

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
MANKAR COLLEGE



BA PHILOSOPHY HONOURS

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

After completion of the programme, the graduates will be capable of-

POS1: Understanding the nature and basic concepts of Indian philosophy and as well as Western philosophy related to the area of Metaphysics, Epistemology. They also will be able to assess arguments and philosophical perspectives using critical reasoning and can also express complex thoughts logically & coherently.

POS2: The students will be able to demonstrate understanding of major ethical theories and problems in the Western as well as Indian traditions. They also will be able to apply knowledge of ethical perspectives, theories & critical reasoning in practical life.

POS3: This course helps students to understand the distinct features of Indian Epistemology and concept of Indian logic.

POS4: This course provides the logical principles to make proper arguments. There different scientific methods are procedures are includes in this course. In another paper the students understand the nature of the psychology and all about our mind. And also discuss about the philosophy of religion.

POS5: This course develops in students a sense of the values and a reflective attitude and sensitivity towards the sub-ethics and complexities of philosophical judgement and a life-long commitment to learning & enquiry. The students also make a concept of human rights.

POS6: The students will be able to get a broader concept on modern Indian and western thinkers to the development of philosophical ideas in the twentieth century and also get a concept of two special books that is 'Sadhana' written by Rabindranath Tagore, and 'An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding' written by David Hume.

COURSE OUTCOME

SL N O	Name of the Course	Sem ester	Cours e Code	Course Outcome
1	Indian Philosophy – I	1	CC-1	<p>CO1: Knowledge about the definition and division of Orthodox school and Heterodox Schools of Indian Philosophy.</p> <p>CO2: Description of Carvaka Philosophy and gain knowledge about the Epistemology, Metaphysics, Ethics and Materialism of Carvaka view.</p> <p>CO3: Description of the different concepts of Jaina Philosophy as well as the theory of reality and seven forms of judgements.</p> <p>CO4: Knowledge about the life and four noble truths as well as the various theories associated with Boudha Philosophy.</p> <p>CO5: Description, analysis of various concepts of Nyaya school, know the instruments, methodology and classification of perception.</p>
2	History of Western Philosophy – I	1	CC-2	<p>CO1: Difference between various kinds of matter which are qualitative.</p> <p>CO2: Air, which is constantly in motion, bring about the development of the universe.</p> <p>CO3: All things are exchanged for fire and fire for all, according to Hiraclitus.</p> <p>CO4: The universe is a naturalistic and scientific principles, without the aid of myths and anthropomorphic God. CO5. Identify and explain the key philosophical concepts as theory arise in the different historical periods, including knowledge, reality, reason, substance, identity, experience, etc.</p>

3	Indian Philosophy – II	2	CC-3	<p>CO1: Description of Samkhya theory of cause and explanation of the dualistic view of Prakriti and Purusa.</p> <p>CO2: Knowledge about the different Samadhi or meditation, as well as the eightfold path of discipline, Astanga Yoga which generates certain supra-normal power.</p> <p>CO3: Able to know through explanation of the Prabhakara and Bhatta school and the theories associated with this school.</p> <p>CO4: Description of Samkara’s Vedanta school and the analysis of the concept of Brahma as the ultimate reality and the knowledge of Satta.</p> <p>CO5: Knowledge about the Ramanujacharya’s attempt to harmonize the absolute and the personal theism and also the detail view of Brahman which is Jiva and Jagat.</p>
4	History of Western Philosophy – I	2	CC-4	<p>CO1:LOCKE : Ideas will be increased i,e. innate ideas, the origin and formation of ideas, simple and complex ideas, substance, modes and relations, knowledge and its degrees, limits of knowledge, primary and secondary qualities, representative realism etc.</p> <p>CO2: BERKELEY: Concept of abstract ideas. Criticism of Locke’s distinction between primary and secondary qualities, Immaterialism, esse-est-percipi, role of God and also Differential thoughts between two philosophers.</p> <p>CO3: HUME: Concept of ideas, causality and Scepticism. Impression and ideas, association of ideas, distinction between judgements concerning relations of ideas and judgements concerning matters of fact, and personal identity.</p> <p>CO4: KANT: Know the cohesion of rationalism and empiricism, Conception of critical Philosophy, distinction between a priori and a posteriori judgements, distinction between analytic and</p>

