



HAZI A.K.KHAN COLLEGE

ESTD : 2008

P.O + P.S.- Hariharpara . Dist.-Murshidabad Pin-742166

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DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

SI No.	Semester	Course Name	Course Outcome
1	1st Semester	PHIL-H-CC-T-01 Outline of Indian Philosophy – 1	<p>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.</p> <p><u>After going through this particular course, the student can enrich himself / herself in the following manner:</u></p> <p>CO1. Gaining Knowledge about the definition and division of Orthodox school and Heterodox Schools of Indian Philosophy. Basics concepts of Vedic and the Upanisadic, e.i.: World Views. ṛta (The Cosmic Order); ṛṇa (Duty/Obligation) ātman; jāgrat, svapna, suṣṭi, turīya; śreyas, preyas, karma.</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. e.i.: Concepts of sat, dravya, guṇa, paryāya, jīva, and ajiva, Anekāntavāda, syādvāda and saptabhangīnaya.</p> <p>CO4. Knowledge about the life and four noble truths as well as the various theories associated with Buddha Philosophy. e.i.: Four Noble Truths, praṭītyasamutpāda, kṣaṇabhangavāda, nairātmyavāda, Schools of Buddhism: Vaibhāṣika, Sautrāntika, Jogācara ,Mādhyaṃika.</p> <p>CO5. Description, analysis of various concepts of Nyaya school, know the instruments, methodology and classification of perception. Definition and description of Anumiti, Anumana, Vypti. Students can also be able to know the classification of Anumana, Upamana and Sabda. 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. Students will learn about the</p>


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			<p>Theory of Error; Nature of Cause, Classification of Causes: samavāyi, asamavāyi, nimitta, the Idea of God and proofs for His Existence.</p> <p>CO6. The students can gain knowledge about Vaisevika view of seven padartha, guna and karma. Knowledge about detail description of the Vaishesika view of padartha or seven categories and the atomistic pluralism of this school. Vaiśeṣika Metaphysics, <i>paramāṇuvāda</i>, Seven Categories.</p>
2	1st Semester	PHIL-H-CC-T-02 Outline of Western Philosophy – 1	<p>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.</p> <p><u>After going through this particular paper, the student can enrich himself / herself in the following manner:</u></p> <p>CO1. Students will learn about the basic knowledge of the origin and development of Western Philosophy. Distinctive Features of Western Philosophy: Features of Ancient, Medieval and Modern Periods.</p> <p>CO2. To familiarize the students with the early Greek philosophers who were the initiators of philosophical thoughts in the West. To bring into focus the philosophical ideas of great Greek philosophers Plato. Plato: Theory of Knowledge, Theory of Ideas or form.</p> <p>CO3. To bring into focus the philosophical ideas of Greek philosophers Aristotle. Aristotle: Refutation of Plato's Theory of Ideas, Theory of Causation, Form and Matter.</p> <p>CO4. 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. Descartes: Method of Descartes, Cogito Ergo Sum, Types of Ideas, Criterion of Truth, substance, Proofs for the existence of God, Mind and Body Relation.</p> <p>CO5. Students will know about Spinoza's The Doctrine of Substance, Attributes and Modes, The Concept of God or Nature, Pantheism, Mind - Body Relation. Degrees of Knowledge, Intellectual Love of God</p>


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			CO6. Leibniz: Doctrine of Monads and Pre-established Harmony, God: Nature and Proofs for His existence. Truths of Reason and Truths of Fact, Theory of Knowledge: Principles of Non-contradiction, Sufficient Reason and the Identity of Indiscernible.
3	2nd Semester	PHIL-H-CC-T-03 Outline of Indian Philosophy – 2	<p>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.</p> <p><u>By studying this paper students can come in acquaintance with the following concept related to Indian Philosophy:</u></p> <p>CO1. Students will learn about description of Samkhya theory of cause and explanation of the dualistic view of Prakriti and Purusa, proofs for the existence of <i>prakriti</i>, <i>satkaryavād</i>, <i>puruṣa</i>: It's nature and arguments for it's existence. Plurality of <i>puruṣa</i>.</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. Students will know about <i>citta</i>, <i>cittabhūmi</i>, <i>cittavṛtti</i> and <i>īśvara</i>.</p> <p>CO3. Able to know through explanation of the Prabhakara and Bhatta Mīmāṃsā school and the theories associated with this school. <i>vidhi</i>, <i>niṣedha</i>. <i>pramāṇa</i>-s with special reference to <i>arthāpatti</i> and <i>anupalabdhi</i>, Theories of error: <i>akhyativāda</i> (Prabhākara), <i>anyathakhyativāda</i> (Bhāṭṭa).</p> <p>CO4. Students will learn about description of Samkara's Vedanta school and the analysis of the concept of Brahma as the ultimate reality and the knowledge of Satta. Nature of Brahman, <i>Adhyāsa</i>, <i>vivartavāda</i>, <i>māyā</i>, three grades of <i>sattā</i>, <i>jīva</i> and <i>jagat</i>.</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, Distinction between <i>advaitavāda</i> and <i>viśiṣṭādvaitavāda</i>, Ramanuja's Criticism of Samkara's Doctrine of <i>māyā</i>. Relation between <i>jīva</i> and <i>jagat</i>, Nature of Brahman.</p>


