

**Mahitosh Nandy Mahavidyalaya**

**Jangipara, Hooghly**

**Department of Philosophy**

**Course Outcomes**

<b>B.A - 1+1+1 System</b>			
<b>LEVEL OF TEACHING</b>	<b>PAPER</b>	<b>COURSE NAME</b>	<b>COURSE OUTCOMES</b>
<b><u>Part I</u></b> <b>(Hons.)</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>Indian Philosophy</b>	<p>Students will gain detailed knowledge about the Indian Philosophy and the different school of Indian thought like Cārvāka, Jainism and Buddhism as Nāstika schools on the other hand, Sāṃkhya, Yoga, Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Mimāṃsā and Vedānta as Āstika school.</p> <p>Students will read and critically assess the work of central thinkers in the history of Indian philosophy.</p> <p>Students will explore and understand the historical development of major Indian philosophical ideas.</p> <p>Students will develop a critical understanding of various key concepts in philosophy such as ‘prama’, ‘pramana’, ‘prameya’, ‘manas,’ ‘jiva’ ‘jagat’, ‘ishwara’ ‘karma’, ‘janmantara’, and ‘vedic authority’.</p>
	<b>II</b>	<b>Psychology &amp; Social Political Philosophy</b>	<p>The paper provides an understanding of the basic-concepts of Psychology like sensation, perception, their relation, consciousness. Its different levels etc. Understand the Philosophical implications in politics. The primary concepts of social and political philosophy like Society, Community, Family, Caste and class, social changes and progress etc.</p>
<b><u>Part I</u></b> <b>(General)</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>Epistemology and Metaphysics— Indian and Western</b>	<p>Knowledge about the definition and division of orthodox school and Heterodox schools of Indian Philosophy- After completion of the study of this paper student should be able to identify the very fundamental structure of Indian schools of Philosophical thoughts. Identify and explain key Philosophical concepts as they arise in the different historical periods including knowledge, reality, reason, substance, identity, mind/soul, causation etc.</p>

<b><u>Part-II</u></b> <b>(Hons.)</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>History of Western Philosophy</b>	<p>Students will be acquainted with the historical development of western philosophy. They will become acquainted with Pre-Socratic Philosophers theories of Knowledge and that of metaphysics of Plato and Aristotle. The history of Western Philosophy consists of the epistemological and metaphysical perspectives of the philosophers like Socrates, Plato, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Lock, Berkeley, Hume and Kant.</p> <p>Students will be acquainted with the concept of rationalism.</p>
	<b>IV</b>	<b>Western Logic</b>	<p>From this course students will get the knowledge about traditional and Aristotelian logic.</p> <p>Having completed the course of Western Logic, students demonstrate proficiency in critical thinking and understanding of deductive and inductive reasoning and competence in the basic analytical methods of logic.</p> <p>Identify premises and conclusions in both formal as well as informal proofs, and demonstrate an awareness of the limits of deductive forms as well as linguistic ambiguities.</p> <p>The student not only gains knowledge of traditional Aristotelian logic but also of symbolic logic--the use of symbols, the truth-functions and using truth-tables for testing the validity of arguments and statement-forms. It helps to develop a critical and logical mental attitude.</p>
<b><u>Part II</u></b> <b>(General)</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>Western Logic and Psychology</b>	<p>From this course students will get the knowledge about traditional and Aristotelian logic.</p> <p>Having completed the course of Western Logic, students demonstrate proficiency in critical thinking and understanding of deductive and inductive reasoning and competence in the basic analytical methods of logic.</p> <p>Identify premises and conclusions in both formal as well as informal</p>

