

HAZI A. K. KHAN COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

HARIHARPARA, MURSHIDABAD

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOS)

PHILOSOPHY (HONS.)

The students of Philosophy (Hons,) acquire knowledge about the different branches of Philosophy such as Metaphysics, Epistemology, Logic, Ethics, Social and Political Philosophy, Philosophy of Mind, Philosophy of Language, Aesthetics, Contemporary Indian Philosophy, Applied Psychology. They will acquire the knowledge about evaluative Knowledge of Reasoning and systematic argument formation ability. Develops the expressive and communicative power which in turn will help the students. So, the study of Philosophy shall build up confidence in students to precisely select a definite career path.

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

PSO1: Understanding the nature and basic concepts of philosophy related to the area of Metaphysics, Epistemology, Logic etc.

PSO2: Understanding the application of philosophical knowledge in other inter disciplinary areas such as Political Science, Sanskrit, Sociology etc.

PSO3: Developing the expressive and communicative power of logical reasoning.

PSO4: Developing the capacity of uniqueness to combine variety of views into one unified whole.

PSO5: Recognizing different values including different moral dimension of one's decision and thereby increase the power of responsibility of concerned.

PSO6: Acquiring the knowledge to develop the defensive power and ability to establish their own views and challenging problems of philosophy.

PSO7: Increasing the power of evaluative skill and systematic argument construction ability. Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs) Philosophy (Hons.)

The students of Philosophy (Hons,) acquire knowledge about the different

branches of Philosophy such as Metaphysics, Epistemology, Logic, Ethics, Social and Political Philosophy, Philosophy of Mind, Philosophy of Language, Aesthetics, Contemporary Indian Philosophy, Applied Psychology. They will acquire the knowledge about evaluative Knowledge of Reasoning and systematic argument formation ability. Develops the expressive and communicative power which in turn will help the students. So, the study of Philosophy shall build up confidence in students to precisely select a definite career path.

PSO8: Becoming aware of major figures and development in the history of philosophy.

PSO9: Learning up to date techniques and accepted answers to philosophical questions.

PSO10: Attaining the capacity to select a particular path as career path in many related areas like Academic, Research, Counselling etc.

PSO11; Acquiring the capacity to develop new direction and new hypothesis while doing research.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOS)

PHILOSOPHY (GENERAL)

The students of Philosophy (Gen or DSC) will acquire the knowledge about different branches of philosophy. They will be able to gain the skill of application of these subjective methods to other related areas. The study of this subject also opens up the various parts of which he/she can select the suitable path as career path in many related and sub related areas.

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

PSO1: Developing the capacity to analyse Concepts, Definitions, Arguments and Problems.

PSO2: Acquiring the capacity to develop new direction and new hypothesis and will be capable of further development.

PSO3: Developing to acquire ethical knowledge as well discharge one's responsibility towards the society.

PSO4: Increasing the power of skill in rational thinking.

PSO5: Developing the capacity of urge of quest for understanding the challenging problems of philosophy.

PSO6: Attaining the skill of application of philosophical knowledge and methodology to other inter disciplinary domain of learning.

PSO7: Developing the expressive and commutative power and systematic argument constructive skill.

PSO8: Developing the capacity of less biased and more comprehensive in his/her outlook.

PSO9: Acquiring the knowledge of intrinsic value for understanding the important challenging problems of philosophy.

PSO10: Developing the capacity to enhance one's problem-solving ability in-day- to day life.

PSO11: Developing the ability to select an optimistic path in his career within the domain of the subject related areas.

Course Outcome

Philosophy (Hons.)

SEMESTER

I

Course Title

Outline of Indian Philosophy -1

Course Code

PHIL-H-CC-T-01

Credits

06

Indian Philosophy is all about the first systematic study of Indian thought. After going through this paper students can gain knowledge and comprehensive accounts of different ancient Philosophers and Philosophical Schools particularly.

