Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur

Syllabus as per NEP-2020 structure.

Subject – Philosophy

Class- BA- I(SEM-I & II)

SEM-I

1	**MAJOR**	
	DSC-I (4)	Introduction to philosophy
2	**GE(2)**	Foundation of Scientific Method-1
3	**VSEC**	
	VSC (2)	Foundation ofLogic

SEM-II

1	**MAJOR**	
	DSC-II (4)	Outlines of Indian Darshanas
2	**GE (2)**	Foundation of Scientific Method-2
3	**VSEC**	
	VSC (2)	Patanjali Yoga Philosophy
	SEC (2)	Application of Traditional Logic

Preamble: The proposed curriculum is with the view to enhance the existing syllabus and make it more contextual.

SEM-I

Major

DSC-1 (4)

Introduction to philosophy

Objectives

1. To introduce Philosophy as an academic discipline to students.

2. To inculcate critical and systematic thinking in student's mind as well as common stakeholders have in general.

Outcomes:

1. To understand use and assess the strength and weakness of Philosophical theories.

2. To learn to use Philosophical theories to analyse situations and inform judgments about actions.

Unit 1 Introduction to philosophy

1. Definition nature, scope of philosophy.

2. Problems and branches of philosophy.

3. Philosophy as the source of all sciences and knowledge.

4. Relation between philosophy and religion,philosophy and science.

Unit 2Epistemology

1. Nature of epistemology.

2. Concept of knowledge.

3. Belief and Ignorance.

4. Sources of knowledge: Indian and western view

Unit 3Metaphysics

1. Fundamental questions in philosophy.

2. Meanings of Monism, Dualism, Pluralism, Deism, Theism, Pantheism.

3. Indian – Charvak, Budhhism,

4. Western – Materialism, Idealism.

Unit 4Ethics

1. Basic concept of Indian ethics – Rta, Rna, Dharma, Varnashram Dharma.
2. Basic concept of western ethics good, right, duty.
3. Teleology
4. Deontology

Reference Books:

1. An Introduction to philosophy : Datta and Chatterjee
2. Problems of Philosophy : Bertrand Russell
3. Introduction to Philosophy :JadunathSinha
4. Indian Philosophy: S. Radhakrushnan
5. तत्त्वज्ञान स्वरूप व समस्या :पी.डी. चौधरी
6. मराठी तत्त्वज्ञान महाकोश : दे. द. वाडेकर
7. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान : श्रीनिवास हरी दीक्षित
8. पतंजली योग दर्शन : नानाभाई सदानंद रेळे
9. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानाचा बृहद इतिहास : गजानन जोशी
10. तत्त्वज्ञानातील समस्या : मे.पु. रेगे

SEM- 1

GENERIC ELECTIVE (GE) – (2)

Foundation of Scientific Method-1

Objectives:

1. To develop the scientific attitude
2. To explain the grounds of scientific method.

Outcomes:

1. Students should know the difference between science and scientific method
2. Students should know the how to investigate a question or a problem

Unit 1 Nature of Science

1. Definition of Science
2. Common Sense and Science
3. Science and other disciplines
   A) Science & Religion
   B) Science & Philosophy
4. Classification of Science
   A) Natural & Social Sciences
   B) Positive and Normative Science

Unit 2 Presuppositions of Science

1. What is Presuppositions?
2. Principles of objectivity
3. Principles of Empiricism
4. Formal grounds of science-
   A) Principles of Uniformity of Nature
   B) Principles of causal relation

Reference Books:

1. Scientific Method	: P. S. Rage
2. Science & Scientific Method	: Korde, Sawant and others
3. Business Statistics and Computer Application	: G.V. Kumbhojkar
4. An Introduction to Logic and Scientific Method	: Cohen and Nagel
5. Essential of Scientific Method	: Wolf A
6. Introduction to logic	: K. T. Basantani
7. Logic & Scientific Method	: ChandrakantKhandagale
8. वैज्ञानिकपद्धती	: डॉ. ज. रा. दाभोळे
9. तर्कशास्त्रआणिशास्त्रपद्धती	: ना. सी. फडके
10.सुगमतर्कशास्त्रआणिवैज्ञानिकपद्धती	: श्रीकृष्णगोपालहु ल्याळकर श्रीकृष्णवासुदेवकाळे श्रीनिवासरघुनाथकावळे
11. वैज्ञानिकपद्धती	: दीक्षितवकुंभोजकर
12. विगमन	: दे. द. वाडेकर

SEM-I

VOCATIONAL SKILL COURSE (VSC) – (2)

Foundation of Logic

Objectives:

1. Learn about propositions

2. Understand the relation between deductive and inductive inference

3. Understand the difference between truth and validity

Outcomes:

1. In SET, NET, MPSC, UPSC and other competitive exams most of the questions are based on logic and reasoning, so proper understanding knowledge of this paper helps them to perform better in these exams.