				synthetic judgements. Synthetic a priori judgements, General problem of the Critique, Copernican Revolution in Philosophy, Transcendental Aesthetic: Space & time - Metaphysical & Transcendental expositions of the ideas of space & time.
5	Indian Ethics	3	CC-5	<p>CO1: Gain acknowledgement power, Presuppositions, Concept of Sthitaprañjna,</p> <p>CO2: Karmayoga: Aware their root duty, (Gīta) Puruṣārthas and their interrelations.</p> <p>CO3: Buddhist Ethics: Able to realize Buddhist Ethics i.e. Pancaśīla, Brahmavihārabhāvanā (Bauddha) Anubrata, Mahābrata, Ahimsā.</p> <p>CO4: Jaina Ethics: After knowing Jaina Ethics, they can relate it in day to day life. Also the concepts of anubrata, mahābrata.</p> <p>CO5: Mimāṃsa Ethics: Know the different type of karma. nityanaimittika karma and kāmya karma, the imperative in kāmya karmas and in kāmya karmas involving himsā.</p>
6	Western Ethics	3	CC-6	<p>CO1: Has a bearing on moral life, able to know the exact nature of the subject, its range subject matter for discussion as well as its classification.</p> <p>CO2: Gain knowledge about moral and non-moral actions. Can know the object of moral in judgements.</p> <p>CO3: Description of the moral theories of eminent philosophers like Plato and Aristotle which explain the moral relation between individual and Society and also the science of morality.</p> <p>CO4: Understands the different theories regarding the ultimate moral standard. Moral theories are different in nature, know the true nature and types of various theory.</p> <p>CO5: Able to know the concept and Justification of the very idea of 'punishment' 'we know that</p>

				punishment shrinks the personality of the wrong Doer. It makes a wrong doer conscious of the social ideal. It brings consciousness in the mind of a wrong doer about the necessity of punishment into our society.
7	Indian Logic	3	CC-7	<p>CO1: Students will get knowledge about ultimate reality.</p> <p>CO2: Students will get a clear picture Nyaya-Vaisesika philosophy.</p> <p>CO3: Students will understand the similarities and dissimilarities between Nyaya and Vaisesika philosophy.</p> <p>CO4: Students can understand in details about the four 'Pramana's in Nyaya philosophy.</p>
8	Western Logic-I	4	CC-8	<p>CO1: Symbolic Logic: value of symbols, Truth-Functions, Dagger and stroke functions; inter-definability of truth functions. Tautologous, Contradictory and Contingent Statement-Forms; The Paradoxes of Material Implication; The three Laws of Thought.</p> <p>CO2. Testing Argument Form and Argument for validity by the Method of Truth table. And the Method of Resolution.</p> <p>CO3. The Method of Deduction: How to prove the formal proof of validity and invalidity.</p> <p>CO4. Formal Proof of Validity: Difference between Implicational Rules and the Rules of Replacement; Construction of Formal Proof of Validity by using nineteen rules; Proof of invalidity by assignment of truth-values.</p> <p>CO5. Quantification Theory: Concept of Quantifications and its need.</p>

9	Psychology	4	CC-9	<p>CO1: This course help students to understand themselves and others better and to solve, to a great extent, their own problems.</p> <p>CO2: Mutual understanding and respect will produce a society where peace and harmony will prevail.</p> <p>CO3: deferent types of learning method as Classical Conditioning Theory, Instrumental Conditioning Theory, Trial and Error Theory, Insight Theory.</p> <p>CO4: deference between Insight and Intelligence, and also measurement of Intelligence.</p>
10	Philosophy of Religion	4	CC-10	<p>CO1: Description about the nature as well as scope of Philosophy of Religion.</p> <p>CO2: Enable them to analyze different doctrine of karma, rebirth or Janmantarabada and the theory of liberation.</p> <p>CO3: Understand the meaning and concept of the Philosophical teachings of the Holy 'Quran'.</p> <p>CO4: Knowledge about the different features of religion and can know the basic tenets of Christianity.</p> <p>CO5: Gather knowledge about the concept of religious pluralism and the concept of universal religion.</p>
11	Socio-Political Philosophy	5	CC-11	<p>CO1: Acquaintance with the true nature of society also the relation between social and political philosophy.</p> <p>CO2: Knowledge about the primary concepts like society, community, social group, various customs and laws of society, distinction between Institution, Association and habits.</p>