After going through this particular paper, the student can enrich himself/herself in the following manner:

CO1. Gaining Knowledge about the definition and division of Orthodox school and Heterodox Schools of Indian Philosophy.

CO2. Description of Carvaka Philosophy and gain knowledge about the Epistemology, Metaphysics, Ethics and Materialism of Carvaka view.

CO3. Description of the different concepts of Jaina Philosophy as well as the theory of reality and seven forms of judgements.

CO4. Knowledge about the life and four noble truths as well as the various theories associated with Buddha Philosophy.

CO5. Description, analysis of various concepts of Nyaya school, know the instruments, methodology and classification of perception.

CO6. Definition and description of Anumiti, Anumana, Vypti. Students can also be able to know the classification of Anumana, Upamana and Sabda.

CO7. The students can gain knowledge about Vaisevika view of seven padartha, guna and karma.

CO8. Knowledge about detail description of the Vaisesika view of padartha or seven categories and the atomistic pluralism of this school.

CO9. Description of the very idea of the cause which is defined as an unconditional and invariable antecedent of an effect and the concept of Asatkaryavada.

SEMESTER:	I
COURSE TITLE:	OUTLINE OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY-1
COURSE CODE:	PHIL-H-CC-T-02
CREDITS:	06

CO1. To impart the learner's basic knowledge of the origin and development of Western Philosophy.

CO2. To familiarize the students with the early Greek philosophers who were the initiators of philosophical thoughts in the West.

CO3. To bring into focus the philosophical ideas of two great Greek philosophers, Plato and Aristotle.

CO4. To give exposure to the fundamental aspects of Mediaeval Philosophy with reference to a renowned philosopher of that period.

CO5. To acquaint the students with the salient features of Rationalism, an important school of Modern Western Philosophy, focusing on the philosophical theories of the main proponents of this school.

SEMESTER:	II
COURSE TITLE:	OUTLINE OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY-2
COURSE CODE:	PHIL-H-CC-T-03
CREDITS:	06

The philosophy of a country is the cream of its culture and civilization. The different schools of Indian philosophy present a diversity of views, although there are some similarities amongst them. We can discern even in them the common stamp of an Indian culture. We may briefly describe this unity as the unity of moral and spiritual outlook. To understand this, let us consider its main aspects and illustrate point of agreement among the different schools.

By studying this paper students can come in acquaintance with the following concept related to Indian Philosophy:

CO1. Description of Samkhya theory of cause and explanation of the dualistic view of Prakriti and Purusa.

CO2. Knowledge about the different Samadhi or meditation, as well as the eightfold path of discipline, Astanga Yoga which generates certain supra-normal power.

CO3. Able to know through explanation of the Prabhakara and Bhatta school and the theories associated with this school.

CO4. Description of Samkara's Vedanta school and the analysis of the concept of Brahma as the ultimate reality and the knowledge of Satta.

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

SEMESTER:	II
COURSE TITLE:	OUTLINE OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY-2
COURSE CODE:	PHIL-H-CC-T-04
CREDITS:	06

After studying the paper students will be able to realize the Western thoughts as well as they can apply these thoughts in day-to-day life

The students will be able to get a broader concept of the following matters:

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.

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.

CO3. KANT: Know the cohesion of rationalism and empiricism, Conception of critical Philosophy, distinction between a priori and a posteriori judgement, distinction between analytic and 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.

CO4. HUME: Concept of ideas, causality and Skepticism, Impression and ideas, association of ideas, distinction between judgements concerning relations of ideas and judgements concerning matters of fact, and personal identity.

SEMESTER:	III
COURSE TITLE:	INDIAN ETHICS
COURSE CODE:	PHIL-H-CC-T-05
CREDITS:	06

After studying the paper students can establish ethical knowledge as well as their responsibilities towards the society in their life.