2. After studying logic, students will be able to critically evaluate various real life situations on by resorting to analysis of key issues and factors.

Unit 1 Nature and Scope of Logic:

1. Definition,

2. Nature of Inference,

3. Truth and validity

4. Logic as a formal science.

5. Deductive and Inductive Inference.Uses of Logic.

Unit 2 Proposition and Terms:

1. Proposition and Sentence.

2. Constituent of propositional

3. Contrary and Contradictory Terms.

4. Traditional classification of propositions:

5. Distribution of terms.

Reference Books:

1. An introduction to logic :I. M. Copi

2. An Introduction to Logic and Scientific Method : Cohen and Nagel

3. Introduction to logic : K. T. Basantani

4. वैज्ञानिकपद्धती : डॉ. ज. रा. दाभोळे

5. तर्कशास्त्रआणिशास्त्रपद्धती : ना. सी. फडके

6.सुगमतर्कशास्त्रआणिवैज्ञानिकपद्धती : श्रीकृष्णगोपालहु ल्याळकर
श्रीकृष्णवासुदेवकाळे
श्रीनिवासरघुनाथकावळे

7. पारंपरिक तर्कशास्त्र : श्रीनिवास हरी दीक्षित

SEM- II

MAJOR

DSC- III (4)

Outlines of Indian Darsanas

Objectives:

1. Orthodox darshanas share many concepts such as dharma, karma, samsara, dukkha, renunciation, meditation, with all of them focusing on the ultimate goal of liberation of the individual from dukkha and samsara through diverse range of spiritual practices (Moksha)

2. To know the ultimate goal of orthodox darshanas

Outcomes:

1. The study of Philosophy helps the students to get acquainted with different schools of Indian philosophy like Sāṁkhya, Yoga, Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Mimāṁsā and Vedānta as Āstika school.

2. Orthodox Darshanas (Schoos) which is very useful for the competitive examinations like UPSC-prelims, SSC, State Services, NDA, CDS and Railways etc.

Unit 1 Nature of Indian Darsanas and Carvaka, Jain and BouddhaDarsanas

1.1 Characteristics of Indian Philosophy

1.2 Classification of Darsanas- Orthodox &Hetrodox

1.3 CarvakaDarsana- Theory of knowledge, materialism, Ethical views

1.4 Jaina- Anekantvada, Ratnatrayi

1.5 Bouddhism-The four Noble Truths, AshtangMarg, Anatmavada, Nirvana

Unit 2 Nyaya and VaisesikaDarsana

1.Nyaya- Theory of knowledge, Asatkaryavada

2.Vaisesika- Classification of Padarthas, Atomism

Unit.3Samkhya and Yoga Darsana 12 03

3.1 Sankhya- Evolituion of Prakriti, Arguments for the existence of Prakriti and Purusa, Satkaryavada

3.2 Yoga- Definition of Yoga, Ashtangayoga

Unit 4 PurvaMimamsa and Vedanta Darsana

1.PurvaMimamsa- Theory of pramanas, Karmakanda

2.Shankara Vedanta- Brahma, Atma, Mayavada, Sattatrayi

Reference Books:

1. M. Hiriyanna : Outlines of Indian Philosophy

2. S. Radhakrishnan : Indian Philosophy Vol. I &II

3. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान : श्रीनिवास हरी दीक्षित

4. तत्त्वज्ञानातील समस्या : श्रीनिवास हरी दीक्षित

5. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानाचा बृहद इतिहास : गजानन जोशी

6. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानाची रूपरेषा : केतकर भा.ग.

7. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानाचा इतिहास : चौधरी पी.डी.

