

KANNUR UNIVERSITY



CHOICE BASED CREDIT AND SEMESTER SYSTEM FOR UNDER GRADUATE CURRICULUM (KUCBCSSUG 2014)

B.A. PHILOSOPHY PROGRAMME

CURRICULUM AND SYLLABI

(2014 Admissions Onwards)

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EXCERPTS OF KANNUR UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS FOR CHOICE BASED CREDIT AND SEMESTER SYSTEM FOR UNDER GRADUATE CURRICULUM - 2014

(For more details see the complete Regulations of the University)

1. TITLE

1.1. These regulations shall be called “Kannur University Regulations for Choice Based Credit and Semester System for Under-Graduate Curriculum 2014” (KUCBCSSUG 2014).

2. SCOPE, APPLICATION & COMMENCEMENT

2.1. The regulations provided herein shall apply to all regular under-graduate programmes conducted by Kannur University, for the UG programmes/admissions commencing from 2014, with effect from the academic year 2014-2015.

3. DEFINITIONS

3.1. ‘**Programme**’ means the entire course of study and examinations for the award of a degree (traditionally referred to as course).

3.2. ‘**Course**’ means a segment of subject matter to be covered in a semester (traditionally referred to as paper).

3.3. ‘**Common course**’ means a course that comes under the category of courses, including compulsory English and additional language courses.

3.4. ‘**Core course**’ means a compulsory course in a subject related to a particular degree programme.

3.5. ‘**Open course**’ means a course which can be opted by a student at his/her choice

3.6. ‘**Complementary Course**’ means a course which is generally related to the core course (traditionally referred to as subsidiary paper).

3.7. ‘**Repeat course**’ is a course that is repeated by a student in a semester for want of sufficient attendance. He/ She can repeat the course whenever it is offered again.

3.8. ‘**Strike off the roll**’: A student who is continuously absent for 14 days without sufficient reason and proper intimation to the principal of the college shall be removed from the roll.

4. PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

4.1. **Duration:** The duration of an under graduate programme shall be 6 semesters distributed over a period of 3 academic years. Each semester shall have 90 working days inclusive of all examinations.

- 4.2. **Courses:** The under graduate programme shall include four types of courses, viz., Common Courses (Code A), Core courses (Code B), Complementary courses (Code C) and Open course (Code D). The minimum number of courses required for completion of an undergraduate programme in Philosophy is 31.
- 4.3. **Credits:** Each course shall have certain credits. For passing the degree programme the student shall be required to achieve a minimum of 120.
- 4.4. **Attendance:** A student shall be permitted to appear for the semester examination, only if he/she secures not less than 75% attendance in each semester. Attendance shall be maintained by the concerned Department. Condonation of shortage of attendance to a maximum of 12 days in a semester subject to a maximum of two times during the whole period of a Degree Programme may be granted by the University. A student who is not eligible for condonation of shortage of attendance shall repeat the course along with the subsequent batch.
- 4.5. If a student registered in first semester of the UG degree programme is continuously absent from the classes for more than 14 days at the beginning of the semester without informing the authorities the matter shall immediately be brought to the notice of the Registrar of the university. The names of such students shall be removed from the rolls.
- 4.6. **Grace marks:** Grace Marks may be awarded to a student for meritorious achievements in co-curricular activities (in Sports/Arts/ NSS/NCC) carried out besides the regular class hours.

5. ADMISSION

- 5.1. The admission to all programmes will be as per the rules and regulations of the University.

6. REGISTRATION

- 6.1. Each student shall register for the courses he/she proposes to take through 'on line', in consultation with the Faculty Adviser within two weeks from the commencement of each semester.
- 6.2. A student who registered for a UG programme shall successfully complete the programme within 6 years from the year of first registration.
- 6.3. The maximum age limit for admission to the UG programme shall be 23 years as on 1st June of the academic year. For SC/ST candidates the age limit is 25years.
- 6.4. Students who complete the course and secure the minimum required attendance for a semester and register for the university examinations at the end of each semester alone will be promoted to higher semesters.

7. BOARD OF STUDIES AND COURSES

7.1. The concerned UG Boards of Studies shall design all the courses offered in the undergraduate programmes.

8. EXAMINATION

8.1. There shall be University examinations at the end of each semester. A candidate who fails to register for University Examination shall not be permitted to move to next semester.

9. EVALUATION AND GRADING

9.1. Mark system is followed instead of direct grading for each question. For each course in the semester letter grade, grade point and % of marks are introduced in 7- point indirect grading system as per guidelines given in Annexure-I.

9.2. Course Evaluation:

The evaluation scheme for each course shall contain two parts

- a) Internal Assessment (IA)
- b) External evaluation (End Semester Evaluation ESE)

20% weight shall be given to the internal assessment. The remaining 80% weight shall be for the external evaluation.

9.3. Internal Assessment:

- a) 20% of the total marks in each course are for internal assessment. The marks secured for internal assessment only need be sent to university by the colleges concerned.
- b) The internal assessment shall be based on a predetermined transparent system involving written test, assignments/ seminars/ Viva and attendance in respect of theory courses and lab involvement and records, tests and attendance in respect of practical courses.
- c) Components with percentage of marks of Internal Evaluation of Theory Courses are-
 - i. Attendance 25%
 - ii. Assignment/ Seminar/Viva 25 %
 - iii. Test paper 50%

Attendance of each course will be evaluated as below

% of attendance scored by the student	% of maximum marks of attendance to be given to the student
Above 90%	100%
85 to 89%	80%
80 to 84 %	60%
76 to 79 %	40%
75 %	20%

9.4. **Project:** Every student of a UG Programme shall have to work on a project of minimum two credits under the supervision of a faculty member as per the curriculum.

10. INDIRECT GRADING SYSTEM

- 10.1. Indirect Grading System based on a 7 -point scale is used to evaluate the performance of students.
- 10.2. Each course is evaluated by assigning marks with a letter grade (A+, A, B, C, D, E and F) to that course by the method of indirect grading.
- 10.3. A candidate securing E grade with 40% of aggregate mark and 40% separately for ESE for each course shall be declared to have passed in that course.
- 10.4. After the successful completion of a semester, **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA)** of a student in that semester is calculated using the formula given below:

$$\text{SGPA} = \frac{\text{Sum of Credit Points of all Courses in a Semester}}{\text{Total Credits in that Semester}}$$

For the successful completion of a semester, a student should pass all courses and score a minimum SGPA of 1. However, a student is permitted to move to the next semester irrespective of SGPA obtained.

- 10.5. The **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)** of the student is calculated at the end of each semester. The CGPA of a student determines the overall academic level

of the student in each stage of the programme. CGPA can be calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{CGPA} = \frac{\text{Sum of Credit Points of all Completed Semesters}}{\text{Total Credits required}}$$

10.6. **Overall Grade Point Average (OGPA)** of the student is calculated at the end of the programme. The OGPA of a student determines the overall academic level the student in a programme and is the criterion for ranking the students. OGPA can be calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{OGPA} = \frac{\text{Sum of Credit Points obtained in Six Semesters}}{\text{Total Credits (120)}}$$

An overall letter grade OGPA for the entire programme shall be awarded to a student after completing the entire programme successfully. (According to Table 1 in Annexure-I)

11. GRADE CARD

The University shall issue to the students grade/marks card (by online) on completion of each semester, which shall contain the following information:

12. AWARD OF DEGREE

12.1. The successful completion of all the courses (common, core, complementary and open courses) prescribed for the degree programme with E grade (40 % of maximum marks) and with a minimum SGPA of 1.0 for all semesters and minimum OGPA 1.0 satisfying minimum credit 120 , shall be the minimum requirement for the award of degree.

Position certificate up to 3rd position will be issued on the basis of highest marks secured for the programme. In the case of a tie, highest of OGPA is to be considered.

12.2. For obtaining additional degree: Those students who have passed UG programme except in LRP under KUCBCSSUG 2014 have to appear only core, Complementary and Open courses for acquiring additional degree. Those who have passed UG Programme through LRP have to appear for all courses offered in the programme. The registration for additional degree shall be done through SDE in the second year.

13. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL COMMITTEE

13.1. College level: The College shall form a Grievance Redressal Committee in each department comprising of course teacher and one senior teacher as members and the Head of the department as chairman. This committee shall address all grievances relating to the internal assessment marks of the students. There shall be a college level Grievance Redressal Committee comprising of student advisor, two senior teachers and two staff council members (one shall be elected member) as members and principal as chairman.

13.2. University level: The University shall form a Grievance Redressal Committee as per the existing norms.

ANNEXURE - I

Method of Indirect Grading

Evaluation(both internal and external)is carried out using Mark system .The grading on the basis of a total internal and external marks will be indicated for each course and for each semester and for the entire programme. Indirect Grading System in 7 point scale is as below:

Seven Point Indirect Grading System

TABLE-1

% of Marks (IA+ESE)	Grade	Interpretation	Grade point (G)	Range of grade points	Class
90 and above	A+	Outstanding	6	5.5 -6	First class with Distinction
80 to below90	A	Excellent	5	4.5 -5.49	
70 to below80	B	Very good	4	3.5 -4.49	First class
60 to below 70	C	Good	3	2.5 -3.49	
50 To below 60	D	Satisfactory	2	1.5 -2.49	Second class
40 to below50	E	Pass/Adequate	1	0.5 -1.49	Pass
Below 40	F	Failure	0	0 - 0.49	Fail

Credit point of a course = Grade point of the course x credit of the course

To find Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):

$$\text{SGPA} = \frac{\text{Sum of Credit Points of all Courses in a Semester}}{\text{Total Credits in that Semester}}$$

$$\text{SGPA} = \frac{C1G1 + C2G2 + C3G3 + \dots}{C1 + C2 + C3 + \dots}$$

Where G1, G2, G3 ... are grade points and C1, C2, C3 are credits of different courses of the same semester.

Credit point of a semester= SGPA x Credit load of the semester

Example: Semester I

TABLE-2

Course Code	Course Name	Marks Obtained			Max. marks of the Course	Credit (C)	Grade point (G)	Credit point C x G	Grade
		Internal (Max.10)	External (Max. 40)	Total					
XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	8	32	40	50	4	5	20	A
XXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	5	20	25	50	3	2	6	D
XXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	9	35	44	50	4	5	20	A
XXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	7	28	35	50	3	4	12	B
XXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	9	29	38	50	3	4	12	B
XXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	6	18	24	50	4	1	4	E
Total		44	162	206	300	21	--	74	--

$$\text{SGPA} = \frac{\text{Sum of Credit Points of all Courses in a Semester}}{\text{Total Credits in that Semester}}$$

$$\text{SGPA} = \frac{20 + 6 + 20 + 12 + 12 + 4}{21} = \frac{74}{21} = 3.52 - B \text{ Grade}$$

Credit point of Semester I = 74

Percentage of marks of semester I = $(206/300) \times 100 = 68.667\% = 68.67\%$

UG PROGRAMME IN PHILOSOPHY: COURSE STRUCTURE

Subject	Semester	Common Course			Core Course					Complemen- -tary Course	Open Course	Total Credits
		English		Additional Language	Philosophy					Psychology		
UG Programme in Philosophy	I	4	3	4	4	---	---	---	---	4	---	19
	II	4	3	4	4	---	---	---	---	4	---	19
	III	4		4	4	4	---	---	---	4	---	20
	IV	4		4	5	4	---	---	---	4	---	21
	V	---	---	---	4	4	4	5	3	---	2	22
	VI	---	---	---	5	4	4	4	2*	---	---	19
	Total		22 Credits (300 Marks)		16 Credits (200 Marks)	64 Credits (775 Marks)					16 Credits (200 Marks)	2 Credits (25 Marks)
		38 Credits (500 Marks)			82 Credits (1000 Marks)							120 Credits (1500 Marks)

* Project Work

- Working days/ Semester : 90
- Credit for Common Courses : 38
- Credit for Core Courses : 64
- Credit for Complementary Courses : 16
- Credit for Open Course : 02
- Total Credit for the Programme : 120

GENERAL SCHEME OF THE PROGRAMME

Sl. No.	Course	No. of Courses	Credits	Instructional Hours
1	Common courses (English)	6	22	28
2	Common courses (second Language)	4	16	18
3	Core courses	15	62	78
4	Complementary courses	4	16	24
5	Open courses	1	2	2
6	Project (Linked to the core courses)	-	2	-
Total		30	120	150

