

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

COURSE OUTCOMES/PROGRAMME OUTCOMES / PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

CO1 – Detailed knowledge about the history of Indian Philosophy and the main two different schools of Indian Philosophy – Aāstika (orthodox) and Nāstika (Heterodox).

CO2 – Description of Carvaka philosophy and students will 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 (Anekāntavāda and Saptabhanginaya), from which students can gain knowledge about the Jaina Syādvāda or the theory that every Judgement is Relative.

CO4 – Understanding the various theories associated with Bauddha Philosophy like, the Theory of Theory of Inpermanence of the world etc. From Buddhism students also gain knowledge about the ethical path of Liberation of Human beings.

CO5 - Discussing Nyāya theory of knowledge, from which students will learn different types of Pramānas and help them to make differentiation among different pramās in our daily life. They will also acquire elaborate knowledge about the logical thinking through the epistemological theory of Nyāya Philosophy.

CO6 – Knowledge about detail description of the vaisesika view padārthas or categories and Vaisesika atomism.

CO7 – Understanding the dualistic view of Prakriti and Purusa after Sāṅkhya Philosophy. Students also learn the Sāṅkhya theory of causation (Satkāryavada) and process of Evolution of the world.

CO8 – Knowledge about the different forms of yoga or Samādhi, as well as the eightfold path of discipline (Astānga yoga), which generates certain super-normal power.

CO9 – Able to know through explanation of the Praābhakar Mimāmsa and Bhāṭṭa Maxāmsa school and the epistemological theories associated with this school.

CO10 – Description of Sankara's Advaita Vedānta school and the analysis of the concept of Brahman as the Ultimate reality.

CO11 - 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 Jagata.

2. HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

CO1 – Pre – Socratic philosophers were free thinkers and they had tried to find out the reality by the natural stuffs in the likes of water, fire, air, atom, Number etc. So we can say that they have shown us the scientific way of thinking about the world.

CO2 – Socratic dialectic method is one of the best conceptual method in the history of western. This method teaches us how we can achieve the ultimate truth.

CO3 – Plato’s theory of Forms teaches us how we can achieve greatest and best result of our work and how can we make ourselves perfect.

CO4 – Aristotle’s theory of Forms and his theory of causation is a kind of a scientific theory and is this way we learn how to proceed to find out the truth.

CO5 – Descartes’ method of doubt teaches us how we can achieve a certain knowledge on truth of the world with a great effect.

CO6 - Spinoza’s doctrine of Substance leads us to Pantheism and determinism.

CO7 – Leibnitz’s doctrine of Monads tries to establish the root cause of this universe. The theory of pre-establish harmony tries to show how the change of the world is happening.

CO8 – Locke’s (the father of modern empiricism) concept of quality proves the existence of substance.

CO9 – Berkeley’s concept of ‘Esse-Est-Percipi’ leads us to Subjective Idealism.

CO10 – Hume’s theory of causality, concept of ideas and scepticism leads us to practical attitude.

CO11 – Kant’s concept of a-priori synthetic judgement creates revolution in history of philosophy.

3. Psychology & Philosophy of Mind and Social & Political Philosophy

CO1 – Students will be oriented about the definition, nature, scope and methods of psychology.

CO2 – Brain function will be know through central nervous system.

CO3 – Understanding the relation between mind and body.

CO4 – Discussing Sensation and Perception.

CO5 – Explaining the factors of Memory and students will able to know the mark of good memory.

CO6 – Theories of learning help to develop educational system.

CO7 – Discussing Intelligence and Intelligence test helps to determine the I.Q. level of an individual.

CO8 – Understanding the different level of Mind i.e. conscious, sub-conscious and unconscious stage of mind. Students will know about the explanation of dream after Freud.

CO9 – Students will acquire knowledge regarding the nature scope of Social and Political Philosophy and also learn the relation between social and political philosophy.

CO10 – Relation between individual and society is discussed through Individualistic theory, organic theory and Idealistic theory.

CO11 – Students will have detailed idea about some concept of political ideals like Democracy, Socialism and Gandhiji’s conception of Sarvodaya, Non-violence and Trusteeship.

CO12 – Discussing the value and necessary about the idea of Freedom with special reference to the views of Marx, Satre, M. N. Roy and Rabindra Nath Tagore.

CO13 – Concept of Liberal and Radical Feminism focused on a vast area.

4. WESTERN LOGIC

CO1- Students will be oriented with basic terms of logic, like sentence, proposition, arguments, truth, validity etc.

CO2- Students will come to know of quality, quantity and distribution of Terms of Categorical Propositions.

CO3- Students will learn about difference between Deductive and Inductive Logic and also between Traditional and Modern Logic. They will learn various methods of mediate and immediate inference.

CO4- Students will be familiar with Existential Impart of categorical propositions and also with rules and fallacies of Categorical Syllogism.

CO5- Students will be able to test validity of deductive arguments by using Venn Diagrams.

CO6- Students will study and have critical assessment of some concept of Inductive Logic like Meaning and definition of Cause, Science and Hypothesis and Mill's Inductive Methods. They will also learn to practice Probability Calculus.

CO7- In Symbolic Logic students can able to understand of the Value of special symbols.

CO8- Students will be able to test validity of arguments through different methods like truth table, Formal proof of validity etc.

CO9- Students will be oriented with the need for Quantification Theory. They will be able to test validity or invalidity of arguments with Quantified Propositions.

5. NAYAYA LOGIC AND EPISTEMOLOGY

CO1 – Students will be familiar with Indian Logic and Epistemology through the classical Indian text Tarkasangraha, Written by Navya Naiyayika Sri Annambhatta.

