

GANGADHARPUR MAHAVIDYAMANDIR

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

COURSE OUTCOME

PSO 1- The study of Philosophy in general develops the faculty of understanding of the students. The study of Logic enriches one's thinking skill and sharpens one's analytical abilities. It equips students to grasp the different issues discussed in mathematics, computer science etc.

PSO 2- The study of Psychology gives the opportunity for the students to learn about brain states, different personality traits, the sub-conscious and conscious reasons for human.

PSO 3- The study of Ethics helps a student to gain the ability so that they can make themselves to become a proper social being. The Honours course enables the students to develop an insight into the intricacies of the subject and prepare them for more advanced courses on subject in the University of Calcutta as well as in the other universities both national and international. It also develops in them to think logically and essentially which is absolutely essential in realising the principles and theories of Philosophy.

PSO 4- Develops the ability to think logically, to analyse and solve problems, to assess proposed solutions, to write and speak clearly, attending to details

PSO 5- Brings the important questions to the table and works towards an answer. It encourages us to think critically about the world; it is the foundation of all knowledge and when utilised properly, can provide us with huge benefits.

PSO 6- Enhances in a way no other activity does, one's problem-solving capacities, contributes uniquely to the development of expressive and communicative powers, persuasive powers, writing skills

PSO 7- Moral Philosophy involves systematizing, defending and recommending concepts of right and wrong behaviour

PSO 8- It's the most practical by far because it teaches to think critically and evaluate arguments and truth claims

PSO 9- Improves reasoning and critical skills, teaches how to ask good questions from the worthless questions

Name of the Programme	Year of Introduction	Course		Outcome
		Course Code	Course Name	Course Outcome
SEM-1		CC-1	Indian Philosophy-1	<p>Indian Philosophy refers to philosophical traditions of the Indian subcontinent. Schools of Indian Philosophy are two types – Āstika and Nāstika, depending on one of three alternative criteria: whether it believes the Vedas as a valid source of knowledge.</p> <p>In this paper, students are acquainted with the three heterodox schools – Cārvāka, Jaina and Bauddha along with two orthodox schools – Nyaya and Vaisesika. This paper helps the students having idea of this world and the other world i.e. Reality, Moral principles of life, analytical thoughts.</p>
		CC-2	History of Western Philosophy-1	<p>Western Philosophy encompasses the philosophical thought and work of the western world. Historically the term refers to the philosophical thinking of western culture, beginning with the ancient Greek Philosophy the Pre-Socrates. Here students get a thorough knowledge of the principal philosophers of the western world from the ancient Greek to the twentieth century. They get key ideas of Greek thinkers from Thales to Aristotle, as well as the western epistemological views of Descartes, Spinoza and Leibniz.</p>
SEM-2		CC-3	Indian Philosophy-2	<p>Studying of Indian Philosophy maximus one's _____ of analytic thought that helps to _____ the negative mental states as well as what is reality. In this paper, students get a thorough knowledge of remaining orthodox schools i.e. – Samkhya, Yoga (Now popular throughout the world), Mimamsa and Vedanta.</p>
		CC-4	History of Western Philosophy-2	<p>This paper is a western empirical and a critical approach towards epistemology, the theory of knowledge. Here students get the key</p>
				<p>ideas of the empirical theories of Locke, Berkeley and Hume, and specially the critical idea of Immanuel Kant his contributions to epistemology and moral philosophy.</p>
SEM-3		CC-5	Philosophy of Mind	<p>Philosophy of mind is the philosophical study of the exact nature of the mind, mental events, mental functions, mental properties and consciousness and whether these have a relationship with the physical body: thus called "mind-body problem".</p>
		CC-6	Social and Political Philosophy.	<p>Social and Political Philosophy is a normative pursuit, related to Ethics. Where Ethics focuses on moral value of an individual's actions, social and political philosophy is interested in values related to groups of individuals – a community, society or nation. The theories of social and political philosophers provide understanding a justification for considerations such as-the relationship between an individual and the govt. the merit of various forms of political structure and government.</p>
		CC-7	Philosophy of Religion	<p>Studying Religion, Philosophy and Ethics helps us to understand other people's beliefs, what their beliefs and values are and why they do the things they do. It helps us to think about our own beliefs systems we might want to find out about in future. Philosophy of religion is one of the most vibrant areas of philosophy, studying the philosophy of religion</p>

				can teach us the evaluation of humanity in the process of understanding the nature and reality.
SEM-4		CC-8	Western Logic-I	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. 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 analyzing short essays, editorials or articles, and by continuing to distinguish between an argument's form or structure and its content.
		CC-9	Western Logic-II	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? 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 analyzing 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.
		CC-10	Epistemology and Metaphysics (Western)	Epistemology is the study of knowledge, while metaphysics is the study of reality. Epistemology looks at how we there are limits to this knowledge, while metaphysics seeks to understand the nature of reality and existence.
SEM-5		CC-11	Indian Logic and Epistemology (I)	Students will get knowledge about ultimate reality. Students will get a clear picture of Nyaya – Vaisesika philosophy. Students will understand the similarities and dissimilarities between Nyaya and Vaisesika philosophy.
		CC-12	Ethics (Indian)	Ethics is a study of moral issues in the fields of individual and collective interaction. Indian ethics is one of the great traditions of moral thought in world philosophy whose insights have influenced thinkers in early Greece, Europe, Asia and the New World. The range of issues includes: life-values and virtues, karma and dharma, evil and suffering, renunciation and enlightenment and extends to questions of human rights and justice, ecology and animal ethics, non-violence and democracy.
SEM-5 HONOURS		DSE A	Tarkasamgraha	This paper will offer the students a textual reading of Text Tarkasamgraha of Annambhatta. Students will penetrate into the area of Indian Logic pada, shakti, Laksana etc.