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4	2nd Semester	PHIL-H-CC-T-04 Outline of Western Philosophy – 2	<p>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.</p> <p><u>The students will be able to get a broader concept of the following matters:</u></p> <p>CO1. Students will learn about Locke's Philosophy, e.i.: 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. Students know about Berkeley's concept of abstract ideas, Criticism of Locke's distinction between primary and secondary qualities, Immaterialism, <i>Esse Est Percipi</i>, The Problem of Solipsism, Refutation of Abstract Ideas, role of God and also Differential thoughts between two philosophers.</p> <p>CO3. Students will learn about Hume's 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.</p> <p>CO4. Students know about the Kant's 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.</p>
5	3rd Semester	PHIL-H-CC-T-05 Indian Ethics	<p>After studying the paper students can establish ethical knowledge as well as their responsibilities towards the society in their life. It also introduces notion of the ultimate aims of our human life in our students like concepts of karmayoga, purushartha in indian philosophical context.</p> <p><u>The students will be able to get a broader concept of the following matters:</u></p> <p>CO1. Students will gain about acknowledgement power, Presuppositions, Concept of Sthitaprañjña, presuppositions and determination, theory of <i>karma</i>; <i>niṣkāma karma dharma</i>: It's meaning and definition; vedic concepts of <i>svadharma</i>, <i>sādharaṇa</i>.</p>


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			<p>CO2. Students will be able to know about <i>dharma</i>, <i>āśramadharma</i>, <i>viśeṣadharma</i>; <i>varṇadharma</i>.</p> <p>CO3. Students will aware of their root duty, (Gīta) <i>puruṣārtha</i> and their interrelation.</p> <p>CO4. Able to realize Buddhist Ethics i.e. Pancaśīla, Brahmavihārabhāvanā (Bauddha) Anubrata, Mahābrata, Ahimsā.</p> <p>CO5. After knowing Jaina Ethics, they can relate it in day-to-day life. Also the concepts of anubrata, mahābrata</p> <p>CO6. Students will know about the Joga Ethics, <i>ahimsā</i>, <i>yama</i>, <i>niyama</i>.</p>
6	3rd Semester	PHIL-H-CC-T-06 Western Ethics	<p>Students should be aware of logical concepts of ethics as a normative study which develops moral thinking in students. Students also be able to apply the concept of moral and non-moral actions as well as the differences between motive and intention in their everyday life. Students will also be able to relate their choices, actions and consequences to ethical decision-making. Learners will also be able to demonstrate enhancement in their understanding of the major approaches to ethics and their application to contemporary moral problems in society.</p> <p><u>The students will be able to get a broader concept of the following matters:</u></p> <p>CO1. Students will gain about acknowledgement Nature and scope of ethics or moral philosophy. Non-moral action, object of moral philosophy- motive or intention. Western Ethics gives our students an overall view of how life should be led and by what principles and gives them the choice to be ethical or unethical while choosing their career.</p> <p>CO2. Students will be able to know about Teleological Ethics: Egoism, Hedonism, Utilitarianism (Utilitarianism: Act-Utilitarianism, General Utilitarianism, Rule Utilitarianism). It provides a concrete moral framework for how they should act, speak, or make decisions in their daily life.</p> <p>CO3. Students will learn about Kant's Deontological Ethics. It aware of their root duty, ethical assessments provide the necessary framework for conducting training and mentoring session that can help the attitude of students to improve. Work ethics is basically the belief that work is a good moral. It also refers to a set of values that are defined and characterized by diligence and hard work.</p>