SEM-II

GENERIC ELECTIVE (GE) –(2)

Application of Scientific Method

Foundation of Scientific Method-2

Objectives:

1. To develop the scientific attitude
2. To explain the grounds of scientific method.

Outcomes:

1. Students should know the difference between science and scientific method
2. Students should know the how to investigate a question or a problem

Unit 1 Material grounds of science

1. Nature of scientific observation
2. Advantages of observation
3. Fallacies of observation
4. Nature of experiment

5 Advantages of experiment

Unit 2 Nature of Scientific Method

1.Nature of Induction and its kinds

2. Simple enumeration (Basic)
3. Analogy (Basic)
4. Scientific method
5. Stages of Scientific method

Reference Books:

1. Scientific Method : P. S. Rage
2. Science & Scientific Method : Korde, Sawant and others

3. Business Statistics and Computer Application : G.V. Kumbhojkar

4. An Introduction to Logic and Scientific Method : Cohen and Nagel

5. Essential of Scientific Method : Wolf A

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10.सुगमतर्कशास्त्रआणिवैज्ञानिकपद्धती : श्रीकृष्णगोपालहु ल्याळकर,
श्रीकृष्णवासुदेवकाळे,
श्रीनिवासरघुनाथकावळे

11. वैज्ञानिकपद्धती : दीक्षितवकुंभोजकर

12. विगमन : दे. द. वाडेकर

SEM- II

VOCATIONAL SKILL COURSE (VSC) – (2)

Patanjali yogaPhilosophy

Objectives:

1. The aim of Yoga is Self-realization, to overcome all kinds of sufferings leading to 'the state of liberation' (Moksha) or ‘freedom’ (Kaivalya)

2. The objective of yoga is to still disturbances of the mind so the self can be liberated. These mental obstacles prevent liberation. To help calm the mind, yoga darshana requires both moral and practical steps known as the Eight Limbs of Yoga.

Outcomes:

1.Patanjali brings his discourse to a conclusion by revealing that the ultimate goal that can be achieved through Yoga practice is the attainment of knowledge of one's true spiritual identify, which he names as kaivalya.

2. It helps in keeping our mental and physical health intact. It helps us to connect to nature. Furthermore, your body becomes more flexible after consistent yoga practice and you also develop a great sense of self-discipline and self-awareness. In short, it improves our well-being and gives us better mental clarity.

Unit: 1 Nature and purpose of yoga.

1. Types of Indian Darshanas and their ideologies
2. Definition and nature of yoga
3. Chittravritti,Chitabhoomi and klesh
4. Ethical need for yoga (yama-niyama)

Unit:2Ashtang yoga and Samadhi

1.Kinds of Yoga
2. Ashtang Yoga
3. Types of Samadhi
4. Purpose of yoga (Spiritual, physical and mental health)

Reference Books:

1. Outlines of Indian Philosophy : M. Hiriyanna

2. Indian Philosophy : S. Radhakrushnan

3. मराठी तत्त्वज्ञान महाकोश : दे. द. वाडेकर

4. भारतीय दर्शन : श्रीनिवास हरी दीक्षित

5. पातंजल योगदर्शन : नानाभाई सदानंद रेळे

6. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानाचा बृहद इतिहास : गजानन जोशी

SEM-II

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE (SEC) – (2)

Application of TraditionalLogic

Objectives:

1. Understand the relation between Immediate and Mediate inference

2. To acquaint the student with the major issues traditional logic.

Outcomes:

1. In SET, NET, MPSC, UPSC and other competitive exams most of the questions are based on logic and reasoning, so proper understanding knowledge of this paper helps them to perform better in these exams.

2. After studying logic, students will be able to critically evaluate various real life situations on by resorting to analysis of key issues and factors.

3. Develops the ability to think logically, to analyse and solve problems, to assess

proposed solutions, to write and speak clearly, attending to details

Unit 1 Nature of Inferences:

1. Deductive and Inductive inference
2. Immediate inference
3. Opposition of proposition.
4. Eduction(conversion and obversion only.)

Unit 2 Mediate Inferences:

1. Categorical syllogism. Nature and Rules of validity.
2. Mixed Hypothetical syllogism – Constructive and Destructive.

Reference Books:

1. An introduction to logic : I. M. Copi
2. An Introduction to Logic and Scientific method : Cohen & Nagel.
3. Text Book of Logic : Wolf, George
4. वैज्ञानिकपद्धती : डॉ. ज. रा. दाभोळे
5. तर्कशास्त्रआणिशास्त्रपद्धती : ना. सी. फडके

6.सुगमतर्कशास्त्रआणिवैज्ञानिकपद्धती : श्रीकृष्णगोपालहुल्याळकर

श्रीकृष्णवासुदेवकाळे

श्रीनिवासरघुनाथकावळे

7. पारंपरिक तर्कशास्त्र : श्रीनिवास हरी दीक्षित