		DSE B	Hume	<p>Students will be enriched with the detailed knowledge about the thoughts, beliefs, opinions and views of Sir David Hume, if Modern Western Empiricists, from both epistemological, metaphysical and ethical perspectives through his book</p> <p>“An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding”.</p>
SEM-6		CC-13	Indian Logic and Epistemology (II)	<p>Logic in the classical Indian Philosophy is discussed as a part of epistemology not as an independent discipline. And the main goal of inference is to generate true cognition or knowledge. Whether for oneself or for other, and not to prove validity or invalidity. A great amount of energy is invested by the Indian Logicians in establishing the universe proposition than developing formal techniques or reasoning.</p>
		CC-14	Ethics (Western)	<p>Logic in the classical Indian Philosophy is discussed as a part of epistemology not as an independent discipline. And the main goal of inference is to generate true cognition or knowledge. Whether for oneself or for other, and not to prove validity or invalidity. A great amount of energy is invested by the Indian Logicians in establishing the universe proposition than developing formal techniques or reasoning.</p> <p>The study of ethics helps a person to look at his own life critically and to evaluate his actions / choices / decisions. It assists a person in knowing what he / she really is and what is best for him / her and what they have to do in order to attain it. Study of moral philosophy can help us to think better about morals. These discussions allow students to understand and better prepare them to handle external pressures in their own careers. It helps develop students to have critical thinking skills.</p>
SEM-6 HONOURS		DSE A	Applied Ethics	<p>1.The objective of the course is the application of ethical rules and principles which can apply for wellbeing of the society.</p> <p>2.This course is designed the theory of euthanasia, ecology, war and violence etc.</p>
		DSE B	Contemporary Indian Philosophy	<p>Under this elective course students will study the philosophical thinking of great Indian philosophers like Swami Vivekananda.</p>
PHIG		CC-1	(Indian Epistemology and Metaphysics)	<p>Philosophy is defined in the language as wisdom, that is, love of wisdom. There are so many branches of philosophy, such as metaphysics, epistemology, aesthetics, ethics, logic, philosophy of mind etc. Among them Calcutta University offers students only metaphysics and etymology for their semester 1 syllabus.</p> <p>Epistemology is a branch of philosophy that is concerned with various theories of knowledge. It enquires into the origin of knowledge. On the other hand, metaphysics deals with the fundamental nature of existence and reality.</p>

PHIG		CC-2	(Western epistemology and metaphysics)	Western epistemology has a long history, beginning with the ancient Greeks and continuing to the present. Western epistemologists have commonly defined knowledge in terms of justified true belief. It is the philosophical study of the nature, origin and limits of human knowledge. In western philosophy, metaphysics has become the study of the fundamental nature of all reality- what is it, why is it, and how we can understand it.
				Students have come to know about different epistemological and metaphysical theories by reading this paper. So that Calcutta University includes Western metaphysics and epistemology in syllabus.
PHIG		CC-3	(Western Logic)	In simple words logic is the study of correct reasoning, especially regarding making inference. Logic is important because it influences every decision we make in our lives. Students are able to think logically which allows them to learn and make decisions that will affect their life style.
PHIG		CC-4	(Philosophy of Mind)	<p>The Philosophy of Mind covers all philosophical topics related to the mind and mental states. The main aim of philosophers working in the area is to determine the nature of the mind and mental process.</p> <p>Studying philosophy of mind will allow students to understand their own behaviour, emotions and ideas. In this paper students read about sensation and perception, three levels of mind, different theories of learning and definition and measuring of Intelligence. By this paper students are enabled to gain. The basic idea of mind.</p>
PHIG		DSEA	(Indian and western ethics)	The term 'Ethics' is derived from the Greek word ethos which can mean which clan mean which means custom, habit, character or disposition. Simply it can be said that ethics is a system of moral principles. It is concerned with what is good for individuals and society. This paper help students to get practical guidance to their daily life. Ethics asks everyone to considered whether our actions are right or wrong. This paper includes both Indian and western ethics which are very relevant to our daily life.
PHIG		DSEB	(Applied Ethics and Philosophy of Religion)	Applied ethics is a field of ethics that deals with ethical questions specific to a professional, disciplinary or practical field. Those who study applied ethics look to the world around them and analyse the ethical problems they find. It includes the analysis of religious concepts, beliefs and practices of religious adherents. Philosophy of religion can play an important role in helping persons understands and evaluate different religious traditions .