B.A. PHILOSOPHY PROGRAMME
Details of Credit and Instruction Hours

Semester	Course Type & No.	Instructional Hours	Credit	Maximum Marks	Total Hours	Total Credits
I	Common – Eng 1	5	4	50	25	19
	Common – Eng 2	4	3	50		
	Common –	4	4	50		
	Core 1	6	4	50		
	Complementary 1	6	4	50		
II	Common – Eng 3	5	4	50	50	19
	Common – Eng 4	4	3	50		
	Common –	4	4	50		
	Core 2	6	4	50		
	Complementary 2	6	4	50		
III	Common – Eng 5	5	4	50	50	20
	Common –	5	4	50		
	Core 3	4	4	50		
	Core 4	5	4	50		
	Complementary 3	6	4	50		
IV	Common - Eng 6	5	4	50	50	21
	Common Add.Lang	5	4	50		
	Core 5	5	5	50		
	Core 6	4	4	50		
	Complementary 4	6	4	50		
V	Core 7	5	4	50	50	22
	Core 8	5	4	50		
	Core 9	4	4	50		
	Core 10	4	4	50		
	Core 11	5	4	50		
	Open Course	2	2	25		
VI	Core 12	6	4	50	50	19
	Core 13	5	4	50		
	Core 14	5	4	50		
	Core 15	5	4	50		
	Project	4	2	25		
Total		150	120	1500	150	120

B.A. PHILOSOPHY PROGRAMME

LIST OF COURSES

A. Core Courses

Sl. No.	Semester	Course No.	Course Name	Credits	Total Credits / Sem	Contact Hours per week	Page No.
1	1	1BO1 PHI	Introduction to Philosophical Studies	4	4	6	1
2	2	2BO2 PHI	Logic and Scientific Method	4	4	6	3
3	3	3BO3 PHI	Symbolic Logic And Informatics	4	8	4	5
4		3B04 PHI	Classical Western Philosophy	4		5	7
5	4	4BO5 PHI	Ancient Indian Philosophy	5	9	5	9
6		4B06 PHI	Modern Western Philosophy	4		4	11
7	5	5BO7 PHI	Foundations of Ethics	4	20	5	13
8		5B08 PHI	Recent Trends in Western Philosophy	4		4	15
9		5BO9 PHI	Applied Social Philosophy	4		4	16
10		5B10 PHI	Orthodox Systems of Indian Philosophy	5		6	18
11		5B11 PHI	Introduction to Indian Aesthetics	3		4	20
12	6	6B12 PHI	Applied Political Philosophy	5	19	6	22
13		6B13 PHI	Environmental Ethics	4		5	24
14		6B14 PHI	Philosophy of Values	4		5	26
15		6B15 PHI	Western Aesthetics	4		5	28
16		6B16 PHI	PROJECT WORK	2		4	30
TOTAL				64	64	78	

B. COMPLEMENTARY COURSES

FOR NON - PHILOSOPHY UG PROGRAMMES OPTING PHILOSOPHY AS COMPLEMENTARY COURSE

Sl. No.	Semester	Course No.	Course Name	Credit	Contact Hours per week	Page No.
1	1	1C01 PHI	Logic and Reasoning Aptitude	4	6	32
2	2	2C02 PHI	Symbolic Logic and Foundations of Computer Application	4	6	34

C. OPEN COURSES OFFERED BY PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Semester	Course No.	Course Name	Credit	Contact Hours per week	Page No.
1	5	5D01 PHI	The Philosophy and Practice of Yoga	2	2	36
2	5	5D02 PHI	Biomedical Ethics	2	2	38
3	5	5D03 PHI	Logic and Reasoning Aptitude	2	2	40

IB01 PHI - INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES

Total Credits: 4

Hours/ Week: 6

Aim: To invite the new learners to the world of philosophy and philosophers.

Objectives:

- i) To introduce the domain of philosophy to new learners.
- ii) To familiarize the learners with the origin and development of philosophical concepts in the East and West.
- iii) To create awareness about the basic themes and areas of philosophy.
- iv) To enable the learners to relate philosophy with science and religion.

MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Meaning, definition and characteristics of philosophy
 - a) Etymological meaning
 - b) A few classical definitions.
 - c) Speculative and critical, integrating and interdisciplinary concern.
- 1.2. Why study philosophy: Relevance and scope of the discipline.
- 1.3. Origin and development of philosophical concepts (introductory aspects only)
 - a) In the West: Transition from mythology to cosmology and to humanism in ancient Greece.
 - b) In India: transition from Vedic religion to Upanishadic monism – from ritualism to philosophy.
- 1.4. Classification of philosophy
 - a) The geographical norm - Oriental and Occidental.
 - b) Classical Indian Philosophy
 - i. Characteristics
 - ii. Classification into orthodox and heterodox systems.
 - c) Western philosophy
 - i. Stages of development
 - ii. Characteristics
- 1.5. Philosophy, Science and Religion
(Comparison in terms of etymology, method, subject matter and goals to be stressed)

MODULE 2: METAPHYSICS

- 2.1. Etymology
- 2.2. Ontology and Cosmology
- 2.3. Ontological theories (Only basic postulates and representative thinkers are to be covered)
 - a) Dualism and Monism
 - b) Materialism
 - c) Idealism: Objective, Subjective and Absolute Idealisms
 - d) Naturalism

MODULE 3: EPISTEMOLOGY AND LOGIC

- 3.1. Theories of perception (Reference: *Invitation To Philosophy*)
 - a) Idealism
 - b) Subjective Idealism
 - c) Phenomenalism
 - d) Epistemological Dualism
 - e) Contemporary Realism
 - f) Commonsense Realism
 - g) Realism
- 3.2. Sources of Knowledge: Perception, reason, intuition and authority
- 3.3. Truth: Correspondence, Coherence and Pragmatic Theories of Truth
- 3.4. Logic
 - a) Definition and Subject Matter
 - b) Distinction between Induction and Deduction

MODULE 4: AXIOLOGY

- 4.1. Ethics
 - a) Definition, nature and scope
 - b) Ethical concepts of Good, Right, Duty and Virtue
 - c) Applied Ethics: Any one case based study
- 4.2. Aesthetics
 - a) Definition and subject matter
 - b) Concept of Beauty and Aesthetic Experience.

References:

1. Honer, Hunt and Okhlom. *Invitation To Philosophy*, Wadsworth, 2002
2. Mannual Valesquez, *Philosophy: A text With Readings*. Thomson Wordsworth, 2005
3. Harold H Titus. *Living Issues in Philosophy* Eurasia Publishing House, 1968
4. Margaret Chatterjee *Philosophical Enquires*, Motilalal. 1988
5. P.T Raju *Introduction To Comparative Philosophy*, Motilal, 1992
6. Suboth Kapoor, Ed. *The Systems of Indian Philosophy*, 2.vols. Cosmo, 2004
7. Jadunath Sinha. *A Manual of Ethics*. New Central Book agency, 1994
8. William Lilly. *An Introduction to Ethics*. Allied 1986.
9. John Hospers. *An introduction to Philosophical Analysis*
10. Oliver Leaman. *The future of Philosophy*. Routledge. 1998
11. Syamala Gupta, *Art, Beauty and Creativity*. Delhi: D K Print world, 2000

2B02 PHI - LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Total Credits: 4

Hours/ Week: 6

Objectives:

- To introduce the nature of logical reasoning.
- To enable the students to make inferences based on categorical propositions.
- To enable the students to validate categorical syllogisms.
- To impart the knowledge of various conditional syllogisms.
- To introduce the fundamentals of scientific methods

MODULE 1. Introduction

- 1.1. What is logic?
- 1.2. Nature of logical reasoning
- 1.3. Uses of studying logic
- 1.4. Identifying premises and conclusion (indicators)
- 1.5. Terms, propositions and arguments (Brief description only)
- 1.6. Truth and validity.

MODULE 2. Categorical propositions

- 2.1. Categorical propositions and classes
- 2.2. Quality, Quantity and Distribution
- 2.3. Distinction between Immediate and Mediate inferences
- 2.4. The traditional Square of opposition
 - a) Exercises based on the relations of opposition
- 2.5. Education: Conversion, Obversion, Contraposition and Inversion
 - a) Exercises based on education

MODULE 3. Categorical syllogisms

- 3.1. Standard form categorical syllogisms
- 3.2. Rules and fallacies
- 3.3. Reasoning exercises based on syllogistic rules

MODULE 4. Conditional syllogisms

- 4.1. Disjunctive syllogism: Rules and fallacy
- 4.2. Hypothetical syllogisms
 - a) Pure hypothetical syllogism: Rule
 - b) Modus ponens: Rules and fallacy
 - c) Modus tollens: Rules and fallacy
 - d) Exercises to identify the syllogisms and fallacies

4.3. Dilemma

- a) Four types of dilemmas
- b) Methods of meeting dilemmas

MODULE 5. Scientific Method

5.1. Induction

- a) Types of induction: Enumerative induction, Scientific induction and Analogy (Brief description only)
- b) Nature of inductive inference- Problem of induction- Grounds of inductive reasoning.
- c) Differences between induction and deduction

5.2. Science and hypothesis

- a) Scientific and unscientific explanations
- b) Testing of hypotheses (observation and experiment)
- c) Evaluating scientific hypotheses.

References:

1. Introduction to Logic, I.M. Copi and Carl Cohen (For Modules 1-5)
2. Introduction to Logic, Creighton and Smart (For section 1.4, 2.5 4.3 and 5.1 only)

3B03 PHI - SYMBOLIC LOGIC AND INFORMATICS

Total Credits: 4

Hours/ Week: 4

Objectives:

- To introduce the fundamentals of mathematical logic.
- To introduce the sense of logical operators.
- To enable the students to classify statements and arguments using truth tables.
- To enable the students to construct formal proof of validity for simple arguments
- To introduce the fundamentals of informatics and the philosophical approach to informatics.

MODULE 1. Introduction

- 1.1. Traditional logic and symbolic logic
- 1.2. Use of symbols
- 1.3. Variables and constants

MODULE 2. Truth functional connectives

- 2.1. Compound statements
 - a) Difference between simple and compound statements
 - b) Truth functional compound statement
- 2.2. Truth tables for conjunction and negation
 - a) Finding truth values of statements containing conjunction and negation
- 2.3. Disjunction
 - a) Partial common meaning of disjunction
 - b) Truth table for disjunction
 - c) Finding truth values of statements containing disjunction, conjunction and negation
- 2.4. Implication
 - a) Different meanings of implication
 - b) Truth table for implication
 - c) Finding truth values of statements containing implication, disjunction, conjunction and negation
- 2.5. Equivalence
 - a) Material equivalence- truth table
 - b) Logical equivalence- truth table for De-Morgan's theorem

MODULE 3. Statements and argument forms

- 3.1. Truth tables
 - a) The principle and procedure of truth table construction
- 3.2. Argument forms
 - a) Use of truth table method to test the validity of arguments
- 3.3. Statement forms
 - a) Classification of statements into tautology, contradictory and contingent
 - b) Use of truth table method to classify statements

MODULE 4. Formal proof of validity

- 4.1. Definition
- 4.2. Rules of inference (First nine only)
- 4.3. Construction of formal proof of validity using the first nine rules

MODULE 5. Informatics

- 5.1. Etymology and definition
- 5.2. Data, information and knowledge
- 5.3. Internet as a knowledge repository
- 5.4. Internet: A philosophical approach
 - a) Internet as a physical infrastructure
 - b) Internet as a memory platform
 - c) Internet as cyberspace

References:

1. *Symbolic Logic*, IM Copi (Module 1-4)
2. *Wikipedia Online Encyclopaedia* (Section 5.1)
3. *Informatics*, Siny G Benjamin (Section 5.2 and 5.3)
4. *Philosophy and Computing: An Introduction*, Luciano Floridi (Section 5.4)

3B04 PHI - CLASSICAL WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Total Credits: 4

Hours/ Week: 5

Aim of the Course:

To give students an overview (chronological and historical) of classical Western philosophical traditions from the early days to the Scholastic period.

Objectives:

- To introduce the origin and development of Western Philosophy.
- To delineate the philosophical richness of ancient Greece.
- To outline the basic tenets of Scholastic Philosophy.

MODULE 1. Introduction

- 1.1. Nature and characteristics of early Greek philosophy
- 1.2. Different periods of early Greek philosophy: Pre-sophistic period - The period of Sophists and Socrates - The period of Plato and Aristotle - The post Aristotelian period.