			<p>proofs, and demonstrate an awareness of the limits of deductive forms as well as linguistic ambiguities.</p> <p>The student not only gains knowledge of traditional Aristotelian logic but also of symbolic logic--the use of symbols, the truth-functions and using truth-tables for testing the validity of arguments and statement-forms. It helps to develop a critical and logical mental attitude.</p> <p>The paper provides an understanding of the basic-concepts of Psychology like sensation, perception, their relation, consciousness.</p>
	<b>III</b>	<b>Ethics and Philosophy of Religion</b>	<p>Students will develop critical insight on this Western Ethics. Students can be familiar with ethical values such as right and wrong, virtue or vice, good or bad.</p> <p>Western Ethics discusses about object of moral judgment and also about the Moral Theories of Plato and Aristotle. Western Ethics also consists of Standards of Morality like Hedonism, Deontological Ethics and also of Theories of Punishment.</p> <p>This course helps the students to understand the different religious traditions and their implications. They are introduced to the theories of orthodox and heterodox schools of philosophy. Arguments for the existence and non-existence of God, the religious language etc. Basic tenets of Christianity and Islam and Hinduism are explained and analyzed.</p>
<b>Part III (Hons.)</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>Indian Logic and Epistemology</b>	<p>Indian Logic will offer the students a textual reading of the Sanskrit text - Tarkasamgraha , written by Navya Naiyayika Sri Annambhatta Acharya. Students will penetrate into the arena of Indian Logic and gather the concepts of prama, pramana, jnana,buddhi, smriti, karana, hetu etc. This course helps the students to understand the sources of knowledge. They have the text-based knowledge on Indian Philosophy.</p>
	<b>VI</b>	<b>Philosophy of</b>	On completion of the course, students

		<b>Language, Epistemology and Metaphysics [Western]</b>	<p>are able to:          Know about knowledge, definition, types of knowledge—knowing that knowing how knowledge by acquaintance, knowledge by description.          Know theories of truth Correspondence theory, Coherent Theory, Pragmatism. Know the problem of induction.          Know Realism, Idealism, Phenomenolism.          Know the Problem of Universals the causal principle.</p>
	<b>VII</b>	<b>Ethics and Philosophy of Religion</b>	<p>Students will develop critical insight on this Western Ethics. Students can be familiar with ethical values such as right and wrong, virtue or vice, good or bad.          Western Ethics discusses about object of moral judgment and also about the Moral Theories of Plato and Aristotle. Western Ethics also consists of Standards of Morality like Hedonism, Deontological Ethics and also of Theories of Punishment.          This course helps the students to understand the different religious traditions and their implications. They are introduced to the theories of orthodox and heterodox schools of philosophy. Arguments for the existence and non-existence of God, the religious language etc. Basic tenets of Christianity and Islam and Hinduism are explained and analyzed.</p>
	<b>VIII</b>	<b>Ethics</b>	<p>Students will develop critical insight on this Western Ethics.          Students can be familiar with ethical values such as right and wrong, virtue or vice, good or bad.          Western Ethics discusses about object of moral judgment and also about the Moral Theories of Plato and Aristotle. Western Ethics also consists of Standards of Morality like Hedonism, Deontological Ethics and also of Theories of Punishment.</p>
<b>Part-III (General)</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>Social-Political Philosophy</b>	<p>Understand the Philosophical implications in politics. The primary</p>

		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>and Contemporary Indian Thought</b></p>	<p>concepts of social and political philosophy like Society, Community, Family, Caste and class, social changes and progress etc.</p> <p>The courses create an understanding on contemporary problems in Philosophy.</p> <p>The courses introduce the thinkers of modern period like Vivekananda, Sri Aurabindo, Mahatma Gandhi, S. Radhakrishnan, M.N. Roy, etc. and their contributions to the philosophical richness of contemporary Indian thought.</p>
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<b>B.A–CBCS System</b>			
<b>LEVEL OF TEACHING</b>	<b>PAPER</b>	<b>COURSE NAME</b>	<b>COURSE OUTCOMES</b>
<b><u>Semester-I</u> (Hons.)</b>	<b>CC-1</b>	<b>Indian Philosophy-I</b>	<p>On completion of the course, students are able to:</p> <p>Know Basic Concepts in Indian Philosophy.</p> <p>Understand Carvaka Epistemology—Perception as the only source of knowledge, Refutation of Inference, Metaphysics— Causality.</p> <p>Know the Bauddha theory like — Four Noble Truths, pratityasamutpadavada, ksnabhangavada, nairatmyavada, basic tenets of four bauddha schools.</p> <p>Know Jaina—concepts of jiva, ajiva, dravya, guna, anekantavada, syadavada.</p> <p>Know Nyaya System Four Pramanas—Pratyaksha Pramana, Anumana Pramana, Upaman Pramana, Sabda Pramana.</p> <p>Vaisesika System—Basic outlines of Drabya, Guna, Karma, Samanya, Visesa, Samavaya, Abhava, Paramanuvada.</p>
	<b>CC-2</b>	<b>History of Western</b>	On completion of the course,

