

PAPER I

PRINCIPLES OF LOGIC

I NATURE OF LOGIC:

Introduction - Need of Rational Thinking Thought As A Problem Solving Process - Logic is a Science And an Art Logic is a Normative Science - Definitions of Logic - Scope of Logic - Form of Thought And Matter Of Thought - Truth And Validity - Uses of Logic - Inference: Meaning - Kinds - Deductive Inference And Inductive Inference.

II LOGIC AND LANGUAGE:

Purpose of Language - Descriptive, Expressive Performative, Introgative Relation Between Logic and Language.

III JUDGEMENT, SENTENCE & LOGICAL PROPOSITION:

Meaning of Judgement, Sentence And Logical Proposition - Difference Between Sentence. And Proposition - Difference Between Word and Term - Subject Term, Predicate Term - Classification Of Terms.

IV TRADITIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PROPOSITIONS:

Three Fold Classification - Categorical, Hypothetical And Disjunctive - Four-Fold Classification Of Categorical Proposition - Distribution, Of Terms In Categorical Propositions - Euler's Circle.

V KINDS OF DEDUCTIVE INFERENCE:

A. IMMEDIATE INFERENCE -

Opposition Of Proposition - Square Of Opposition Of Proposition - Square Of Opposition Of Proposition - Education

1. Conversion - Rules Of Conversion
2. Obversion - Rules Of Obversion

B. MEDIATE INFERENCE -

Meaning - Kinds

1. Categorical Syllogism: Structure - General Rules And Fallacies Of Categorical Syllogism.
2. Mixed Syllogism: Meaning - Kinds - Rules And Fallacies
 - A. Mixed Hypothetical Syllogism
 - B. Mixed Disjunctive Syllogism

VI LOGICAL DEFINITION:

Meaning - Rules of Logical Definition - Fallacies

VII A. MODERN AND SYMBOLIC LOGIC:

Modern Classification Of Logical Propositions: Simple, Compound And General - Symbols Of Logical Proposition - Truth Table Of Conjunction. Disjunction, Implication And Negation.

B. BASIC LAWS OF THOUGHT:

1. The Law of Identity
2. The Law of Contradiction
3. The Law of excluded middle

VIII CONCEPT OF CAUSE:

Popular view of causation - plurality of causes, conjunction of causes, intermixture of effects - Homogeneous, Heterogeneous. Aristotle's view of cause - material cause, formal cause, efficient cause, final cause J.S.Mill's view of cause. Characteristics of causation Scientific view of causation - quantitative view of causation - Differences between popular and scientific view of causation, cause and condition. Fallacy of Post - hoc - ergo-propter - hoc.

IX J.S.MILL'S EXPERIMENTAL METHODS:

Introduction - Five experimental methods of J.S.Mill

1. Method of Agreement
2. Method of Difference
3. Joint method of agreement and difference.
4. Method of concomitant variation.
5. Method of residues Evaluation of Mills methods.

X SCIENTIFIC EXPLANATION:

Meaning - Kinds of Scientific Explanation - differences between popular and Scientific Explanation - limits of Scientific Explanation.

Reference Books:-

1. Introduction to Logic, 11th Edition - Irving M.Copi and Carl Cohen
2. Introduction to Logic and Scientific Method - M.R.Cohen and E.Nagel
3. Introduction to Modern Logic - L.Susan Stebbing
4. Elementary Modern Logic - K.T.Jahagirdar and S.G.Mudgal

PAPER II
INDIAN LOGIC

- I Charvaka - Jainism - Buddhism**
II Nyaya-Vaisesika, Sankhya - Yoga
III Mimamsa & Vedanta

A. ADVAITA VENDANTA OFSANKARA

- 1) **Metaphysics:** a) Nirguna - Brahman b) Maya c) Adhyasa
d) Saguna Brahman e) Jiva f) Jagat g) Atman h) Atman-
Brahman identity i) Vivarta Vada
- 2) **Epistemology:** a) The nature of jnana b) Pramanas c) Theory of
truth d) Theory of error
- 3) **Ethics:** a) Nature of liberation b) Means of liberation-relations
between reason and revelation c) Jivanmukti and social concern.
- 4) **Relation of Advaita** to other systems, especially Buddhism and
Sankhya

B. Visistadvaita

1. **Metaphysics:** a) Criticism of Advaita b) Brahman c) Cit
d) Acit
2. **Epistemology:** a) the concept of Jnana-distinction between
substantive and attributive knowledge
b) Pramanas c) theory of error
3. **Ethics:** a) Nature of liberation-vedeha mukti b) means of
liberation Jnana, struti c) Tarka d) Anubhava and
relation of revelation to reason e) karma
f) Bhakti and Prapatti

C. DVAITA VEDANTA

1. **Metaphysics** - a) Criticism of Sankara's Advaita and
Ramanuja's Visistadvaia b) Brahman c) Jiva
d) Jagat e) Panchabeda f) Pratibimbhavada
2. **Epistemology-** a) The concept of jnana b) Pramanas C) Theory
of error d) The concept of Saksi
3. **Ethics** - a) Nature of liberation b) Means of liberation c) Jnana-
Sruti d) Tarka e) Anubhava f) Karma and Bhakti

D. MIMAMSA