MODULE 2. Natural Philosophy before Sophists

- 2.1. The Ionians
 - a) Thales: Cosmology
 - b) Anaximander: Indefinite mater - Cosmology
 - c) Anaximenes: Air - Cosmology
- 2.2. Pythagoras: Number theory - Ten opposites
- 2.3. The Eleatics
 - a) Xenophanes: Pantheism
 - b) Parmenides: Doctrine of Being
 - c) Zeno: Argument against multiplicity and motion
- 2.4. Heraclitus: Logos - Flux
- 2.5 Empedocles: The doctrine of four elements
- 2.6 The atomist
 - a) Democritus: Characteristics of atoms
- 2.7 Anaxagoras: Theory of Nous

MODULE 3. Problem of Knowledge and Conduct

- 3.1. Sophist
 - a) Perception as the only source of knowledge
 - b) Protagoras: Relativism - 'man is the measure of all things'
- 3.2. Socrates
 - a) Socratic method
 - b) Virtue is knowledge

MODULE 4. The System Builders

- 4.1. Plato
 - a) Theory of knowledge - The divided line
 - b) The doctrine of ideas – Allegory of caves
- 4.2. Aristotle

- a) Form and matter
- b) Causation
- c) The concept of God

MODULE 5. Introduction to Medieval Philosophy

- 5.1. Characteristics of medieval philosophy: Stages of development
- 5.2. St. Augustine: Problem of evil , free will and divine grace
- 5.3. St. Anslem: Ontological proof for existence of god
- 5.4. St. Thomas Aquinas: Distinction between faith and reason - Proof for existence of God

References:

Module I

- 1. Critical History of Greek Philosophy – W T Stace(chapter 1)
- 2. History of Philosophy – Frank Thilly (chapter 1)

Module II

- 1. Classical philosophy, Terrance Irwin (Chapter 2)
- 2. Ancient Greek Philosophy, Vijay Thanka, (Relevant chapters).
- 3. Critical History of Greek Philosophy – W T Stace(relevant chapters)
- 4. History of Philosophy – Frank Thilly (chapter 1 pp 14-44)

Module III

- 1. Classical Philosophy (chapter 5)
- 2. From Socrates to Sartre (part 1)
- 3. Critical History of Greek Philosophy – W T Stace(relevant chapters)
- 4. The story of Philosophy (Chapter 1)
- 5. History of Philosophy – Frank Thilly (relevant chapter 1 pp 44-58)

Module IV

- 1. The Story of Philosophy (Chapter 2)
- 2. Classical Philosophy (Chapter 6)
- 3. History of Philosophy – Frank Thilly . (chapter 1 pp 58-96)
- 4. Critical History of Greek Philosophy – W T Stace(chapter 12, 13)

Module V

- 1. Short History of Medieval Philosophy, Julius R Weinberg (Introduction).
- 2. History of Philosophy – Frank Thilly (part II)

4B05 PHI - ANCIENT INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Total Credits: 5

Hours/ Week: 5

Aim: To introduce the students to the Ancient Indian philosophical thoughts

Objectives:

- To introduce students to the salient features of early Indian philosophy
- To expose students to the distinction between the orthodox and heterodox systems
- To introduce the heterodox schools

MODULE 1 Introduction

- 1.1. Salient features of Indian philosophy
- 1.2. Vedic literature
 - a) The four Vedas and their divisions
 - b) Vedic religion: Various stages of development
 - c) The concept of Rta

MODULE 2 The Upanisads

- 2.1. Atman and Jiva
- 2.2. Pancakoshas-Three bodies
- 2.3. Brahman (cosmic and acosmic views)
- 2.4. Identity of Atman and Brahman

MODULE 3 The Bhagavad Gita

- 3.1. Concept of Niskama Karma
- 3.2. Sthithaprajna
- 3.3. Synthesis of Yoga

MODULE 4 Carvaka Materialism

- 4.1. Classification into Astika and Nastika Darsanas
- 4.2. Pramana: Perception- Refutation of Inference
- 4.3. Carvaka Metaphysics and Ethics

MODULE 5 Buddhism

- 5.1. The Four Noble Truths
- 5.2. Pratityasamutpada
- 5.3. Ksanika Vada and Nairatmya Vada
- 5.4. Astanga Marga

5.5. Nirvana

MODULE 6 Jainism

6.1. Categories

6.2. Anekanta vada and Syad vada

6.3. Mahavratas and Anuvratas

6.4. Ttiratnas

6.5. Bondage and liberation in Jainism

References:

1. T.M.P.Mahadevan, Invitation to Indian philosophy. Madras:Arnold Heinmann,1974.
2. M.Hiriyanna, Essentials of Indian Philosophy. Delhi:Motilal.

Further Reading:

1. Dutta and Chatterjee, Introduction to Indian Philosophy.Calcutta: University of Calcutta, 1984.
2. C.D. Sharma, Critical survey of Indian Philosophy. Delhi: Motilal, 1961.
3. S. Radhakrishnan, Indian Philosophy (Vol. 1). Delhi: Oxford.1999.

4B06 PHI - MODERN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Total Credits: 4

Hours/ Week: 4

Aim: To introduce the beginnings and major contributions of modern Western philosophy.

Objectives:

- To familiarize the learners with the transition of Western thought into modernism.
- To introduce the systems and system builders to students.

MODULE 1 Introduction

- 1.1. Modern Philosophy: General Characteristics
- 1.2. Francis Bacon
 - a) Concept of idols
 - b) Great instauration

MODULE 2 Rationalism

- 2.1. Rene Descartes
 - a) Innate Ideas
 - b) Cogito ergo sum
 - c) Substance dualism
 - d) Interactionism
- 2.2. Benedict Spinoza
 - a) Substance, attributes and modes
 - b) Pantheism
- 2.3. Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz
 - a) Monadology
 - b) Pre-established harmony

MODULE 3 Empiricism

- 3.1. John Locke
 - a) Rejection of innate ideas
 - b) Primary and secondary qualities
- 3.2. George Berkeley
 - a) Immaterialism
 - b) Subjective idealism
- 3.3. David Hume
 - a) Impressions and Ideas
 - b) Scepticism
 - c) Substance
 - d) Causation

MODULE 4 Immanuel Kant

- a) Copernican revolution
- b) Transcendental philosophy
- c) Phenomena and noumena

MODULE 5 Hegel and Schopenhauer

5.1. Hegel

- a) Absolute Idealism
- b) Dialectical Method

5.2. Schopenhauer

- a) Pessimism
- b) World as Idea

References:

1. History of Philosophy –Frank Thilly (Beginnings of Modern Philosophy)
2. From Socrates to Sarte – T Z Lavine
3. Introduction to Philosophy – Avrumm Stroll, Richard H Popkin (Chapter I&II)
4. The Story of Philosophy - Will Durant

5B07 PHI - FOUNDATIONS OF ETHICS

Total Credits: 4

Hours/ Week: 5

Objectives:

- i) To introduce the basic concepts of moral philosophy.
- ii) To delineate the different stages of moral development.
- iii) To discuss the different standards of moral judgment.
- iv) To introduce important ethical theories.

MODULE 1 Introduction

1.1. Definition and scope of ethics

- a) The nature and goal of ethics as a normative study
- b) Distinction between positive and normative science

1.2. The basic concepts of moral philosophy

- a) Etymology of 'morality' and 'ethics'
- b) Distinction between good/evil, right/wrong, wish/ will, character/ conduct

MODULE 2 The Development of Morality

The three levels: Instinct, custom and conscience

MODULE 3 Theories of Moral Standard

3.1. The standard as intuition: Bishop Butler – Theory of intuitionism

3.2. The standard as Law: Kant's concepts of 'categorical imperative' and 'good will'

3.3. The standard as pleasure

- a) Varieties of hedonism – Psychological and ethical hedonism – Sidgwick's distinction. Egoistic and universalistic hedonism
- b) Bentham's account of hedonism
- c) Utilitarianism of J. S. Mill

3.4. The standard as perfection – (Only brief study of the topics)

- a) Aristotle: Eudemonia
- b) T. H. Green: Spiritual principle
- c) F. H. Bradley: My station and its duties

Text books:

1. Lillie, William. *An Introduction to Ethics*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers, 1997.
2. Mackenzie, John S. *A Manual of Ethics*. Delhi: Surjeeth Publications, 2004.

3. Sinha, Jadunath. *A Manual of Ethics*. Calcutta: New Central Book Agency, 1992.

References:

1. Ethics - An Online Textbook
http://www.qcc.cuny.edu/socialsciences/ppecorino/ethics_text.
2. Rachels, James and Stuart Rachels. *The Elements of Moral Philosophy*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2009.
3. Honer, Stanley M. et al. *Invitation to Philosophy: Issues and Options*. USA: Wadsworth, 2002. (chapter 8)

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5B08 PHI - RECENT TRENDS IN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Total Credits: 4

Hours/ Week: 4

Objective: To make the students familiar with the recent trends in Western philosophy.

MODULE 1 Existentialism

- 1.1. Characteristics
- 1.2. Recognition of the individual
- 1.3. Existence precedes essence
- 1.4. Being-in-itself, Being-for-itself and Being-for others

MODULE 2 Phenomenology

- 2.1. Characteristics
- 2.2. *Epoche* and Reduction - Intentionality

MODULE 3 Analytic Philosophy

- 3.1. Characteristics
- 3.2. Concept of Metaphysics and Verifiability Principle

MODULE 4 Philosophy of Language

- 4.1. Characteristics
- 4.2. Linguistic Turn
- 4.3. Language and Reality
- 4.4. Pragmatic and Semantic views (A brief study)

MODULE 5 Postmodernism: Characteristics

References:

1. Relevant titles of Rutledge Encyclopaedia of philosophy
2. *Existentialism*- Mary Warnock
3. Relevant titles of Oxford short Introduction series
4. *Analytic Philosophy* – Barry R Gross
5. *Postmodernism* –Glenn Ward.
6. *Recent developments in Analytic Philosophy* – R C Pradhan

5B09 PHI - APPLIED SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

Total Credits: 4

Hours/ Week: 4

Aim of the Course

- To delineate the philosophical dimensions of human social life.

Objectives

- To familiarize the learners with the main theories of the origin and development of society.
- To introduce the characteristic features of ancient Indian social system in terms of its merits and demerits.

MODULE 1 General Introduction

- 1.1. Social philosophy: Definition, nature and scope
- 1.2. Social philosophy and sociology: Relationship and differences
- 1.3. Classical Social Philosophy: Plato and Aristotle about Society

MODULE 2 Individual and Society

- 2.1. Theories of the origin of society
 - a) Social Contract theories of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau
 - b) Organic Theory: Bluntschli's definition - Views of Karl Marx and Herbert Spencer
- 2.2. Evolutionary theory of Henry Bergson

MODULE 3 The Ancient Indian Social Organisation

- 3.1. Varna and Jati
 - a) Etymological meaning and main differences
 - b) Critical evaluation of the Systems in relation to Renaissance
- 3.2. Purusharthas and Asramas
 - a) Etymology
 - b) Relation between Varna and Asrama

MODULE 4 Contemporary Indian Social Philosophy

- 4.1. B. R. Ambedkar: Social philosophy, Annihilation of caste
- 4.2. Sri Narayana Guru: Social philosophy based on neo- Vedanta, Definition of Jati, Crusade against caste system
- 4.3. . Swami Vivekananda
 - a) Evolution of class power in terms of Varna Hierarchy
 - b) The rising power of Sudras and its legitimacy in the modern world

References:

1. George H Sabine: *A history of Political Theory*, Oxford New Delhi
2. Richard T Shaefer: *Sociology* McGraw-Hill, New York
3. Kingsley: *Davis Human Society* Surjeet Publications, New Delhi.
4. Mac Iver & Page: *Society*
5. M.N. Srinivas: *Indian Social Organisation*
6. Sri Narayana Guru: *Jatimimansa*
7. *Swami Vivekananda Selected Speeches and Writings* –Bimal Prasad.

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5B10 PHI - ORTHODOX SYSTEMS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Total Credits: 5

Hours/ Week: 6

Aim: To impart basic knowledge of the orthodox systems in Indian thought

Objectives:

- To familiarize the students to the orthodox systems
- To introduce students to the basic theories in the different orthodox schools

MODULE 1 Introduction

- 1.1. Origin and development of the six orthodox systems of Indian Philosophy
(Reference: Invitation to Indian philosophy)

MODULE 2 Nyaya-Vaisesika

- 2.1. Nyaya
- a) Pramanas
 - b) Asatkaryavada
- 2.2. Vaisesika
- a) Categories
 - b) Atomism
 - c) Proofs for the existence of God
- 2.3. Concept of Liberation

MODULE 3 Samkhya-Yoga

- 3.1. Samkhya
- a) Satkarya Vada
 - b) Prakriti and Purusa
 - c) The theory of Evolution
 - d) Concept of liberation
- 3.2. Yoga
- a) The concept of cittavrttinirodhah
 - b) Astangayoga

MODULE 4 Purva Mimamsa

- 4.1. Bhatta and Prabhakara schools
- 4.2. Pramanas accepted by Bhatta and Prabhakara
- 4.3. Concepts of Dharma and Karma

MODULE 5 Vedanta

- 5.1. Advaita, Visistadvaita and Dvaita schools of Vedanta
- 5.2. Advaita
- a) Brahman and Maya
 - b) Identity of Atman and Brahman
 - c) Levels of Reality
 - d) Jivanmukti and Videhamukti
- 5.3. Visistadvaita
- a) Criticism of Mayavada of Sankara
 - b) Cit, Acit and Brahman

- c) Bhakti and Prapatti
- 5.4. Dvaita
- a) Pancabhedas
 - b) Concept of Bhakti

Books for study:

1. T.M.P.Mahadevan, *Invitation to Indian philosophy*. Madras:Arnold Heinmann,1974.
2. M Hiriyanna, *Outlines of Indian Philosophy*. Delhi: Motilal, 2000.
3. C.D. Sharma, *Critical survey of Indian Philosophy*. Delhi: Motilal, 1961.
4. S.Radhakrishnan, *Indian Philosophy* (volumes I and II-. Delhi: Oxford, 1999.
5. Dutta and Chatterjee, *Introduction to Indian Philosophy*. University of Calcutta, 1984.