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			<p>CO4. Students will gain knowledge about Practical Ethics; e.i.: Killing, Euthanasia, Suicide, Theories of punishment. It helps the students in many ways, both in their personal and professional life. Through theoretical understanding of ethics and its practical application in daily life, it generates ethical sensitivity necessary for overall wellbeing and inspires the students to contribute voluntarily to the society as a responsible member.</p> <p>CO5. Students will learn about Virtue ethics according to Aristotle. It also inculcates, among students, a larger awareness of public issues and empathy with marginalised issues in society. A code of ethics reflects an organisation's principles and values.</p>
7	3rd Semester	PHIL-H-CC-T-07 Indian Logic	<p>Indian Logic is the cream of its culture, civilization and the first systematic study of Indian thought. After studying the paper students can realize the cognition area. This course helps students to understand the distinct features of Indian Logic, sources of knowledge. It also helps the students to understand the theory of hermeneutical understanding to Indian Logic, Students can participate in debates on any topic. Students will be able to correctly identify the correct statement among different statements, gain proper knowledge about past subjects. Students will be able to identify something seen in the past in the present.</p> <p><u>By studying this paper students can come in acquaintance with the following concept related to Indian Logic:</u></p> <p>CO1. The students will be able to get a broader concept of buddhi or jñāna (cognition), its kinds; Definition of smṛti; Two kinds of smṛti (memory); Definition of anubhava, its division into veridical (yathārtha) and non-veridical (ayathārtha).</p> <p>CO2. Students will learn about the definitions clarified in Tarkasaṃgraha Dīpikā, Four-fold division of pramā and pramāṇa (yathārtha gnan & the source of yathārtha gnan).</p> <p>CO3. Definition of “Kāraṇa” (special causal condition) and “kāraṇa” (general causal condition), The concept of anyathāsiddhi (irrelevance) and its varieties. The definition of kārya (effect). Kinds of cause: smavāyi, a-samavāyi and nimitta kāraṇa (definitions and analysis).</p>


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			CO4. Definition of pratyakṣa and its two-fold division: nirvikalpaka and savikalpaka jñāna. Evidence for the actuality of nirvikalpaka, Sannikarsa and its six varieties, Problem of transmission of sound; the claim of “anupalabdhi” as a distinctive pramāṇa examined, Sarvavyavahara heturgunah buddhirjnanam to Nigrahasathanantaramiti nabina (Upto Hetvabhāsa).
8	3rd Semester	PHIL-H- SEC-T-01 Logical Rules and Fallacies (Indian)	<p>Without thinking about victory or defeat, a man will strive to uncover the truth. After studying the paper students can realize the cognition area. This course helps students to understand the distinct features of Indian Logical Rules and Fallacies, sources of knowledge. There will be a mindset of supporting both plaintiffs and defendants. Able to understand what a person should do before coming to a conclusion about a matter.</p> <p><u>By studying this course students can come in acquaintance with the following concept related to Indian Logical Rules and Fallacies:</u></p> <p>CO1. The students will be able to get a broader concept of <i>anumāna</i>, Definition and classification of <i>anumāna</i>. They can understand of the The Nyāya model, e.i.: <i>chala</i>, <i>jāti</i>, <i>nigrahassthāna</i>, <i>vāda</i>, <i>jalpa</i>, <i>vitaṇḍā</i>. The Buddhist model, e.i.: <i>prasa ga</i>.</p> <p>CO2. One can be informed about the real existence of various things in the world. One can get ideas about illusory objects. Students will gather knowledge about the <i>Anumāna</i>: (a) <i>tarka</i> (b) <i>avayava</i> (c) <i>drṣṭānta</i> (d) <i>siddhānta</i>.</p> <p>CO3. Students can realize the cause of any defeat in his life. Right knowledge of emptiness can be gained. Definition of Nature of <i>Hetu</i> and <i>Hetvābhāsa</i>.</p>
9	4th Semester	PHIL-H-CC-T-08 Western Logic – 1	<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> <p><u>After going through this particular paper, the student can enrich himself / herself in the following manner:</u></p>


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			<p>CO1. Students will be able to identify arguments in ordinary language, distinguish premises from conclusion, differentiate deductive arguments from inductive arguments and construct arguments of their own. Sentence and Proposition; Distinction between deductive and inductive argument, Logical form, Truth, Validity and Soundness, Laws of Thought.</p> <p>CO2. Students will learn about Aristotelian Classification of Categorical Proposition; Square of Opposition and the question of existential input; Conversion, obversion, contra position, inversion, Categorical Syllogism: figures and moods; rules of validity; fallacies. They can translate sentence from ordinary language into standard form of categorical proposition.</p> <p>CO3. Translate ordinary language arguments into standard form categorical syllogism, evaluate immediate inference and syllogism using the traditional square of opposition and Venn diagrams. Boolean interpretation of propositions; Venn diagram technique for testing the validity of syllogisms.</p> <p>CO4. Symbolic Logic: value of symbols, Truth-Functions, Dagger and stroke functions; inter-definability of truth functors. Tautologous, Contradictory and Contingent Statement-Forms; The Paradoxes of Material Implication; The three Laws of Thought. Truth function: negation, conjunction, disjunction, implication, equivalence.</p> <p>CO5. Students will be able construction of Formal Proof of Validity by using nineteen rules; Proof of Invalidity by assignment of truth-values. Techniques of symbolization; Quantification theory: singular and single – general propositions; rules of quantification, proving validity and invalidity of quantification theory.</p> <p>CO6. Students will learn about Analogy, Mills method of experimental enquiry, Scientific hypothesis, Elementary probability calculus. Study of this paper helps them to be aware of Mill's different experimental methods, Science and Hypothesis and also different theories of probability.</p>
10	4th Semester	PHIL-H-CC-T-09 Western Logic – II	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.