		<b>Philosophy-I</b>	<p>students are able to: Understand the basic concepts of pre-socratic philosophy, Cosmology (Ionian), being and change (Eliatics) , Process philosophy (Heraclitus) , The Sophists.</p> <p>Know the Plato’s Theory of knowledge (Episteme) and Opinion (Doxa) and it’s refutation by Aristotle, Plato’s Theory of idea, Aristotle’s refutation and Aristotle’s Form and Matter.</p> <p>Understand Reason, Faith, God—Augustine, Aquinas.</p> <p>Know Descartes—Method of doubt , Cogito, Different types of ideas, Criterion of Truth, Theory of Knowledge, Theory of substance.</p> <p>Know Spinoza—Substance, Attributes and Modes, Existence of God, Pantheism, Theory of Knowledge.</p> <p>Know Leibnitz—Innate Idea, Monad, Truths of Reason, Truths of facts, Pre established harmony.</p>
<b><u>Semester-I</u></b> <b>(General)</b>	<b>CC-1/ GE-1</b>	<b>Indian Epistemology and Metaphysics</b>	<p>On completion of the course, students are able to: Know Carvaka Epistemology, Carvaka Metaphysics, Causality. Know Nyaya Epistemology—Pramana—Pratyaksa, Anumana, Upamana, Sabda. Know Vaisesika Metaphysics—Seven categories—Dravyaguna, karma, samanya, visesa, samavaya, avhava. Know Advaita Metaphysics—nature of Brahman, Maya, Jagat, relation between Brahman and Jiva.</p>
<b><u>Semester-II</u></b> <b>(Hons.)</b>	<b>CC-3</b>	<b>Indian Philosophy-II</b>	<p>On completion of the course, students are able to: Know Sankhya System—Duhkha traya, Satkarya Vada as opposed to Asatkaryavada, Arguments in favour of Satkaryavada, Prakrti, Purusha, Pluraity of Purusha, liberation.</p>

			<p>Understand Yoga System—citta, citta bhumi, cittavrtti, cittavrtti, nirodha astangayoga Know Mimamsa System—Promanas in brief and arthapatti and anupalabdhi (prabhakara and Bhatta view), Advaita Vedanta Philosophy of Sankara—Brahman Relation of Brahma with Jiva and Jagat, Doctrine of Maya. Ramanuja, Brahman, jiva, jagat, Prapatti, refutation of Sankara's Theory of Maya.</p>
	CC-4	<b>History of Western Philosophy-II</b>	<p>On completion of the course, students are able to:  Understand Locke—ideas and their classification, Refutation of Innate Ideas, substance realism and theory of knowledge, primary and secondary qualities.  Know Berkeley—Rejection of Abstract Ideas, Rejection of the distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities, esse est percipi, Idealism  Know Hume—Impression and Ideas, Association of Ideas, Judgement concerning relations of Ideas and matters of fact, Casuality and skepticism.  Know Kant—Conception of critical philosophy, possibility of metaphysics, Copernican revolution, Distinction between a priori and a posteriori, distinction between analytic and synthetic judgement, Possibility of synthetic a priori judgement, space and time, transcendental idealism, Noumena and Phenomena.</p>
<b><u>Semester-II</u></b> <b>(General)</b>	CC-2/ GE-2	<b>Western Epistemology and Metaphysics</b>	<p>On completion of the course, students are able to:  Know about knowledge, definition, types of knowledge—knowing that knowing how, knowledge by acquaintance, knowledge by description.  Know the theories of truth- Correspondence theory, Coherent Theory, Pragmatism.</p>