5B11 PHI - INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN AESTHETICS

Total Credits: 3

Hours/ Week: 4

Objective: To bring out an awareness of the rich tradition of the philosophy of art and beauty in India and its ramifications in Indian culture.

MODULE 1 Introduction

- 1.1. Indian terminology for art (Soundarya Sastra)
- 1.2. Beauty and Aesthetics
- 1.3. Definition of art in Indian Tradition
- 1.4. Place of art and beauty in Vedas and Upanisads
- 1.5. Samkhya and Advaita theory of art

MODULE 2 The Theory of Rasa in the Context of Poetry

- 2.1. Poetics or kavyasastra
- 2.2. Theories of composition
- 2.3. Alamkara
- 2.4. Riti and vakroti schools

MODULE 3 The Theory of Rasa

- 3.1. The theory of rasa in the context of Drama and Natyasastra
- 3.2. Navarasa
 - a) The process of rasa realization
 - b) Bhava and Rasa

MODULE 4 The Theory of Dhvani

- 4.1. Explanation by Anandavardhana
- 4.2. Function of words
 - a) Abidha, Lakshana and Vyanjana
 - b) Sphota theory

MODULE 5 Spirit of Indian Art

- 5.1. Indian Architecture, sculpture, painting, music and dance

References:

1. A Modern Introduction to Indian Aesthetic Theory - SS Barlingay
2. The Indian Concept of Rasa and Dhvani – A Sankaran

3. The Indian Concept of the Beautiful – RamaswmiSastri
4. Indian Philosophy of Beauty (2 vols.) T P Ramachandran

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6B12 PHI - APPLIED POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

Total Credits: 5

Hours/ Week: 6

MODULE 1 Introduction

- 1.1. Meaning, nature and scope of Political Philosophy
- 1.2. Relationship of political philosophy with sociology and political science

MODULE 2 Important Concepts in Political Philosophy

- 2.1. State: Definition, the concept of sovereignty, leviathan
- 2.2. Government and Nation: Definition and differences in function
- 2.3. Types of Government: Monarchy, Aristocracy, Dictatorship and Democracy
- 2.4. Concept of nation state in the modern world
- 2.5. Multicultural and multi linguistic nation like India
- 2.6. Citizen: Concept of city state, rights and duties

MODULE 3 . Classical Political Philosophy

- 3.1. Plato and Aristotle about State
- 3.2. Political Ideals and Ideologies
 - a) Democracy
 - b) Socialism
 - c) Communism
 - d) Anarchism (only a brief introduction)

MODULE 4 Political Philosophers

- 4.1. Mahatma Gandhi
 - a) Sarvodaya
 - b) Ahimsa
 - c) Trusteeship, Swaraj and Sarvamukti (The emphasis on the individual as the ultimate category of perfection and liberation to be mentioned)
 - d) Panchayat Raj and Grama Swaraj as the foundations of Rama Rajya
- 4.2. Karl Marx
 - a) Origin and evolution of economic basic structure and cultural superstructure
 - b) Class struggle and class dictatorship, withering away of the state
- 4.3. M. N. Roy
 - a) Partyless democracy and decentralised co-operative economy

References:

1. *Philosophy for the 21st Century*- Steven M Cahn Ed. OUP (Chapter 8)
2. *A History of Political Theory*- George H Sabine
3. *Political Thought*- S Vijayaraghavan& R Jayaram
4. *The Critique of the State*- Jens Bartelson
5. *Village Swaraj*- M K Gandhi.
6. *Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi* –Gopinath Diwan.
7. *Selected works of Karl Marx& Frederick Engels* Relevant Volumes.
8. *New Humanism – A Manifesto* – MN Roy.
9. *Radical Humanism* -Tarkunde V M
10. *Mahatma Gandhi: Essence and Reflection* – S Radhakrishnan.
11. *M.N. Roy- A Political Philosopher* -Samaren Roy.

6B13 PHI - ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS

Total Credits: 4

Hours/ Week: 5

Aim: To enable the learners to become aware of the mounting ecological crises and the solutions for them.

Objectives:

- To guide the learners to comprehend the complexity and gravity of ecological disaster.
- To guide the students to analyse the role of human beings in creating ecological problems.
- To transact the nature and characteristics of ecosophical traditions, views and systems.

MODULE 1 Introduction

- 1.1. Definitions of Ecology, Environment and Environmental ethics
- 1.2. The concepts of ecology: Ecosystem, biosphere and biodiversity

MODULE 2 Approaches to Environment

- 2.1. Anthropocentrism and biocentrism
- 2.2. Technocentric development and environmental degradation
- 2.3. The idea of sustainable development

MODULE 3 Man and Environment (only a brief study of the topics is required)

- 3.1. Impact of pollution on the quality of human life: Atmospheric, water, and e-waste pollution
- 3.2. Human rights and animal rights

MODULE 4 Ecophilosophical Positions

- 4.1. Deep ecology of Arne Naess
- 4.2. Social ecology of Murray Bookchin

MODULE 5 Attempts to Conservation

- 5.1. Legislations: Environment Protection Act, Wildlife Protection Act and Forest Conservation Act as model environmental legislations and their impact
- 5.2. Ecological resistance movements: Origin, development and impact of *Silent Valley movement*, *Endosulfan* and *Gadgil committee report on Western Ghats*.

References:

- 1) Bharucha, Erach. *Textbook of Environmental Studies for Undergraduate Courses*. UGC.
- 2) Kaushik, C.P and AnubhaKaushik. *Perspectives in Environmental Studies*. New age International Publishers, New Delhi.
- 3) Asthana, Vandana. *The Politics of Environment: A profile*. Ashish publishing house, New Delhi.
- 4) Gosling, David. L. *Religion and Ecology in India and South East Asia*. Rout ledge
- 5) Shiva, Vandana. *Patents: Myths and Reality*. Penguin Books, New Delhi.
- 6) DeGrazia, David. *Animal Rights: A Very Short Introduction*. OUP, New Delhi.
- 7) Pratt, Vernon et al. *Environment and Philosophy*. Rout ledge
- 8) Bookchin, Murray. *The Philosophy of Social Ecology*. Rawat, New Delhi.
- 9) Tibor R Michan 'Do Animals have rights?' in Steven M Cahn ,ed. *Philosophy for the 21st century*

6B14 PHI - PHILOSOPHY OF VALUES

Total Credits: 4

Hours/ Week: 5

MODULE 1 Introduction

- 1.1. Definition of Value
- 1.2. The scope and significance of Value studies
- 1.3. Extrinsic and intrinsic values
- 1.4. Universal Values: Truth, Righteousness, Peace, Love and Non-violence

MODULE 2 Value Ideals

- 2.1. Religious
 - a) Indian Religions: Panchamahavrata (Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya, Aparigraha and Brahmacharya)
 - b) Islam: The five pillars
 - c) Christianity: Agape and Charity
- 2.2. Constitutional
Liberty, Equality and Fraternity

MODULE 3 Western Concepts of Values

- 3.1. Plato: Cardinal Virtues - Harmony of Virtues in the individual and Society
- 3.2. Jean Paul Sartre: Existentialist Interpretation of Values - Subjectivity as the source of truth and morality - Freedom and Responsibility

MODULE 4 Indian Concept of Values

- 4.1. Mahatma Gandhi: Truth and non-violence- End means relation
- 4.2. Mohammed Iqbal: The role of man in Islam – bridging the gap between man and God – Concept of self
- 4.3. J. Krishnamurti: Freedom from the Known - Individual as the Source truth and morality- Freedom and Responsibility

MODULE 5 Interpretive Study of Value Concepts

- 5.1. Thiruvalluvar's *Thirukkural*
- 5.2. Kabir's *Dohe*
- 5.3. Thunchathezhuthachan's *Harinamakeerthanam*
- 5.4. Poonthanam's *Jnanappana*

MODULE 6 Value in Contemporary Society

- 6.1. Value erosion
- 6.2. Ethical Impacts of Mass Media as the means of value transaction

References:

1. Hiarold H Titus. *Living issues in Philosophy*, Eurasia Publishing House (p)Ltd. new Delhi Chapter 19(pp333-348)
2. Margaret Chatterjee, *Philosophical Enquiries*, Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi (pp263-278)
3. C Rajagopalachari, *Kural-The great book of Thiruvalluvar*, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay-7.
4. Kireet Joshi Ed. *Philosophy of Value oriented education: Theory and Practice*. ICPR: New Delhi 2002
5. Kabir's Dohe (Any authentic English translation)
6. *Jnanappana* (Any authentic English translation)
7. *Harinamakeerthanam* (Any authentic English translation)
8. Keval J kumar, *Mass Communications in India*, 3rd Edition, Jaico Publishing House, Delhi 1982
9. William Lillie *An introduction to ethics*, Allied Publishers, New Delhi, 1997

6B15 PHI - WESTERN AESTHETICS

Total Credits: 4

Hours/ Week: 5

Aim: To introduce the fundamentals of Western Aesthetics.

Objectives:

- To present aesthetics as a theory of art and beauty.
- To present aesthetics as a discipline of philosophy
- To elucidate the subjective and objective approaches to art and beauty.

MODULE 1 Introduction

- 1.1. Definition, Nature and Scope of Aesthetics
- 1.2. A brief history of Aesthetics as a separate discipline
- 1.3. Aesthetic attitude and aesthetic experience

MODULE 2 The Concept of Beauty

- 2.1. Definitions of Beauty
- 2.2. Subjective and objective approaches to Beauty
- 2.3. Forms of Natural Beauty: Symmetry, Proportion and harmony
- 2.4. Forms of Beauty: The Sublime, The Beautiful and The Comic

MODULE 3 Greek Theories of Aesthetics

- 3.1. Plato: Art as imitation of imitation
- 3.2. Aristotle: Representational theory-Catharsis as the objective of Art

MODULE 4 Modern Aesthetic Theories

- 4.1. Immanuel Kant
 - a) Formalism
 - b) Universality of Aesthetic Judgments
 - c) Distinction of aesthetic judgment from logical and moral judgments.
- 4.2. Marxian theory of Art
 - a) Social responsibility of the artist
 - b) Art as the product of social consciousness
- 4.3. Freudian theory of Art
 - a) Art as a defence mechanism
 - b) Artistic creativity and dream formation

References

1. Syamala Gupta ,*Art, Beauty and Creativity*. Delhi: D K Print world, 2000.
2. Anand Amaladass ,*An Introduction to Aesthetics*. Madras: Satyanilayam publications.
3. R.Ravindran Pillai ,*Outline of Aesthetics*. Trivandrum: MMSBP Publication.
4. *Seven Aestheticians* NewDelhi:ICPR
5. Anada Amaladass ,*Prelude to Aesthetics*.London:George Allen And Unwin, 1968.

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6B16 PHI - PROJECT WORK

Total Credits: 2

Hours/ Week: 4

- Every student of a UG Programme shall have to work on a project of two credits under the supervision of a faculty member as per the curriculum.
- Project evaluation shall be conducted at the end of sixth semester.
- Projects shall be submitted in the last week of February in VIth Semester. Belated and incomplete projects will not be entertained.

I. Guidelines for Preparing the Project Report

1. The Project Report should be submitted in 20-30 pages.
 - a. The report should be typed in 'Times New Roman' font, Font size 14, Line spacing 1.5, Left Margin- 1.25" rest all margins 1" and Paper size A4.
 - b. The report should contain Declaration by the candidate, Certificate by the supervising teacher, Acknowledgements, Contents page, the Main project report and Bibliography.
 - c. MLA 7 Formatting style should be used to prepare the project.
2. The report should be printed on A4 size paper **Double sided**.
3. Paper back binding should be done with the cover page indicating the details of the project.