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			<p><u>By studying this paper students can come in acquaintance with the following concepts related to our mind which are as follows:</u></p> <p>CO1. Students will learn about 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.</p> <p>CO2. Students will be able to understand to explanation of the different methods associated with psychology and also their acceptability. Introspection, Extrospection Experimental and observation.</p> <p>CO3. Students will learn about Psychological Process. Knowledge building towards analysis of the different concepts like sensation, perception and their co-relation with different theories associated with perception. They will learn Web-Fechner Law, Classical approach, Gestalt approach, Wertheimer, Koffka & Kohler. Memory, Attention, Personality, Learning: Thorndike's connectionism, Pavlov's classical conditioning, Gestalt Theory, I.Q.</p> <p>CO4. Imparting the knowledge towards the idea of learning as well as the explanation of different theories associated with Learning.</p> <p>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, Levels of Mind: Conscious, Sub-Conscious, Unconscious, Proofs for the existence of unconsciousness; Freud's theory of dream.</p>
11	4th Semester	PHIL-H-CC-T-10 Epistemology and Metaphysics (Western)	<p>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.</p> <p><u>Students can come in acquaintance with the following concepts related to Philosophy of Religion:</u></p> <p>CO1. Students will learn description about the nature and scope of Philosophy of Religion.</p>


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			<p>CO2. Enable them to analyse different doctrine of karma, rebirth or Janmantarabada and the theory of liberation; e.i.: Religion: Origin and Development of Religion, Atheism, Deism, Theism, Pantheism, Religion without God, Monotheism, Polytheism, Henotheism.</p> <p>CO3. Students will able to understand the meaning and concept of the Philosophical teachings of the Hinduism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism: Basic Tenets. They Gather knowledge about the concept of universal religion.</p> <p>CO4. Students gather knowledge about the different features of religion and can know the basic tenets of argument for the Existence of God: Ontological, Cosmological, and Teleological.</p> <p>CO5. Students will learn explanation of ground for disbelief in God and Peculiarity of Religious Language, arguments against the Existence of God.</p>
12	4th Semester	PHIL-H-SEC-T-02 Logical Rules and Fallacies (Western)	<p>This course helps the student to learn logical analysis, deduction and develop a rational bend of mind. The student gains knowledge of Suppes and Jeffry logic. It helps to develop a critical and logical mental attitude.</p> <p><u>After successfully completing this course, the students are able to:</u></p> <p>CO1. Students will be able to R. Jeffry's Formal Logic (1st Edition), It's scope and Limits, Chapter-4. By studying Logic, students get acquainted with the use of logical rules for identifying a valid argument.</p> <p>CO2. Students will learn about 'Introduction to Logic' by P. Suppes (Chapter – 9). 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.</p>
13	5th Semester	PHIL-H-CC-T-11	<p>This course includes the range of social and political thinkers, theories and concepts. It would provide a broad survey of fundamental, social and political questions in current context discussing philosophical issues central to political and social thoughts. This course may make students a better citizen by understanding the notions of governance and</p>


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		Social and Political Philosophy	<p>democracy. It enables them to know rights of Individuals and communities, and to learn to live in cohesive manner in a multicultural setup.</p> <p><u>After studying the course, students can enrich himself/herself and able to know the following:</u></p> <p>CO1. Students will learn about the nature and Scope of Social Philosophy and Political Philosophy.</p> <p>CO2. Students gather knowledge about the basic concepts like Society, Social group, Community, Association, State, Nation, Institution, Custom.</p> <p>CO3. Students will learn the theories about the relations between individual and society, e.i.: Individualistic Theory, Organic Theory, Idealistic Theory. Understand the meaning of human life, relation between society and individual and different theories regarding the relation between the two.</p> <p>CO4. Students gather knowledge about the Democracy and its different forms. Socialism: Utopia and Scientific.</p> <p>CO5. Students will learn about social changes according to Marx and Ambedkar. Understand the true nature and relation of social progress or development as well as the Marxist and Ambedkar interpretation and theories of social change and progress or development.</p> <p>CO6. Students gather knowledge about the concepts of Gandhi <i>swarāj</i> , <i>satyāgraha</i> , <i>Sarvodaya</i>.</p>
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