			<p>Know the problem of induction, Know Realism, Idealism, Phenomenolism.</p> <p>Know the Problem of Universals the causal principle.</p>
<p><b>Semester-III</b></p> <p><b>(Hons.)</b></p>	<p><b>CC-5</b></p>	<p><b>Philosophy of Mind</b></p>	<p>On completion of the course, students are able to:</p> <p>Know the relation between Philosophy and Mind, Psychology, Philosophy of Psychology, and Psychology as Science.</p> <p>Know Gestalt Theory of Perception and Learning.</p> <p>Understand the methods of Psychology—Introspection, Extrospection, experimental method.</p> <p>Know Freud's Theory—Conscious, Unconscious, Id Ego, Super Ego Know Dualism and it's types Behaviourism – methodological and philosophical.</p> <p>Know the relation between body and mind—parallelism, interactionism, bundle theory, double aspect theory, Occasionalism, Emergentism and Epiphenomenalism.</p>
	<p><b>CC-6</b></p>	<p><b>Social and Political Philosophy</b></p>	<p>On completion of the course, students are able to:</p> <p>Understand concept of social philosophy and political philosophy.</p> <p>Know basic concepts—Society, Community, Association, Institution Caste and Class, Social Groups.</p> <p>Know the Marxist view of social change and Gandhian view of social change.</p> <p>Understand the Marxist interpretation of family, Patriarchy and the feminist interpretation of family, the Marxist feminist debate.</p> <p>Know political ideas—democracy socialism and it's different forms.</p>
	<p><b>CC-7</b></p>	<p><b>Philosophy of Religion</b></p>	<p>This course helps the students to understand the different religious traditions and their implications.</p>

			<p>They are introduced to the theories of orthodox and heterodox schools of philosophy. Arguments for the existence and non-existence of God, the peculiarity of religious language are some of the topics in this paper. Basic tenets of Christianity and Islam are explained and analyzed. The course does not confine itself to discussion about ancient religious beliefs; it throws light upon the recent concepts of Universal Religion, interreligious understanding and communications.</p>
	<b>SEC-A (b)</b>	<b>Man and Environment</b>	<p>On completion of the course, students are able to:          Know classical indian attitude to environment.          Know intrinsic value of nature of Moore, Chilsom, Attfield, Callicott and Rolston-III.          know the theory of deep ecology and its third world critique eco-feminism</p>
<b><u>Semester- III</u> (General)</b>	<b>CC-3/ GE-3</b>	<b>Western Logic</b>	<p>On completion of the course, students are able to:          Know basic concepts of Proposition, Categorical Proposition, Quality, Quantity of Categorical Propositions, Arguments, Truth and Validity.          Understand Distribution of terms, Traditional Square of, Oppositions, Conversion, Obversion and Contraposition.          Know Categorical Proposition, Existential import of propositions, Boolean Interpretation of Categorical Proposition.          Know Categorical Syllogism— Figure, Mood, Rules for Validity, Testing the Validity for Arguments by Venn Diagram.          Know Symbolic Logic—the value of special symbols for Conjunction, Negation, Disjunction, Implication, Equivalence, Tautology,</p>