II. Guidelines for the Evaluation of Projects

1. Evaluation of the Project Report shall be done under Mark System.
2. The evaluation of the project will be done at two stages:
 - a. Internal Assessment (supervising teachers will assess the project and award internal Marks)
 - b. External evaluation (external examiner appointed by the University)
 - c. Marks secured for the project will be awarded to candidates, combining the internal and external Marks
 - d. Distribution of Marks: **Total Marks: 25**

Internal Evaluation	
Components	Max Marks
Punctuality	1
Use of Data	1
Scheme/Organization of Report	1.5
Viva- Voce	1.5
Total	5

External Evaluation	
Components	Max Marks
Relevance of the Topic Statement of Objectives Methodology (Reference/ Bibliography)	4
Presentation Quality of Analysis Conclusion	6
Viva- Voce	10
Total	20

3. The internal to external components is to be taken in the ratio 1:4. Assessment of different components may be taken as below.

4. External Examiners will be appointed by the University from the list of VI semester Board of Examiners in consultation with the Chairperson of the Board
5. The chairman of the VI semester examination should form and coordinate the evaluation teams and their work
6. Internal Assessment should be completed 2 weeks before the last working day of VIth semester.
7. Internal Assessment marks should be published in the department.
8. Chairman Board of Examinations, may at his discretion, on urgent requirements, make certain exception in the guidelines for the smooth conduct of the evaluation of project.

III. Pass Conditions

1. Submission of the Project Report and presence of the student for viva are compulsory for internal evaluation. No marks shall be awarded to a candidate if she/he fails to submit the Project Report for external evaluation.
2. The student shall be declared to have passed in the Project Report Course if he/she secures minimum **40% marks for external** evaluation and **40% of the aggregate**.
3. There shall be no improvement chance for the Marks obtained in the Project Report.
4. In an instance of inability of obtaining a minimum of 40% marks, the project work may be re-done and the report may be re-submitted along with subsequent exams through parent department.

1C01 PHI - LOGIC AND REASONING APTITUDE

Total Credits: 4

Hours/ Week: 6

Objectives:

- To introduce the nature of logical reasoning.
- To enable the students to make inferences based on categorical propositions.
- To enable the students to validate categorical syllogisms.
- To impart the knowledge of various conditional syllogisms.
- To enable the students to carry out exercises based on reasoning aptitude.

MODULE 1. Introduction

- 1.1. What is logic?
- 1.2. Nature of logical reasoning
- 1.3. Uses of studying logic
- 1.4. Identifying premises and conclusion (Indicators)
- 1.5. Terms, propositions and arguments (Brief description only)

MODULE 2. Categorical Propositions

- 2.1. Categorical propositions and classes
- 2.2. Quality, Quantity and Distribution
- 2.3. Distinction between Immediate and Mediate inferences
- 2.4. The traditional Square of opposition
 - a) Exercises based on the relations of opposition
- 2.5. Eduction: Conversion, Obversion, Contraposition and Inversion
 - a) Exercises based on eduction

MODULE 3. Categorical Syllogisms

- 3.1. Standard form Categorical Syllogisms
- 3.2. Rules and fallacies
- 3.3. Reasoning exercises based on syllogistic rules

MODULE 4. Conditional Syllogisms

- 4.1. Disjunctive syllogism: Rules and fallacy
- 4.2. Hypothetical syllogisms
 - a) Pure hypothetical syllogism: Rule
 - b) Modus ponens: Rules and fallacy
 - c) Modus tollens: Rules and fallacy
 - d) Exercises for identification of argument forms and fallacies
- 4.3. Dilemma

- a) The four types of dilemmas
- b) Methods of meeting dilemmas

MODULE 5. Reasoning exercises

- 5.1. Reasoning exercises based on opposition and eduction jointly used
- 5.2. Reasoning exercises based on opposition and syllogisms jointly used
- 5.3. Reasoning exercises based on eduction and syllogisms jointly used
- 5.4. Reasoning exercises based on opposition, eduction and syllogisms jointly used
- 5.5. Syllogistic reasoning based on two premises and two conclusions involving opposition and eduction

Note: As a part of internal assessment, students have to workout questions of reasoning aptitude related to **Number series, Letter series, Analogy and Direction sense test** based on Reference 3.

References:

- 1. Introduction to Logic, I.M. Copi and Carl Cohen (For Modules 1-4)
- 2. Introduction to Logic, Creighton and Smart (For section 1.4, 2.5 and 4.3 only)
- 3. A Modern Approach to Verbal and Non Verbal Reasoning, RS Aggrawal (For Module 5)

2C02PHI - SYMBOLIC LOGIC AND FOUNDATIONS OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

Total Credits: 4

Hours/ Week: 6

Aim: To introduce the basics of mathematical logic to students

Objectives:

- To familiarize students with decision procedure for arguments
- To explore the parallels between symbolic logic and computer fundamentals
- To enable students to represent decision procedures using logic gates

MODULE 1 Logic and Language

- 1.1. Three basic functions of language
- 1.2. Emotively neutral language
- 1.3. The Three Laws of Thought
- 1.4. What is Symbolic logic?
 - a) Advantages of symbolization.

MODULE 2 Compound Statements and Truth Tables

- 2.1. Simple and compound statements
- 2.2. Truth Functional Connectives and their Truth Tables
 - a) Conjunction
 - b) Negation
 - c) Disjunction
 - d) Implication
 - e) Bi-conditional (Material Equivalence)

MODULE 3 Argument Forms and Statement Forms

- 3.1. Argument forms
 - a) Truth table for validating argument forms
 - b) Symbolization and validation of arguments using truth tables
- 3.2. Statement forms
 - a) Tautology, Contradictory and Contingent statement forms
 - b) De-Morgan's Theorem
 - c) Logical equivalence

MODULE 4 Logical Foundations of Computer Application

- 4.1. Binary number system
 - a) Logical operation and Binary operation in digital computers- an analogy
 - b) Conversion from decimal to binary and vice versa
 - c) Binary switches for Conjunction and Disjunction

- d) Boolean algebra and Boolean functions- Truth tables

4.2. Logic Gates

- a) OR, AND and NOT Gates
- b) NOR, NAND and X-OR Gates
- c) Expression of simple logical notations using Logic Gates and their Truth tables
- d) Simple problem solving circuits

References:

1. IM Copi *Symbolic Logic* 5th Edition.
2. IM Copi and Carl Cohen: *Introduction to Logic*
3. Enoch Hwang: *Digital Logic and Microprocessor Design*
4. P Malvino: *Digital Computer Electronics*
5. 'Computer Design and Programming' Encyclopedia Britannica.

5D01 PHI - THE PHILOSOPHY AND PRACTICE OF YOGA

Total Credits: 2

Hours/ Week: 2

Objective: To give the basic understanding of philosophical and psychological background of Yoga.

PART I - THEORY

MODULE 1 Introduction

- 1.1. What is Yoga?
- 1.2. Etymological meaning of Yoga
- 1.3. Definitions of Yoga in *Yogasūtra* and Bhagavad Gīta
- 1.4. The four Yogas (Bhakti, Karma, Jnana and Dhyana)

MODULE 2 The Psychology of Yoga

- 2.1. Citta- cittavrtti- kleśas
- 2.2. Brief introductions to
 - a) *Hatha*-Yoga
 - b) *Mantra*-Yoga
 - c) *Laya* Yoga
 - d) Integral Yoga

MODULE 3 Ashtanga Yoga

- 3.1. Ethical Preparations
 - a) Yama
 - b) Niyama
- 3.2. Physical and Mental Preparations
 - a) Āsana
 - b) Pranāyāma
 - c) Pratyāhāra
- 3.3. Spiritual Practices
 - a) Dhāraṇa
 - b) Dhyāna
 - c) Samādhi
- 3.4. Kinds of Samādhi
 - a) Samprajñāta Samādhi
 - b) Asamprajñāta Samādhi

References:

1. Mahadevan, TMP. *Invitation to Indian Philosophy*. Arnold-Heinemann.
2. Sharma, CD. *A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy*. Motilal Banarasidass.
3. Taimni, IK. *The Science of Yoga*. Theosophical Publishing House: Adayar
4. Whicher, Ian. *The Integrity of the Yoga Darsana*. DK Printworld: New Delhi

Continuous Assessment of maximum 5 marks is based on yoga practice

PART II: PRACTICAL

MODULE 1. Asanas

- 1.1. Loosening Exercise
- 1.2. Basic Asanas
- 1.3. Surya Namaskaram

MODULE 2. Pranayama and Meditation

- 2.1. Pranayama
 - a) Equal Breathing
 - b) Abdominal Breathing
 - c) Nostril Breathing
- 2.2. Meditation
 - a) Cyclic Meditation
 - b) Relaxation Techniques

Continuous Evaluation is to be based on:

Description	Marks
Demonstration of selected Asanas	3
Viva voce based on theory and practice of Yoga	1
Attendance for Theory and Practice	1
Total	5

5D02 PHI - BIOMEDICAL ETHICS

Total Credits: 2

Hours/ Week: 2

Objectives:

To enable the learner:

- To understand the basics of ethics as the applied area of philosophy.
- To address the ethical impact of the unprecedented developments in medical science and practice.
- To analyse the issues involved in biomedical application in the area of genetic and reproductive technology.
- To analyse the moral dimensions of animal and human experimentation.

MODULE 1 Ethics and Bioethics

- 1.1. Definition and subject matter of ethics
- 1.2. Ethical terms: Right, Good and Ought to
- 1.3. Bioethics: Definition, origin and development

MODULE 2 Ethics of Experiments and Research

- 2.1. Hippocratic oath in the concept of commercialization of medicine
- 2.2. Animal rights and issues of animal experimentation
 - a) The moral status of animals
 - b) Strong animal-rights view, the sliding-scale model as an alternate view
 - c) The ethical issues of animal research

MODULE 3 The Ethics of Euthanasia

- 3.1. Types of Euthanasia
- 3.2. Arguments for and against Euthanasia

MODULE 4 The Ethical Issues of Abortion

- 4.1. The conservative position against abortion
- 4.2. The liberalist and Moderate positions
- 4.3. The moral status of fetus
- 4.4. The moral issues of sex determination and female infanticide

MODULE 5 The Ethical Issues of Cloning

- 5.1. The success cases in cloning
- 5.2. The question of the identity of the clone-biological and social

References:

1. *The Basis of Bioethics* — Robert M. Veatch, New Jersey Prentice Hall, 2000.
2. *Practical Ethics* — Peter Singer, Cambridge: CUP, 2003.
3. *Animal Rights: A Very Short Introduction* — Oxford: OUP, 2000.
4. Relevant website articles for up-to-date information on the issues.

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5D03 PHI - LOGIC AND REASONING APTITUDE

Total Credits: 2

Hours/ Week: 2

Objectives:

- To introduce the nature of logical reasoning.
- To enable the students to make inferences based on categorical propositions.
- To enable the students to validate categorical syllogisms.
- To enable the students to carry out exercises based on reasoning aptitude.

MODULE 1. Introduction

- 1.1. What is logic?
- 1.2. Nature of logical reasoning
 - 1.2.1. A brief account of induction and deduction
- 1.3. Uses of studying logic
- 1.4. Premise indicators and conclusion indicators
- 1.5. Terms, propositions and arguments (Brief description only)
- 1.6. A brief description of Truth and validity.

MODULE 2. Categorical Propositions

- 2.1. Categorical propositions and classes
- 2.2. Quality, Quantity and Distribution
- 2.3. Distinction between Immediate and Mediate inference
- 2.4. The traditional Square of opposition
 - 2.4.1. Exercises based on the relations of opposition
- 2.5. Eduction: Conversion, Obversion, Contraposition and Inversion
 - 2.5.1. Exercises based on eduction

MODULE 3. Categorical Syllogisms

- 3.1. Standard form categorical syllogism
- 3.2. Major, minor and middle terms
- 3.3. Rules and fallacies
- 3.4. Reasoning exercises based on syllogistic rules

MODULE 4. Reasoning Exercises

- 4.1. Reasoning exercises based on opposition and eduction jointly used
- 4.2. Reasoning exercises based on opposition and syllogisms jointly used
- 4.3. Reasoning exercises based on eduction and syllogisms jointly used
- 4.4. Reasoning exercises based on opposition, eduction and syllogisms jointly used
- 4.5. Syllogistic reasoning based on two premises and two conclusions involving opposition and eduction

Note: As the part of internal assessment, students have to workout questions of reasoning aptitude related to **Number series, Letter series, Analogy and Direction sense test** based on Reference 3.

References:

1. Introduction to Logic, I.M. Copi and Carl Cohen (For Modules 1-3)
2. Introduction to Logic, Creighton and Smart (For section 2.5 only)
3. A Modern Approach to Verbal and Non Verbal Reasoning, RS Aggrawal (For Section 3.3 and Module 4)

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I SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

IB01 PHI - INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Part A

Answer all questions

Each answer carries 1 mark

1. First cosmological theory in ancient Greece considers as the fundamental substance.
2. Which school of Indian philosophy does not accept any spiritual principle?
3. The knowledge gained through books is an example for the source of
4. Which branch of philosophy deals with the nature of beauty?

