methods of training the mind.
25. Describe the salient traits and characteristics of self-development.
26. Write a note on professional ethics.
27. What do you mean by value based management?
28. What are the advantages of being ethical?

### PART - D

Answer any two questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 300 words)

29. Make an assessment of the Humanist Approach to self-management.
30. Examine Ragol's Administrative Management.
31. Evaluate the general principles of Management.

PY. V. D. 03 - Philosophy of Education

Open Course-3  
54 Hrs.

4 Credits  
3 Hours/week

**Aim:** The nature of educational philosophy, various schools of educationl philosophy, great educational thinkers and

educational philosophy as a discipline are necessary topics for any student.

- Objectives:**
1. An awareness of the nature, scope, value, aim and curriculum of education.
  2. Knowledge of the schools of educational philosophy, such as pragmatism, naturalism, idealism and realism; contributions of thinkers like Vivekananda, Gandhiji, Aurobindo, Dr. Radhakrishnan etc.
  3. Speculative, Normative and Critical nature of educational philosophy.

Unit – I	<b><u>Philosophical Basis of Education</u></b> Philosophy – Nature; Problems, Scope and value; Education – Aims of Education, Curriculum; Philosophy and Education.	16 hrs.
Unit –II	<b><u>Schools of Educational Philosophy</u></b> Pragmatism; Naturalism; Idealism; Realism.	12 hrs.
Unit – III	<b><u>Great Educators and their Philosophies.</u></b> Swami Vivekananda; M. K. Gandhi; Sri. Aurobindo; Dr. S. Radhakrishnan; Rousseau; Froebel	14 hrs.
Unit – IV	<b><u>Educational Philosophy as a discipline.</u></b> Educational Philosophy as Speculative Educational Philosophy as Normative Educational Philosophy as Critical	12 hrs.

Reference Book:

- (1) John. S. Brubacker, *Modern Philosophies of Education*  
Tata Mc Gram – Hill Publishers Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
- (2) B.R. Purkait, *Great Educators and their Philosophy*  
New Central Book Agency Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta.
- (3) S.R. Sharma, *An Introduction to Philosophy of Education*  
Mohit Publishers, New Delhi.





- a) Curriculum b) Idealism c) Pragmatism d) None of the above
10. *The Education of Man* a famous book of  
a) John Dewy (b) Rousseau  
c) M. K. Gandhi (d) Froebel
11. According to Swami Vivekanda, .....is the key to the treasure house of knowledge.  
a) Soul b) Devotion c) Action d) Concentration
12. Kindergarten system of education is primarily associated with the name of  
a) Froebel b) Rousseau  
c) John Dewy d) None of the above

### PART – B

Answer all the questions

(Each answer not to exceed 50 words)

13. State the theory of Idealism.  
14. What is Realism?  
15. What is the pragmatic approach to Education?  
16. What is the nature of Philosophy?  
17. What is kindergarten method?  
18. Write a note on Sri Aurobindo as an educator.  
19. What is meant by curriculum?  
20. Who was Froebel?  
21. “The end of education is character building” whose words are these?

### PART - C

Answer any Five questions

(Each answer not to exceed 150 words)

22. Explain Mahatma Gandhi’s views on the role of education.  
23. Explain the meaning and purpose of education, according to Sri. Aurobindo.  
24. Explain the aim and ideals of education according to Dr.S.Radhakrtishnan.  
25. Discuss the scheme of National Education in Sri. Aurobindo’s Educational Philosophy.  
26. Discuss the concept of Education according to Rousseau.  
27. Explain the role of a teacher in education according to Sri. Aurobindo  
28. Explain John Dewey’s Instrumentalism.

PART - D

Answer any two questions  
(Each answer not to exceed 300 words)

29. Write an essay on the Philosophical basis of education.
30. Distinguish between Idealism and Realism as schools of Educational Philosophy.
31. Evaluate Educational Philosophy as a discipline.