				<p>CO3: Knowledge about the concept of social gradation, social class and cast system of ancient varnashrama Dharma, the social status as well as the inequalities in our society.</p> <p>CO4: Acquaintance with the description of the manifold diversities in race, religion, language as well as the unity and the knowledge about the Political Philosophy, the meaning and nature of Secularism as well as the nature of Secularism in India.</p>
12	Western Logic-I I	5	CC-12	<p>CO1: Identify arguments in ordinary language, distinguish premises from conclusion, differentiate deductive arguments from inductive arguments and construct arguments of their own.</p> <p>CO2: Detect mistake in reason, including both formal and informal fallacies.</p> <p>CO3: Translate sentence from ordinary language into standard form of categorical proposition.</p> <p>CO4: Translate ordinary language arguments into standard form categorical syllogism ,evaluate immediate inference and syllogism using the traditional square of opposition and Venn diagrams.</p>
13	Philosophy in the Twentieth Century: Indian	6	CC-13	<p>CO1: The students will be able to get a broader concept on Rabindranath Tagore and also Nature of Religion, Problem of Evil, Surplus in man. Fecundity.</p> <p>CO2: Swami Vivekananda Practical Vedānta, Universal Religion, Yoga.</p> <p>CO3: Sri Aurobindo Nature of Reality, Human Evolution– its different stages, Integral Yoga.</p> <p>CO4: S. Radhakrishnan nature of Man, Nature of Religious Experience, Nature of Intuitive Apprehension.</p> <p>CO5: Mahatma Gandhi’s view of God and Truth , Ahimsa, Trusteeship.</p> <p>CO6: Md. Iqbal’s view of Nature of the Self, Nature of the World, Nature of God.</p>

14	Philosophy in the Twentieth Century: Western	6	CC-14	<p>CO1: This course help students tounderstand how the crucial events of twentieth century philosophy shaped the work of a particular thinker.</p> <p>CO2: Present traditional philosophical ideas and values in the mask of modernity and merge the forces of tradition with those of modernity</p> <p>CO3: Russel’s view about knowledge by acquaintance and knowledge by description.</p> <p>CO4: a defence of common sense according to Moore.</p> <p>CO5: some theory of Ayer, Heidegger and Sartre about the Existentialism.</p>
15	Philosophy in Practice	3	SEC-1	<p>CO1: This course help students to know the difference between ‘philosophy’ and ‘darsana’.</p> <p>CO2: both epistemological and metaphysical inquiry in philosophy and darsan.</p> <p>CO3: A few model world-views and corresponding paths leading to Perfection; Plato, Kant Samkhya and Advaita Vedanta point of view.</p> <p>CO4: Some methods of philosophical discourse as vāda, jalpa, vitaṇḍā, chhala, jātiand nigrahasthāna.</p>
16	Philosophy of Human Rights	4	SEC-2	<p>CO1: Identify and evaluate the historical, philosophical, political and cultural developments establishing human rights as a set of global norms, agreement and procedures.</p> <p>CO2: Understand the importance of the Human Rights Act1998.</p> <p>CO3: Explore global human rights institution, law, and processes and assess the impact of their interaction with national and local cultural, practices and norms.</p>

				<p>CO4: Critically examine the impact of diverse Geographic, cultural and theoretical contexts on the social acceptance and practical application of human rights norms.</p> <p>CO5: Reflectively evaluate the effectiveness of human rights practice on local, national or international humanitarian efforts.</p>
17	Kaṭhōpaniṣad	5	DSE1	<p>CO1: In this course students can realise the subject of Self-knowledge, the bearer of spiritual reality, that which is all-pervading, inside every being, which unifies all human beings as well as all creatures, the concealed, eternal, immortal, pure bliss.</p> <p>CO2: the story of Nachiketa and his thinking.</p> <p>CO3: Pleasures seemingly good, capable of causing addiction.</p> <p>CO4: weakens will power, causes sorrow.</p>
18	The Problems of Philosophy	5	DSE-2	<p>CO1: Apart from its utility in showing unsuspected possibilities, philosophy has a value—perhaps its chief value—through the greatness of the objects which it contemplates, and the freedom from narrow and personal aims resulting from this contemplation.</p> <p>CO2: some questions about appearance and reality.</p> <p>CO3: Problem about the existence of matter.</p> <p>CO4: Two sorts of knowledge: knowledge of things, and knowledge of truths.</p>
19	Rabindranath Tagore: Sadhana	6	DSE-3	<p>CO1: Tagore stresses the idea that ‘activity is the play of joy’ for just as the Brahma finds joy in creation so does man need to realize Brahma through his everyday action – a twoway process. ... In quoting the Upanishad,</p>

				<p>CO2: Tagore emphasizes that God's nature itself lies in knowledge, power and action.</p> <p>CO3: the relation of the individual to the universe.</p> <p>CO4: The problem of evil, Is this imperfection the final truth, is evil absolute and ultimate?</p>
20	An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding	6	DSE-4	<p>CO1: The mind is a kind of theatre several perceptions successive make their appearance.</p> <p>CO2: All the objects of human reason or enquiry may naturally be relation of ideas and matters of fact.</p> <p>CO3: There is properly no simplicity in it at one time, nor identity in difference. Whatever natural propension we may have to imagine that is simplicity and identity.</p> <p>CO4: According to Hume, a substance means a collection of simple ideas and these collections are united by imagination only.</p>