4 x 1 = 4 Marks

Part B

Answer any Seven questions

Answers should not exceed 50 words

Each answer carries 2 marks

5. Explain the etymology of 'philosophy' and give any two definitions.
6. Write a note on humanism in ancient Greece.
7. What are the different stages of development of Western philosophy?
8. Differentiate between ontology and cosmology.
9. Write a short note on naturalism.
10. What is phenomenalism?
11. Briefly describe the realist theory of perception.
12. Explain intuition as a source of knowledge.
13. Briefly explain the scope of ethics.
14. What is meant by aesthetic experience?

7 x 2 = 14 Marks

Part C

Answer any Four questions

Answers should not exceed 100 words

Each answer carries 3 marks

15. Examine the relevance of studying philosophy.
16. What are the characteristics of Western philosophy?
17. Describe the ontological theories of dualism and monism.

18. Write a note on logic.
19. Illustrate the application of ethical principles in everyday life.
20. Define aesthetics and explain its subject matter.

4 x 3 = 12 Marks

Part D

*Answer any **Two** questions
Answers should not exceed 250 words
Each answer carries 5 marks*

21. Trace various stages of development in Vedic philosophy.
22. Differentiate between the approaches in science, religion and philosophy.
23. What is idealism? Examine various metaphysical theories of idealism.
24. Define truth and describe the theories of truth.

2 x 5 = 10 Marks

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II SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS
2B02 PHI- LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Part A

*Answer **all** questions*
Each answer carries 1 mark

1. Leap is the characteristic of ----- arguments.
2. The conclusion of a valid argument with true premise is -----
3. A valid categorical syllogism has ----- terms.
4. A disjunctive syllogism has ----- proposition for its conclusion.

4 x 1 = 4 Marks

Part B

*Answer any **Seven** questions*
Answers should not exceed 50 words
Each answer carries 2 marks

5. Explain nature of logic.
6. Write a short note on distribution.
7. Briefly discuss immediate inferences.
8. If “Some cats are tigers” is true, what all can be validly inferred from it using the rules of opposition?
9. Write the converse and contrapositive of “No bachelor is married”.
10. Describe the structure of a standard form categorical syllogism.
11. Explain the fallacy of affirming the consequent.
12. Explain the term “escape between the horns”.
13. Write a note on enumerative induction.
14. What is a hypothesis?

7 x 2 = 14 Marks

Part C

*Answer any **Four** questions*
Answers should not exceed 100 words
Each answer carries 3 marks

15. Explain the uses of studying logic
16. Write a note truth and validity.

17. Check the validity of the following syllogism using syllogistic rules.

All saints are philosophers.

All poets are philosophers.

Therefore all poets are saints.

18. Explain disjunctive syllogism; its rules and fallacies.

19. What are dilemmas? Explain their various types.

20. Differentiate between scientific and unscientific explanations.

4 x 3 = 12 Marks

Part D

*Answer any **Two** questions*

Answers should not exceed 250 words

Each answer carries 5 marks

21. Draw the traditional square of opposition and explain the relation of opposition.

22. Standardise the given argument and check its validity using syllogistic rules.

Some actors are innocent. Therefore some actors are not adult, since no adult is innocent.

23. What are hypothetical syllogisms? Explain the rules and fallacies related to them.

24. Illustrate on the types of induction. Explain the grounds of induction.

2 x 5 = 10 Marks

III SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS
3B03 PHI –SYMBOLIC LOGIC INFORMATICS

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Part A

Answer all questions
Each answer carries 1 mark

1. A proposition which is always true is called
2. “Love one another, but make not a bond of love” is correctly symbolized as
3. “Horse shoe” symbol is used to represent.....
4. A truth table for an argument with five statement variables has number of rows.

4 x 1 = 4 Marks

Part B

Answer anySeven questions
Answers should not exceed 50 words
Each answer carries 2 marks

5. Differentiate between constants and variables used in symbolic logic.
6. Briefly explain the truth function negation.
7. Symbolize the following argument.
If a metal is gold, then it is yellow. This metal is gold. Therefore, it is yellow.
8. If A and B are true and X and Y are false, find out the truth value of the following.
(a) $[(A.B).(X \vee A)].(X \vee A)$
(b) $(A \supset B) \supset (X \supset Y)$
9. If A and B are true and X and Y are false, but the values of P and Q are unknown, find out the truth value of the following.

$$[(A \vee P). (X.Q)] \supset (P \vee Q)$$

10. What are logically equivalent statements?
11. Distinguish between argument and argument forms.
12. Using truth table determine whether the following statement is tautologous, contradictory or contingent.

$$P \supset (P \vee Q)$$

13. Construct the formal proof of validity for the given argument.

$$P \supset Q$$

$$P . Q$$

$$\therefore Q$$

14. Differentiate between data, information and knowledge.

7 x 2 = 14 Marks

Part C

*Answer any **Four** questions
Answers should not exceed 100 words
Each answer carries 3 marks*

15. Describe various truth functions and construct truth table for conjunction and disjunction.

16. Evaluate the following argument using truth table technique.

$$(E.F) \supset G$$

$$\sim G$$

$$E$$

$$\therefore F$$

17. Use the truth table method to determine the following statements as logically equivalent or not.

$$[P \vee (Q.R)] \equiv [(P \vee Q).R]$$

18. What are the rules of inference? List the first nine of them.

19. Give justification for the given formal proof of validity.

1) $C \supset D$

2) $E \vee \sim D$

3) $\sim E. A$

4) $(A. \sim B) \supset C$

5) $(A. \sim B) \vee B / \therefore B$

6) $\sim E$

7) $\sim D$

8) $\sim C$

9) $\sim (A. \sim B)$

10) B

20. What is informatics? Explain internet as a memory platform.

4 x 3 = 12 Marks

Part D

Answer any Two questions

Answers should not exceed 250 words

Each answer carries 5 marks

21. What are the main differences between traditional logic and symbolic logic? Write a note on the value of symbols in logic.
22. Define statement form and bring out the truth tables for the different types of statement forms.
23. Symbolize the given argument using symbols given in brackets and check its validity using truth table method.

The congress party cannot win the election unless it brings down the prices of essential commodities. If the new economic policies are implemented, then the prices of essential commodities will come down. It follows either the congress party does not win the election or the new economic policies are not implemented.

24. Define formal proof of validity. Symbolize the given argument using the symbols given in brackets and construct formal proof of validity for the same.

If a man goes to university, then he has a chance to develop his natural intelligence. If a man has inquisitive mind, then he will go to university. He never got a chance to develop his natural intelligence. Therefore, either he does not have inquisitive mind or he was not lucky. (G,D,I,L)

2 x 5 = 10 Marks

III SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS
3B04PHI- CLASSICAL WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Part A

*Answer **all** questions*
Each answer carries 1 mark

1. Etymological meaning of the word philosophy is
2. Number theory is propagated by
3. The Nicomachean Ethics is written by.....
4. Which branch of philosophy deals with the nature of human conduct?

4 x 1 = 4 Marks

Part B

*Answer any **Seven** questions*
Answers should not exceed 50 words
Each answer carries 2 marks

5. Explain Socratic Method?
6. Write a note on humanism in ancient Greece.
7. Explain the concept of change and permanence according to Heraclitus.
8. Write a short note on the Atomism of Democritus.
9. Write a short note on naturalism.
10. What is Metaphysics
11. Explain Platonic theory of knowledge.
12. Explain the Sophistic concept of perception.
13. Briefly explain the Aristotelian causation.
14. What is scholasticism?
15. Write a note on Aristotelian logic.

7 x 2 = 14 Marks

Part C

*Answer any **Four** questions*
Answers should not exceed 100 words
Each answer carries 3 marks

16. Examine the Socratic Method.
17. Write a note on the problem of substance.
18. Differentiate between theology and ethics.

19. Write a note on Platonian Dialectic.
20. Illustrate the characteristics of medieval philosophy
21. Write a short note on Scepticism.

4 x 3 = 12 Marks

Part D

*Answer anyTwo questions
Answers should not exceed 250 words
Each answer carries 5 marks*

22. Examine the various stages of development in ancient Greek philosophy.
23. Write a note on Platonian Ideas.
24. Evaluate the Aristotelian influence on Western philosophy.
25. Examine the problem of knowledge in ancient Greek.

2 x 5 = 10 Marks

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IV SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

4B05 PHI –ANCIENT INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Part A

Answer all questions

Each answer carries 1 mark

1. The tendency of magnifying the importance of a particular deity to the supreme position, ignoring for the time being the other deities is called
 - a. Polytheism,
 - b. Pantheism
 - c. Henotheism
 - d. Monotheism
2. Which one of the following doesnot correspond to the yoga in Bhagavad Gita?
 - a. Equanimity
 - b. Dexterity in action
 - c. Pre-determined actions
 - d. Disciplined disinterestedness
3. Which among the following school holds mind and consciousness as the product of matter?
 - a. Jainism
 - b. Carvaka
 - c. Buddhism
 - d. Nyaya
4. Jaina metaphysics can be kept under
 - a. realistic pluralism
 - b. idealistic pluralism
 - c. qualified monism
 - d. monism

4 x 1 = 4 Marks

Part B

Answer anySeven questions

Answers should not exceed 50 words

Each answer carries 2 marks

5. Briefly explain the concept of rta.

6. Write a note on mahavakyas.
7. Discuss Carvaka ethics.
8. Differentiate between astika and nastika darsanas.
9. Write a short note on four divisions of Vedas.
10. Evaluate the law of karma.
11. Briefly describe triratnas in Jainism.
12. Explain Buddhist concept of nirvana.
13. Briefly explain the concept of sthitaprajna.
14. What is meant by mahavratas and anuvratas?

7 x 2 = 14 Marks

Part C

*Answer any **Four** questions
Answers should not exceed 100 words
Each answer carries 3 marks*

15. Examine the doctrine of kosas in Taitiriyaupanisad.
16. What are the characteristics of early Vedic religion?
17. Describe the Jaina conception of anekantavada.
18. Write a note on the Gita concept of nishkamakarma.
19. Analyse the features of Carvaka epistemology.
20. Give an account of theory of momentariness in Buddhism.

4 x 3 = 12 Marks

Part D

*Answer any **Two** questions
Answers should not exceed 250 words
Each answer carries 5 marks*

21. Describe the salient features of Indian philosophy.
22. Discuss the monistic spiritualistic absolutism taught in upanisads.
23. Examine the four noble truths in Buddhism.
24. Describe the Jaina conception of jiva.

2 x 5 = 10 Marks

IV SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS
4B06PHI- MODERN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Part A

Answer all questions
Each answer carries 1 mark

1. Who introduced the inductive method in Philosophy?
2. The mind-body relation according to Spinoza is
3. Which method takes us from experience to its necessary presupposition?
4. Who authored *The World as Will and Representation*?

4 x 1 = 4 Marks

Part B

Answer any Seven questions
Answers should not exceed 50 words
Each answer carries 2 marks

5. What is cogito ergo sum?
6. Write a note on absolute idealism of Hegel.
7. Explain the concept of immaterialism of George Berkley.
8. Write a short note on the pre- established harmony.
9. Write a short note on Bacon's concept of idols.
10. What is substance according to Spinoza.
11. Explain Hum's impressions and ideas.
12. Discuss Hegel's absolute idealism.
13. Briefly explain the pessimism of Schopenhauer.
14. What is monadology?
15. Write a short note on Cartesian interactionism.

7 x 2 = 14 Marks

Part C

Answer any Four questions
Answers should not exceed 100 words
Each answer carries 3 marks

16. Examine the Cartesian concept of mind-body dualism.
17. Explain phenomena and Noumena.
18. Write a note on subjective idealism.

19. Write on the general characters of the modern western philosophy
20. Illustrate the characteristics of Hegelian dialectic.
21. Write a short note on pantheism of Spinoza.

4 x 3 = 12 Marks

Part D

*Answer any **Two** questions
Answers should not exceed 250 words
Each answer carries 5 marks*

22. Is the Lockean distinction between primary and secondary qualities defensible?
23. Describe on the transcendental philosophy of Immanuel Kant.
24. Write not on Spinoza's substance, attribute and modes.
25. Distinguish between rationalism and empiricism.

2 x 5 = 10 Marks

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V SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

5B07PHI – FOUNDATIONS OF ETHICS

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Part A

Answer all questions

Each answer carries 1 mark

1. The term ethics is derived from the Latin word 'ethos' which means
2. Bentham's mode of measuring the quantity of pleasure is known as
3. According to Kant moral law is an unconditional command. This is technically known as
4. is a dominant single desire.