The students will be able to get a broader concept of the following matters:

- CO1.** Gain acknowledgement power, Presuppositions, Concept of Sthitaprañña,
- CO2.** Karmayoga: Aware of their root duty, (Gīta) Puruṣārthas and their interrelations.
- CO3.** Meaning of Dharma, Concept of ṛṇa and ṛta.
- CO4.** Classification of Dharma: sādharmaṇadharmā and Asadharmā Dharma, Varnasrama Dharma
- CO5.** Vidhi and Niṣedha , What can be done or not ?
- CO6.** Buddhist Ethics: Able to realize Buddhist Ethics i.e. Pancaśīla, Brahmavihārabhāvanā (Bauddha) Anubrata, Mahābrata, Ahimsā.
- CO7.** Jaina Ethics: After knowing Jaina Ethics, they can relate it in day-to-day life. Also the concepts of anubrata, mahābrata
- CO8.** Mimāṃsā Ethics: Know the different type of karma. nitya naimittika karma and kāmya karma, the imperative in kāmya karmas and in kāmya karmas involving hiṃsā.

SEMESTER:	IV
COURSE TITLE:	PSYCHOLOGY
COURSE CODE:	PHIL-H-CC-T-09
CREDITS:	06

Philosophy of mind is the study of mind. It is the knowledge of Mind or soul. This subject describes various aspects of human being, like sensation perception, emotion, learning, intelligence, personality, methods etc.

By studying this paper students can come in acquaintance with the following concepts related to our mind which are as follows:

CO1. Description of the nature and also the scope of psychology. As a growing science the purpose of this paper is to build up a general principle.

CO2. Understand to explanation of the different methods associated with psychology and also their acceptability.

CO3. Knowledge building towards analysis of the different concepts like sensation, perception and their co-relation with different theories associated with perception.

CO4. Imparting the knowledge towards the idea of learning as well as the explanation of different theories associated with Learning.

CO5. Knowledge about the different philosophical theories regarding the relation between mind and body, and the influences of bodily conditions on mental processes which are the matter of common observation.

SEMESTER:	IV
COURSE TITLE:	PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION
COURSE CODE:	PHIL-H-CC-T-10
CREDITS:	06

Religion is a special aspect of human experience and therefore needs a philosophical explanation. The function of Philosophy of Religion is to determine the significance and value of human experience of religion. Philosophy of religion is self-establishment of religious experience with the following concepts related to Philosophy of Religion

By studying this paper, students can come in acquaintance with the following concepts related to Philosophy of Religion:

- CO1. Description about the nature as well as scope of Philosophy of Religion.
- CO2. Enable them to analyse different doctrine of karma, rebirth or Janmantarabada and the theory of liberation.
- CO3. Understand the meaning and concept of the Philosophical teachings of the Holy 'Quran'.
- CO4. Knowledge about the different features of religion and can know the basic tenets of Christianity.
- CO5. Gather knowledge about the concept of religious pluralism and the concept of universal religion.
- CO6. Explanation of ground for disbelief in God and Peculiarity of Religious Language.

SEMESTER:	V
COURSE TITLE:	WESTERN LOGIC-2
COURSE CODE:	PHIL-H-CC-T-12
CREDITS:	06

After successfully completing this course, the students are able to:

CO1: Demonstrate the ability to use the specific tools of critical thinking and logic in order to answer the following questions:

- What is the difference between truth and validity?
- Which forms of deduction are valid and which are invalid?
- What are the most common syllogisms and which informal fallacies are most prevalent?
- How does philosophic inquiry and argument differ from scientific investigation, mathematical proofs or empirical evidence?
- And, what are some of the limits of logic in particular or language in general?

The student will demonstrate an ability to respond to such questions by completing the assigned exercises and writing assignments.

CO2: 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. This can be done by critically reading and analysing short essays, editorials or articles, and by continuing to distinguish between an argument's form or structure and its content.