			<p>Contradiction, Contingency. Understand Truth Table method for Testing Argument. Know Mill's Methods of Experimental Enquiry.</p>
	<b>SEC-A (a)</b>	<b>Logical Reasoning and Application</b>	<p>The main objectives of logical reasoning, logical language, its nature and function Inductive and Deductive reasoning in law are the thrust areas of study. It has both theoretical and practical content. It helps to develop reasoning ability and an analytic outlook towards various life situations.</p>
<b><u>Semester-IV</u></b> <b>(Hons.)</b>	<b>CC-8</b>	<b>Western –Logic-I</b>	<p>This paper includes the primary concepts of logic and arguments-both deductive and inductive. Syllogistic arguments, rules and fallacies, Venn diagram, enthymeme, dilemma, the methods of experimental enquiry of Mill, patterns of scientific investigations, crucial experiments and probability are some of the topics discussed. This course helps the student to learn logical analysis, deduction and develop a rational bend of mind.</p>
	<b>CC-9</b>	<b>Western Logic-II</b>	<p>On completion of the course, students are able to: Know Symbolic logic -the value of special symbols, truth-functions, dagger and stroke functions, various kinds of statement-forms are the core areas of study. The course helps the student to know about the methods of deduction and to prove the validity and invalidity of arguments. Understand Quantification: Need for Quantification Theory, Singular Propositions, Quantifiers, Translating Traditional Subject— Predicate Proposition into Logical Notation of Propositional Function and Quantifier, Predicate and Predicate functions, Individual Constant and Individual Variable, Quantification Rules and proving Validity, Proving Invalidity for</p>

			Arguments involving Quantifiers.
	<b>CC-10</b>	<b>Epistemology and Metaphysics(western)</b>	On completion of the course, students are able to: Know the knowledge: definition, types of knowledge—knowing that knowing how knowledge by acquaintance, knowledge by description Know theories of truth Correspondence theory, Coherent Theory, Pragmatism. Know the problem of induction. Know Realism, Idealism, Phenomenolism. Know the Problem of Universals the causal principle.
	<b>SEC-B (b)</b>	<b>Philosophy of Human Rights</b>	On completion of the course, students are able to: Know the Definition and Nature of Human Rights. Know the origin and historical development of human rights. Know about the natural right, fundamental right and human right and their inter-relation. Know Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties (Indian Constitution), Contemporary Perspectives: Joel Feinberg—Basic Rights.
<b>Semester-IV (General)</b>	<b>CC-4/GE4</b>	<b>Philosophy of Mind</b>	On completion of the course, students are able to: Know the relation between Philosophy and Mind, Psychology, Philosophy of Psychology, and Psychology as Science. Know Gestalt Theory of Perception and Learning. Understand the methods of Psychology—Introspection, Extrospection, experimental method. Know Freud's Theory—Conscious, Unconscious, Id Ego, Super Ego Know Dualism and it's types Behaviourism – methodological and philosophical. Know the relation between body and mind—parallelism, interactionism, bundle theory, double aspect theory,

			Occasionalism, Emergentism and Epiphenomenalism.
	<b>SEC-B (a)</b>	<b>Man and Environment</b>	On completion of the course, students are able to: Know classical Indian attitude to environment. Know intrinsic value of nature of Moore, Chilsom, Attfield, Callicott and Rolston-III. know the theory of deep ecology and its third world critique eco-feminism
<b>Semester-V (Hons.)</b>	<b>CC-11</b>	<b>Indian Logic and Epistemology-I</b>	Indian Logic will offer the students a textual reading of the Sanskrit text - Tarkasamgraha, written by Navya Naiyayika Sri Annambhatta Acharya. Students will penetrate into the arena of Indian Logic and gather the concepts of prama, pramana, jnana, buddhi, smriti, karana, hetu etc. This course helps the students to understand the sources of knowledge. They have the text-based knowledge on Indian Philosophy.
	<b>CC-12</b>	<b>Ethics(Indian)</b>	After successful completion of this course students will be able to ... Ethics is a study of moral issues in the fields of individual and collective interaction. The study of Ethics helps a student to gain the ability so that they can make themselves to become a proper social being. Students can be familiar with ethical values such as right and wrong, virtue or vice, good or bad. Students get acquainted with Indian moral concepts like Dharma, Adharma, Liberation, Purusarthas and their inter-relations, Niskama and Sakama karma. Students will develop critical understanding about Indian Ethics. Indian Ethics consists of Ethics of Gita like Concepts of Karmayoga,