4 x 1 = 4 Marks

Part B

Answer any Seven questions

Answers should not exceed 50 words

Each answer carries 2 marks

5. Discuss ethics as a normative science.
6. Analyse Butler's theory of conscience.
7. Distinguish between psychological hedonism and ethical hedonism.
8. Define Bradley's concept of my station and duties.
9. Distinguish between wish and will.
10. Explain and state the meaning of the term morality.
11. Define Bentham's account of the term Hedonism.
12. Explain Aristotle's concept of Eudaemonism.
13. Define positive science.
14. Distinguish between character and conduct.

7 x 2 = 14 Marks

Part C

Answer any Four questions

Answers should not exceed 100 words

Each answer carries 3 marks

15. Define the three levels of morality.
16. Give an account of Kant's concept of categorical imperative.
17. Evaluate Butler's theory of intuitionism.

18. Briefly explain Utilitarianism of J.S.Mill.
19. Evaluate T.H.Green's spiritual principle.
20. Distinguish between normative science and positive science.

4 x 3 = 12 Marks

Part D

*Answer anyTwo questions
Answers should not exceed 250 words
Each answer carries 5 marks*

21. Critically evaluate the concept of categorical imperative and goodwill.
22. Distinguish Sidgwick's concept of egoistic and universalistic hedonism.
23. Briefly explain Bradleys concept of 'My station and its duties'
24. Define ethics and explain its scope.

2 x 5 = 10 Marks

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VI SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS
5B08 PHIL – RECENT TRENDS IN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Part A

*Answer **all** questions*
Each answer carries 1 mark

1. is a criticism against essentialism in Existentialism
2. Phenomenology attempt to capture the essence of
3. Pragmatism considers as the determining factor finding truth
4. Incredulity towards meta-narratives is a major trait of

4 x 1 = 4 Marks

Part B

*Answer any **Seven** questions*
Answers should not exceed 50 words
Each answer carries 2 marks

5. Compare the notions of Being –in-itself and Being-for-itself in Sartre.
6. Briefly describe the notion of Being –for- others in Sartre
7. Examine the dictum-“Existence precedes essence”.
8. Bring out the significance of individual in Existentialism.
9. What is Bracketing?
10. Write a short note on Intentionality.
11. Explain the nature of Phenomenological Reduction
12. What is Transcendental Reduction?
13. What is Eidetic Reduction?
14. Explain briefly between Pragmatic view of Reality

7 x 2 = 14 Marks

Part C

*Answer any **Four** questions*
Answers should not exceed 100 words
Each answer carries 3 marks

15. What are the characteristics features of Philosophy of Language?
16. Explain the levels of Reduction in Phenomenology.
17. What are the characteristics of Analytic Philosophy?
18. Distinguish between Pragmatic & Semantic view of Reality

19. Bring out the relationship between Language & Reality.
20. What is Linguistic Turn?

4 x 3 = 12 Marks

Part D

*Answer any **Two** questions
Answers should not exceed 250 words
Each answer carries 5 marks*

21. Elucidate the major traits of Existentialism.
22. Define Phenomenology. Bring out its essential features.
23. Explain the concept of Metaphysics of Logical Positivism with reference to Verifiability Principle
24. Give a detailed account of the key themes of Postmodernism

2 x 5 = 10 Marks

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V SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

5B09PHI–APPLIED SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Part A

Answer all questions

Each answer carries 1 mark

1. Social Philosophy deals with
 - a. Social Values
 - b. Social Facts
 - c. Metaphysics
 - d. Epistemology
2. Which one terminated Original State of Nature?
 - a. Law of Nature
 - b. Sovereign
 - c. Civilized Society
 - d. Original State of Nature.
3. Traditional Indian Society accepts number of Asramas.
 - a. 3
 - b. 4.
 - c. 6
 - d. 2
4. The concept of 'Absolute Monarchy' has been advocated by
 - a. Hobbes
 - b. Locke
 - c. Rousseau
 - d. Mackenzie.

4 x 1 = 4 Marks

Part B

Answer anyseven questions

Answers should not exceed 50 words

Each answer carries 2 marks

5. Define Social Philosophy.
6. Write a note on Social Contract Theory.

7. What is Organic Theory?
8. Write a note on General Will.
9. Explain Organic theory of Herbert Spencer.
10. What is evolutionary theory?
11. Give etymological meanings and differences between Varna and Jati.
12. Define Bluntschli's view of State.
13. Explain etymological meanings of Ashramas and Purusharthas.
14. Examine SreeNarayana Guru's view on Jati system.

7 x 2 = 14 Marks

Part C

*Answer anyfour questions
Answers should not exceed 100 words
Each answer carries 3 marks*

15. Compare Classical Social Philosophy of Plato and Aristotle.
16. Explain nature and scope of Social Philosophy.
17. Explain Social Contract theory of Locke.
18. Give an account of Vivekananda's view on the rising power of sudras and its legitimacy.
19. Critically Evaluate the Varna and Jati system with reference to renaissance.
20. Describe the Social contract theory of Rousseau.

4 x 3 = 12 Marks

Part D

*Answer anytwo questions
Answers should not exceed 250 words
Each answer carries 5 marks*

21. Critically examine the social contract theory propounded by Thomas Hobbes.
22. Give an account of relationship and differences between social philosophy and sociology.
23. Explain Ambedkar's Annihilation of Caste.
24. Discuss Sree Narayana Guru as an Advaita Philosopher and Social Reformer.

2 x 5 = 10 Marks

V SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS
5B10 PHI-ORTHODOX SYSTEMS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Part A

Answer all questions
Each answer carries 1 mark

1. Nyaya theory of knowledge can be kept under.....
 - a. Idealism
 - b. Realism
 - c. Absolutism
 - d. Subjective idealism
2. The first product of evolution according to Samkhya system is
 - a. mahat
 - b. ahankara
 - c. prakriti
 - d. manas
3. Which of the following thinker accepts non apprehension as an independent source of knowledge?
 - a. Prabhakara
 - b. Kumarila
 - c. Gautama
 - d. Kapila
4. The relation of the individual soul with god according to Ramanuja is
 - a. Samavaya
 - b. samyoga
 - c. aprathak siddhi
 - d. bhedabheda

4 x 1 = 4 Marks

Part B

Answer any Seven questions
Answers should not exceed 50 words
Each answer carries 2 marks

5. What are pramāṇas in Indian systems?

6. Explain atomism of Vaisesika system.
7. Write a note on asatkaryavada.
8. Write a short note on prakriti and purusha in Samkhya philosophy.
9. Explain the two stages of Samadhi according to Yoga system.
10. Differentiate between jivanmukti and videhamukti.
11. What is adhyaropa?
12. What is meant by adhyasa?
13. Briefly describe the concept of bhakti in Dvaita philosophy.
14. Briefly explain panchabheda.

7 x 2 = 14 Marks

Part C

*Answer any **Four** questions
Answers should not exceed 100 words
Each answer carries 3 marks*

15. Examine the Nyaya Vaisesika view of proofs for the existence of God.
16. Describe the citta-vrtti-nirodha.
17. Explain the levels of reality according to Advaita Vedanta?
18. Write a note on dharma and karma in the Mimamsa system.
19. Distinguish between bhakti and prapatti.
20. Discuss Prabhakara and Bhatta school of Mimamsa and their major points of difference.

4 x 3 = 12 Marks

Part D

*Answer any **Two** questions
Answers should not exceed 250 words
Each answer carries 5 marks*

21. Explain Nyaya- Vaisesika theory of atomism.
22. Explain Patanjali's Astangayoga.
23. Discuss the Samkhya theory of evolution.
24. Describe the criticisms of Maya Vada.

2 x 5 = 10 Marks

V SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

5B11 PHI - INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN AESTHETICS

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Part A

Answer all questions

Each answer carries 1 mark

1. Who coined the term 'Aesthetics'?
2. The Rasa corresponding to anger is termed as
3. In the Upanishadic way ,the harmonious relation in gross natural objects has been called
 - a. Rasa
 - b. Lavanya
 - c. Alamkara
 - d. Guna.
4. Yamaka ,rupaka and Deepaka are of poetry.

4 x 1 = 4 Marks

Part B

*Write short notes on any **Seven** of the following*

Answers should not exceed 50 words

Each answer carries 2 marks

5. The etimological meaning of the term Aesthetics.
6. Soundharya sastra.
7. Alamkara
8. Natyaveda
9. Riti
10. Anubhava and Vibhava
11. Dhvani
12. Sadalamkara
13. Vyanjana
14. Spota

7 x 2 = 14 Marks

Part C

*Answer any **Four** questions
Answers should not exceed 100 words
Each answer carries 3 marks*

15. Compare Indian and Western Aesthetics to bring out their main differences.
16. Compare the Samkhya and Advaita theory of Art.
17. Write a note on any two Indian classical dance forms.
18. List and state the meaning of the Rasas suggested by Bharata.
19. Describe the Dwani theory as developed by Anandavardhana.
20. Elucidate the concept of vakrokti in poetics.

4 x 3 = 12 Marks

Part D

*Answer any **Two** questions
Answers should not exceed 250 words
Each answer carries 5 marks*

21. Elucidate the concept of Art and Beauty in classical Indian Philosophy.
22. Explain the Natyasastra view "tatra vibhavanubhava vyavhicari samyogat rasa nispath".
23. Bring out the characteristics of Indian Art with reference to Indian Music and Dance.
24. Define Art and concept of beauty in the context of Vedas.

2 x 5 = 10 Marks

WISEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS
6B12 PHI- APPLIED POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Part A

Answer all questions

Each answer carries 1 mark

1. Ancient Greek City State called
 - a. Regime
 - b. Polis
 - c. State
 - d. Nation
2. The Vedanta of Swami Vivekananda is referred as
 - a. Psuedo Vedanta
 - b. True Vedanta
 - c. Dvaita Vedanta
 - d. Neo Vedanta
3. Radical Humanism was developed by
 - a. Marx
 - b. Gandhi
 - c. M.N. Roy
 - d. Vivekananda.
4. is the government of the people, by the people, for the people.
 - a. Monarchy
 - b. Democracy
 - c. Oligarchy
 - d. Autocracy

4 x 1 = 4 Marks

Part B

Answer anyseven questions

Answers should not exceed 50 words

Each answer carries 2 marks

5. Define Political Philosophy.
6. Describe Thomas Hobbes' Concept of Sovereign.
7. What is Government? Briefly explain.

8. What is 'Class Struggle' propounded by Karl Marx?
9. Analyse Gandhi's view on 'Swaraj'.
10. Write a short note on Communism.
11. Define the term 'Citizen'.
12. Explain Anarchism.
13. Evaluate the political ideal of Democracy.
14. What is meant by Socialism?

7 x 2 = 14 Marks

Part C

*Answer any four questions
Answers should not exceed 100 words
Each answer carries 3 marks*

15. Explain the relationship of Political Philosophy with Sociology and Political Science.
16. Compare Plato's and Aristotle's View on State.
17. Write a note on Panchayat Raj.
18. Evaluate the nature and structure of multicultural-linguistic nation.
19. Illustrate the application of Partyless Democracy by M.N. Roy.
20. Describe Gandhi's perspective on Sarvodaya.

4 x 3 = 12 Marks

Part D

*Answer any two questions
Answers should not exceed 250 words
Each answer carries 5 marks*

21. Critically evaluate the Gandhian concept of Ahimsa.
22. Give an account of the nature and scope of political philosophy.
23. Describe different types of government.
24. Examine Karl Marx's Scientific Socialism.

2 x 5 = 10 Marks

VI SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

6B13 PHIL - ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Part A

*Answer **all** questions*

Each answer carries 1 mark

1. Environmental Ethics comes under ethics
2. Proponent of Deep Ecology is
3. *Silent Spring* is authored by.....
4. devises come under e-waste

4 x 1 = 4 Marks

Part B

*Answer any **Seven** questions*

Answers should not exceed 50 words

Each answer carries 2 marks

5. What is Anthropocentrism?
6. What is Biocentrism?
7. Define ecology.
8. Define environmental ethics.
9. What is Environmental degradation?
10. What do you mean by ecosystem?
11. What is e-waste pollution?
12. A note on Silent Valley movement
13. What is Environment Protection Act?
14. Explain the Forest Conservation Act

7 x 2 = 14 Marks

Part C

*Answer any **Four** questions*

Answers should not exceed 100 words

Each answer carries 3 marks

15. Compare and Contrast Anthropocentrism and biocentrism
16. Write a short note on sustainable development.
17. Elucidate the Social ecology of Murray Bookchin

18. Elaborate the notions of biosphere and biodiversity
19. Bring out the relationship between Technocentric development and environmental degradation
20. Discuss Human rights and animal rights

4 x 3 = 12 Marks

Part D

*Answer any **Two** questions
Answers should not exceed 250 words
Each answer carries 5 marks*

21. Bring out the salient features of Deep Ecology.
22. Discuss how pollution affects the quality of human life
23. Trace the Origin, development and impact of resistance movements in Ecology with reference to contemporary Kerala context
24. Analyse the contemporary relevance of Environmental legislations with a particular focus on Environment, Wildlife Protection and Forest Conservation Acts and discuss their impact

2 x 5 = 10 Marks

VI SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

6B01 PHIL - PHILOSOPHY OF VALUES

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Part A

Answer all questions

Each answer carries 1 mark

1. Axiology; the study of values which is divided in to and
2. The Irish merchant and economist Richard Cantilan in 1700s introduced the term value of a commodity or product.
3. is the core concept of Jesus' preaching.
4. According to J. Krishnamoorthy, freedom from the known as a starting point of

4 x 1 = 4 Marks

Part B

Answer any Seven questions

Answers should not exceed 50 words

Each answer carries 2 marks

5. Describe universal values.
6. Briefly explain the scope of ethics.
7. Write short notes on intrinsic and extrinsic values.
8. Explain the role of man in Islamic perspective.
9. Illustrate the concept of Agape and charity.
10. Differentiate between freedom and responsibility.
11. Explain end –means relation in accordance with Gandhian thought.
12. Explain the concept of unity with reference to *Harinamakeerthanam*.
13. Value perspective of *jnanapana*.
14. Briefly describe moral individualism.