CO3: Recognize the defining constituents of an argument (as opposed to a question, command, etc.) and define or evaluate basic types. For example, how and when are arguments by analogy effective and what are their limits? Also, what are the different kinds of "causal analyses" and how are they used in various contexts?

CO4: Argue more coherently and cogently, and write more effectively and efficiently. This can be achieved by: 1) completing assigned exercises (which involve constructing arguments of one's own, evaluating the claims of others, drawing and analysing Venn diagrams, finding examples of fallacious forms of reasoning, etc.); and, 2) writing a term paper which will require one to

research an area of controversy (from a list of proposed topics) and present both sides of the debate in addition to defending a position of one's own.

CO5: Improve critical thinking, reading and writing skills. In particular, the aim here is to distinguish between different kinds of informal fallacies, to recognize the basic psychological impediments to good reasoning, to identify and clarify ambiguities in language, and to show how tools of logic may be applied to issues in science, morality, politics or everyday life.

CO6: By studying Logic, students get acquainted with the use of logical rules for identifying a valid argument. Along with these, they also learn existential import, symbolic interpretation, constructing formal proof of validity, proving invalidity, Quantification theory. Study of this paper helps them to be aware of Mill's different experimental methods, Science and Hypothesis and also different theories of probability.

SEMESTER:	V
COURSE TITLE:	AN ENQUIRY CONCERNING HUMAN UNDERSTANDING (TEXT)
COURSE CODE:	PHIL-H-DSE-T- 02
CREDITS:	06

According to Hume there are two kinds of contents of the mind namely impression and ideas. He says that only perception composes the human mind. impression and ideas are divided into simple and complex. No separation or distinction is admitted by all ideas or impression. Complex ideas or impressions are composed of simple parts. Impression is further divided into sensation and reflection. Sensation arises from unknown causes whereas the reflection derives over ideas. Reflection is regarded as secondary, whereas sensation impression of reflection is regarded as original facts.

Students will be able to know the following matters:

CO1. The mind is a kind of theatre several perceptions successive make their appearance.

CO2. All the objects of human reason or enquiry may naturally be relation of ideas and matters of fact.

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.

CO4. According to Hume, a substance means a collection of simple ideas and these collections are united by imagination only.

SEMESTER:	VI
COURSE TITLE:	CONTEMPORARY INDIAN PHILOSOPHY
COURSE CODE:	PHIL-H-DSE-T-04
CREDITS:	

After studying the paper students can realize Spiritual concept:

- a) Swami Vivekananda
- b) Rabindranath Tagore
- c) Sri Aurobindo
- d) M. N. Roy

a) Swami Vivekananda

CO1. The students can understand the real nature of man.

CO2. They can at least explain the nature of a much disputable topic called Religion, in the right way.

CO3. Students can elucidate the ideal of Universal Religion as explained by Swami Vivekananda.

CO4. To make the students understand the Concept of Practical Vedanta.

b) Rabindranath Tagore

CO5. To introduce Tagore's notion of God, man and surplus in man.

CO6. To explain nature of religion as discussed by the poet.

CO7. To illustrate the idea of Tagore's Humanism.

c) Sri Aurobindo

CO8. Aware of Sri Aurobindo's nature of Sat-Chit- Amanda

CO9. To elucidate the Nature of creation including the ideas of involution and evolution.

CO10. They may be able to explain what Internal Yoga is.

CO11. The students will be able to get a broader concept on Rabindranath Tagore

CO12. Nature of man: The Finite Aspect of Man, For example: Bodily limitation, Differential concept about existence. By limitation, a man can realize the concept spirituality.

CO13. The Infinite Aspect of Man,

CO14. the Finite-Infinite Aspect of Man, where man realize his infinite capabilities.

CO15. Nature of Religion, Problem of Evil, Surplus in man, Fecundity.

CO16. Swami Vivekananda Practical Vedanta, Universal Religion, Yoga.

CO17. Sri Aurobindo Nature of Reality, Human Evolution– its different stages, Integral Yoga.