			Buddhist Ethics like Pancasila, Brahmaviharabhavna, Jaina Ethics like anubrata, mahabrata and also Mimamsa Ethics like nittyā, naimittika karma and kamyā karma.
	<b>DSEA1 (c)</b>	<b>Philosophy of Language (Indian)</b>	By studying this paper students can come in acquaintance with the following concepts related to 'Tarkasangraha'- definition and classification of pada, Lakṣana, sabdabodh, anvītabhidhanvada and avihītanvayavada.
	<b>DSE-B1 (a)</b>	<b>An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding</b>	As a result of this course, students can expect to improve their ability to engage in Philosophical reasoning, understand the topics and Hume's views on those topics of concern in the Enquiry.
<b><u>Semester-V</u> (General)</b>	<b>DSE-A (a)</b>	<b>Ethics: Indian and Western</b>	Students get acquainted with Indian moral concepts like Dharma, Adharma, Liberation, Puruṣartha and their inter-relations, Niskama and Sakama karma, Buddhist Ethics like The Four Noble Truths and the Eight-Fold Path. Students can be familiar with Moral and Non-Moral Actions, Object of Moral Judgement; Teleological Ethics: Utilitarianism (Bentham and Mill), Deontological Ethics: Kant's Moral Theory and Theories of Punishment.
	<b>SEC-A (a)</b>	<b>Logical Reasoning and Application</b>	The main objectives of logical reasoning, logical language, its nature and function Inductive and Deductive reasoning in law are the thrust areas of study. It has both theoretical and practical content. It helps to develop reasoning ability and an analytic outlook towards various life situations.
<b><u>Semester-VI</u> (Hons.)</b>	<b>CC-13</b>	<b>Indian Logic and Epistemology</b>	By studying this paper students can come in acquaintance with the following concepts related to 'Tarkasangraha'- Definition of anumāna, anumīti, paramarṣa, pakṣadharmata, Hetvabhāsa, Upamāna pramāṇa, Saktigraha,

			Arthapatti and The theory of pramanya.
	<b>CC-14</b>	<b>Ethics(Western Ethics)</b>	On completion of the course, students are able to: Understand the definition of Ethics, Understand different types of ethical theories—descriptivism, vs normativism and prescriptivism, deontologism, teleologism, naturalism. Know the Moral and Non-moral actions, Object of Moral Judgement—Motive and Intention Know Moral Theories: Plato and Aristotle, Know the definition and classification of Hedonism, Utilitarianism, and Standards of Morality. Know Theories of punishment.
	<b>DSE-A2 (b)</b>	<b>Applied Ethics</b>	On completion of the course, students are able to: Know the Nature and scope of applied ethic. Know Killing of animals, suicide, Euthanasia. Understand human rights; discrimination and it's different types, caste and religion. Understand War, Violence and Terrorism, Poverty, Affluence and Morality. Know concept of environmental ethics, feminist ethics—justice based ethics vs care based ethics and ethics based on empathy. Know Ecological Concern in Indian thoughts: Jaina and Bauddha views.
	<b>DSE-B2 (d)</b>	<b>M.K.Gandhi</b>	On completion of the course, students are able to: Know the concepts and theories of God and Truth, Nature of Man, Non-Violence, Satyāgraha, Swaraj and Theory of Trusteeship. Know the present relevance of Gandhian theory.
<b><u>Semester-VI</u></b> <b>(General)</b>	<b>DSE-B (b)</b>	<b>Contemporary Indian Thought</b>	On completion of the course, students are able to: Know the theory of Nature of

			<p>Man, Nature of Religion, Ideal of universal religion, Practical Vedanta of Swami Vivekananda.</p> <p>Know the nature of man, non-violence, satyagraha, theory of trusteeship of M.K.Gandhi.</p> <p>Know the critique of social evils and Dalit Movement of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.</p>
	<b>SEC-B (a)</b>	<b>Man and Environment</b>	<p>On completion of the course, students are able to:</p> <p>Know classical indian attitude to environment.</p> <p>Know intrinsic value of nature of Moore, Chilsom, Attfield, Callicott and Rolston-III.</p> <p>know the theory of deep ecology and its third world critique eco-feminism</p>