7 x 2 = 14 Marks

Part C

Answer any Four questions

Answers should not exceed 100 words

Each answer carries 3 marks

15. Examine the relevance of studying value oriented education.
16. What are the characteristics of existentialist interpretation of values?

17. Write a note on contributions of Iqbal in Indian Islamic thought.
18. Differentiate value in economics and ethics.
19. Four cardinal virtues according to Plato.
20. Describe the role of mass media in value transaction.

4 x 3 = 12 Marks

Part D

*Answer any **Two** questions
Answers should not exceed 250 words
Each answer carries 5 marks*

21. Briefly explain Indian ideal of values with reference to Gandhi.
22. Differentiate between Existentialist and Krishnamurti's concept of freedom and responsibility.
23. Discuss the foundations of constitutional values with respect to universal values.
24. Trace the ideal of value in *Thirukkural* and Kabir's *Dohe*.

2 x 5 = 10 Marks

VI SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

6B15 PHI - WESTERN AESTHETICS

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Part A

Answer all questions

Each answer carries 1 mark

1. Who introduced the term 'Aesthetics' in philosophy?
2. "Beauty lies in the eye of the beholder" shows approach to the concept of beauty.
3. Art, according to Plato is of imitation.
4. Who explained art as a defence mechanism?

4 x 1 = 4 Marks

Part B

Answer any Seven questions

Answers should not exceed 50 words

Each answer carries 2 marks

5. Explain the subject matter of Aesthetics.
6. What is meant by 'aesthetic attitude'?
7. Write a note on the objective approaches to beauty.
8. Explain 'harmony as a form of beauty with suitable example.
9. Write a short note on 'the comic'.
10. Briefly describe Plato's approach to art.
11. Examine Aristotle's notion of emulation in art.
12. What, according to Kant are 'aesthetic judgments'?
13. Is art a product of social consciousness? Explain briefly.
14. What, according to Freud is the relation between art and dream?

7 x 2 = 14 Marks

Part C

Answer any Four questions

Answers should not exceed 100 words

Each answer carries 3 marks

15. Trace the history of Aesthetics.
16. Explain the nature of aesthetic experience.
17. Describe 'symmetry' as a form of beauty.

18. Distinguish between aesthetic, logical and moral judgments.
19. Is artist socially responsible? Justify your answer.
20. Explain art as a defence mechanism.

4 x 3 = 12 Marks

Part D

*Answer any **Two** questions
Answers should not exceed 250 words
Each answer carries 5 marks*

21. Define Aesthetics and explain its nature and scope.
22. What are the forms of beauty? Explain in detail.
23. Examine Aristotle's theory of art.
24. Explain the formalism of Kant.

2 x 5 = 10 Marks

KUCBCSSUG 2014
BA PHILOSOPHY

I SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS
COMPLEMENTARY COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY
ICOI PHI – LOGIC AND REASONING APTITUDE

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Part A

Answer all questions

Each answer carries 1 mark

1. Reasoning is a mental process. Its linguistic expressions are termed as
2. The term which occurs only in premises of a categorical syllogism is called
3. Choose the conclusion which is logically from the given statement.
Statement: Every library has books.
Conclusions:
(a) Books are only in library (c) No library is without books.
(b) Libraries are meant for books only. (d) Some libraries do not have readers.
4. Decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements.
Statements: All branches are flowers. All flowers are leaves.
Conclusions:
(a) All branches are leaves. (c) All flowers are branches.
(b) All leaves are branches. (d) Some leaves are branches.

4 x 1 = 4 Marks

Part B

Answer any Seven questions

Answers should not exceed 50 words

Each answer carries 2 marks

5. How can you identify the conclusion of an argument?
6. Write a note on proposition.
7. What are premise indicators? Explain with example.
8. Bring out the distinction between words and terms.
9. Classify the categorical propositions on the basis of quantity.
10. Find out the obverse, converse and contraposition of following proposition.
All flowers are Beautiful.
11. Examine the distribution of terms in A and E propositions.

12. Rebut the following dilemma using counter dilemma.

If I work, I earn money; and if I am idle, I enjoy myself.

Either I work or I am idle.

Therefore either I earn money or I enjoy myself

13. Distinguish between immediate and mediate inference.

14. Identify the form of following argument state the rules of it.

If the first native is a politician, then he lies.

If he lies, then he denies being a politician.

Therefore if the first native is a politician, then he denies being a politician.

7 x 2 = 14 Marks

Part C

*Answer any **Four** questions
Answers should not exceed 100 words
Each answer carries 3 marks*

15. Briefly explain the uses of logic.

16. Draw the square of opposition and explain the opposition of proposition.

17. State the rules of obversion with example.

18. Describe the various forms of hypothetical syllogism.

19. Describe the rules governing a valid disjunctive syllogism.

20. Find out the fallacy in the following argument.

If questions do not leak out, the university is not to blame.

Questions have leak out.

Therefore, university is responsible for it.

4 x 3 = 12 Marks

Part D

*Answer any **Two** questions
Answers should not exceed 250 words
Each answer carries 5 marks*

21. Draw the traditional square of opposition and explain the relation of opposition.

22. Explain the rules and fallacies of categorical syllogism.

23. Standardise the given argument and check its validity using syllogistic rules.

Some actors are innocent. Therefore some actors are not adult, since no adult is innocent.

24. What are dilemmas? Explain their various types and the ways of refuting them.

2 x 5 = 10 Marks

II SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS
COMPLEMENTARY COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY

2C02PHI - SYMBOLIC LOGIC AND FOUNDATIONS OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Part A

Answer all questions

Each answer carries 1 mark

1. 'P' cannot both true and false together. This is the law of
2. A truth-table having five variables has number of rows in it.
3. In Boolean number system, $1+1+1 = \dots\dots\dots$
4. *p only if q* is symbolized as
 - a. $p \supset q$
 - b. $q \supset p$
 - c. $p \equiv q$
 - d. $q \equiv p$

4 x 1 = 4 Marks

Part B

Write short note on any Seven of the following

Answers should not exceed 50 words

Each answer carries 2 marks

5. Symbolic logic
6. Proposition
7. Conjunction
8. Binary numbers
9. NAND Gate
10. Emotively neutral language
11. Simple and compound statements
12. Tautology
13. Bi-conditionals
14. Binary switches

7 x 2 = 14 Marks

Part C

*Answer any **Four** questions
Answers should not exceed 100 words
Each answer carries 3 marks*

15. What are the basic functions of language?
16. Explain the three laws of thought.
17. Using truth-table method, find out the validity of the following argument.
 $A \supset B$
 $B \supset A$
 $\therefore A \vee B$
18. Compare logical operation with the binary operation of a computer.
19. Illustrate the construction of digital circuit for implication.
20. What are the advantages of symbolization in logic?

4 x 3 = 12 Marks

Part D

*Answer any **Two** questions
Answers should not exceed 250 words
Each answer carries 5 marks*

21. Explain various truth functional connectives using their truth-tables.
22. Use truth-table technique to test the validity of the following argument.
If the litmus paper turns red then the solution is acid. Hence if the litmus paper turns red then either the solution is acid or something is wrong somewhere.
23. Explain various statement forms in detail.
24. Design a car security system with the following requirements. If the ignition is off and the vehicle is moving then the sound alarm is given. And if the engine is on and any one of the four doors is opened then the sound alarm is given.

2 x 5 = 10 Marks

V SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS
OPEN COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY
5D01 PHI - THE PHILOSOPHY AND PRACTICE OF YOGA

Time: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

Part A

Answer all questions
Each answer carries 1 mark

1. Yoga aims at the union of and
2. 'Citta' comprises of, and
3. is defined as the steady and comfortable posture.
4. The Samadhi with *pratyaya* is known as

4 x 1 = 4 Marks

Part B

Write Short Notes on any Five of the following
Answers should not exceed 50 words
Each answer carries 2 marks

5. Yogasutra
6. Ahimsa
7. Karma Yoga
8. Integral Yoga
9. Pratyahara
10. Dharana
11. Asamprajnata Samadhi
12. Samyama

5 x 2 = 10 Marks

Part C

Answer any Two questions
Answers should not exceed 100 words
Each answer carries 3 marks

13. Describe *klesas* in detail.
14. Examine the relevance of Yoga in the contemporary society.
15. What are *niyamas*? Explain.
16. Explain the concept of *cittavrttinirodha*.

2 x 3 = 6 Marks

V SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS
OPEN COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY
5D02 PHI - BIOMEDICAL ETHICS

Time: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

Part A

*Answer **all** questions*

Each answer carries 1 mark

1. Ethics is a normative science of
2. The term bioethics was coined in 1927 by
3. Research involving creation of a copy of some biological entity is
4. Dialation and Evaculation is a method of

4 x 1 = 4 Marks

Part B

*Answer any **Five** questions*

Answers should not exceed 50 words

Each answer carries 2 marks

5. Explain the etymology of 'bioethics' and give any two definitions.
6. Briefly explain right, good and ought to.
7. Differentiate between human rights and animal rights.
8. Write a note on Hippocratic Oath.
9. Explain feministic stand point on abortion.
10. What is meant by respect for autonomy?
11. Briefly describe cloning.
12. What is meant by gender justice?

5 x 2 = 10 Marks

Part C

*Answer any **Two** questions*

Answers should not exceed 100 words

Each answer carries 3 marks

13. Examine the scope of studying biomedical ethics.
14. Write short notes on the ethical issues in human and animal experimentation.
15. What are the different types of Euthanasia?
16. Critically evaluate the question of identity of the clone; both in biological and social realms.

2 x 3 = 6 Marks

V SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS
OPEN COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY
5D03 PHI - LOGIC AND REASONING APTITUDE

Time: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

Part A

Answer all questions
Each answer carries 1 mark

1. Which kind of logical reasoning involves generalisation?
2. In Logic, truth and falsity are the properties of
3. types of propositions distribute both subject and predicate terms.
4. The term that appears in both premises of a categorical syllogism is

4 x 1 = 4 Marks

Part B

Answer any Five questions
Answers should not exceed 50 words
Each answer carries 2 marks

5. What are the uses of studying Logic?
6. Differentiate between immediate and mediate inferences.
7. If “All cats are mammals” is true, check whether the given propositions are true or false. Justify your answer.
 - a) Some cats are mammals.
 - b) Some cats are not mammals.
8. If “All metals are conductors” is true, check whether the given propositions are true or false. Justify your answer.
 - a) No metals are non-conductors.
 - b) Some non-metals are non-conductors.
9. What is meant by distribution of terms?
10. Draw the square of opposition and explain the relation of sub-alternation.
11. Check the validity of the following argument.

All saints are philosophers.
All poets are philosophers.
Therefore all poets are saints.
12. Write a short note on truth and validity.

5 x 2 = 10 Marks

Part C

*Answer any **Two** questions
Answers should not exceed 100 words
Each answer carries 3 marks*

13. What all can be inferred from the given proposition, using the rules of opposition?

- a) When it is true,
- b) When it is false.

“No chocolate is poisonous”

14. What all can be inferred from the given proposition, using the rules of opposition?

- a) When it is true,
- b) When it is false.

“Some leaves are yellow”

15. If statements “All the trucks are flies” and “Some scooters are flies” are true, what can be inferred about the following statements? Justify your answer.

- a) All the trucks are scooters.
- b) Some scooters are trucks.
- c) Some flies are scooters.

16. Check the validity of the given argument using syllogistic rules.

Some actors are innocent. Therefore some actors are not adult, since no adult is innocent

2 x 3 = 6 Marks