CO2 – Students will be familiar with the definition and classification of typical Indian Philosophical terms and concepts like Buddhi, Smriti, Pramā, Apramā, Kāraṇa, (general causal condition), karaṇa (special causal condition), Kārya etc.

CO3 – To develop the detailed knowledge about pratyaksha pramāṇa, Sannikarsa, classification of Pratyaksha, Anupalabdhi, etc. from Nāyaya Vaisesika standpoint.

CO4 – In Anuman Khanda, students will get detailed knowledge of anumiti, parāmarsha, classification of Anumiti, Hetvabhasa etc. From which they can acquire reasoning ability.

CO5 – In Upamana khanda, students will be familiar with the nature and definition of Upamana pramana, as a source of Valid knowledge.

CO6 – In sabda khanda, students can understand about the explanation of Sabdabodh or Verbal testimony from Nayaya vaisesika standpoint.

6. ETHICS (Theoretical Ethics and Applied Ethics)

CO1 – Students become aware about moral problems, moral actions and non-moral actions. They also understand the necessity and value of Ethics.

CO2 – Understanding the Nature and object of moral Judgement.

CO3 – Describing the different schools of Hedonism as moral standards.

CO4 – Describing Kant's deontological moral theory. In this topic students will know detailed about deontological morality and 'duty for the sake of duty'.

CO5 – Indian concept of Purusartha shows that our ultimate desire should be moksha.

CO6 – Interpreting the fundamental word of Gita is Niskamakarma, which is the ultimate path to realise the absolute truth.

CO7 – Understanding different theories of punishment and students will know which theory is acceptable.

CO8 – Applied Ethics associated with our moral and practical life.

CO9 – Effects of discriminations on individual and society are discussed.

CO10 – Students will have detailed information about some concepts of Killing like Suicide, Euthanasia, Animal Killing.

CO11 – Discussing Environmental Ethics. Student will have deep knowledge about the Environment and the Human Community, Reverence for life, Deep Ecology.

CO12 – Students will be familiar with the teaching of Swami Vivekananda and Gandhiji.

7. PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE, EPISTEMOLOGY AND METAPHYSICS (WESTERN)

CO1- Students are introduced to analytic philosophy, discussed by John Hospers in the book 'An Introduction to Philosophical Analysis'. Understanding the concept of 'word meaning', 'definitions', 'vagueness', 'sentence meaning', philosophical terms like 'concept', 'truth', 'knowledge' etc. It is done for better comprehension and to remove ambiguity.

CO2- Students will develop Knowledge on 'analytic truth', 'logical positivism', 'The a priori', 'The principle of logic' etc.

CO3- Explaining the different theories of knowledge like Rationalism, Empiricism and Kant's Critical Theory.

CO4- Students will be able to know about Metaphysical nature and type.

CO5- Students will attain clarity about Cause and Causal Principles, Determination and Freedom, Realism, Idealism, Phenomenalism, Substance and Universal.

8. PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION

CO1 – Understanding the nature of Religion

CO2 – Discussing the different theories regarding origin of religion.

CO3 – Analysing the historical development of religion provides a clear concept about Universal religion.

CO4 – Explaining the characteristics of the Universe Religion show the unity in diversity.

CO5 – Discussing the different theories about the proofs for the existence of God.

CO6 – Theories against the existence of God are discussed through Indian and Western concept.

CO7 – Explanation of Religious Language.

CO8 – Nature and aim of comparative religion makes bridge among several belief system.

CO9 – students will study and will have critical knowledge about the religious views of Hinduism, Christianity and Islam.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

PO1- Philosophy and Society: Understanding the inter relationship between philosophical thinking and its contribution on society. Philosophy is relevant to society through philosophical discussions like empirical knowledge, foundation of mathematics, the nature of the mind, moral truth, social and political justice and the foundations of religious belief etc.

Another area where philosophy is relevant to society is normative social philosophy – thinking about values, ethical theory etc.

PO2- Critical Thinking: Critical thinking is the ability to think clearly and rationally about what to do or what to believe. Through philosophical studies students will acquire critical thinking skills by understanding the logical connections between ideas, identify, construct and evaluate arguments etc.

PO3 – Environmental Awareness and Sustainability : To understand the environmental crisis of the present century, how it is identified through the lenses of our own discipline and look out for a viable and sustainable approach.

PO4 – Develop Interdisciplinary Knowledge : To enable students in developing an effective approach to interdisciplinary study and enable them to build their own interdisciplinary pathway by choosing courses which makes sense to them.

PO5 – Ethical Values : To develop the culture of value – based thinking and lead a sound value based ethical life.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME

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, Education 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 – Increasing the power of evaluative skill and systematic argument construction ability.

PSO6 – Indian Philosophy is inward looking and aims to help human beings deal with up and down of life with the goal of self realization.

PSO7 – The purpose of western Philosophy is to understand different concepts and learn to invent new concepts and apply them to the greater extend to understand reality.

PSO8 – Psychology discusses the nature of mind which helps to identity the character of human being.

PSO9 – Social and Political Philosophy is a very broad area of research that includes examination and evolutions of all aspect of social life; from the family to the nation – state, to international relation.

PSO10 – Logic is the study of the methods and principles used to distinguish valid argument from invalid argument.

PSO11 – Ethics recommends the concept of right and wrong conduct.

PSO12 – Philosophy of Religion is the most critical and comprehensive thought process developed by human beings. Universal Religion shows the unity in diversity.