

Department of Philosophy  
Programme outcome.

Philosophy learning provides initial knowledge about the study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality and existence especially when considered as an academic discipline. Philosophical methods include questioning, critical discussion, rational argument and systematic presentation.

**Programme specific outcome.**

Philosophy seeks to understand all aspects of human social behaviour, including the behaviour dynamics of small groups, large organization, communities, institutions, and entire societies. Enable by the students to grasp the knowledge of political ideals and social & political philosophy, fosters knowledge about constitutionalism and comparative constitutional system. After completing graduate in philosophy a student can develop reasoning power to understand.

Critical thinking:- The programme seeks to develop in student the philosophical knowledge and skills that will enable them to think critically and imaginatively about the study of the theoretical basis of a particular branch of knowledge and experience.

Analytical thinking:- Analytical thinking is developed with qualitative and quantitative analytical skills we enhanced.

Professional and career opportunities student will have the opportunity to professional careers in philosophy instill ideas and undertake research in any aspect of philosophy in future.

First Semester  
Greek Philosophy-101

Course outcome

The objective of this course is to provide the origin and development of the philosophy on the Greek sphere. The pre-socratic, platonic and Aristotelian conception of epistemology, ethics, causation, theory of ideas, theory of forms and matters and etc in Greek philosophy

After completion of their course students can know CO1. The starting of Greek philosophy in different philosophical topics.

CO2. Students can know Socrates believed that he was guided in all actions by a supernatural voice which he called his “daemon”.

CO3. Identify in detail platonic theory of knowledge and ideas are only reality according to his thought.

CO4. Understand the criticism of platonic theory of ideas by Aristotle according to Aristotle “Form and matter” are real.

Second Semester  
Indian Philosophy-202  
Course outcome

This course is concerned with the different views of traditional Indian philosophical school. It is concerned with the orthodox and heterodox school, the theory of causation, liberation law of karma, epistemology, metaphysics, and soul theory and also will be able to

On successful completion of the course the student can know

- CO1. Identify in detail about the difference between the Heterodox and orthodox schools Hindu philosophy believe the Veda or not believe the Veda.
- CO2. Identify in detail the pleasure is the highest good in life according to Carvaka thought.
- CO3. Student known the Jainism concept of Reality.
- CO4. To know human life is full of suffering and there is the way to stop of this life suffering.
- CO5. Identify in detail (about) the reality of external object is only an idea of our Consciousness.

## Third Semester

### Logic -303

#### Course outcome

This course designed to provide Modern techniques which were help to proof arguments. Logic is the systematic study of valid rules of inference i.e. the relation that lead to the acceptance of one proposition (the conclusion on the basis of a set of other proposition premises).

On successful completion of the course the student can know

- CO1. That knowledge of the logical argument and argument form. And Diagram for complex arguments. .
- CO2. Identify in detail difference between the grammartical sentences and logical propositions and its representative symbol of the proposition (AEIO).
- CO3. Identify in detail the variable proposition p and q and its function. And truth Table in different three forms. ( Tautologies, contradictories and contingencies)
- CO4. Will know detail the valid argument forms and formal proof of validity.

Fourth Semester  
Moral philosophy - 404  
Course outcome

This course introduces ethical principles and concepts which will develop moral thinking. It also provides the relation to ethics with sociology, politics and religion. It also covers various punishment theories to students.

On successful completion of the course the student can know

- CO1. Fully understand the knowledge of Ethics and its relation with religion, politics and law. .
- CO2. Identify in detail which actions are moral or non-moral in the human conduct.
- CO3. Students will know the moral standard of our life and the difference between Naturalistic and Non-naturalistic ethics
- CO4. Identify in detail the moral law in human society and right conduct and wrong conduct.
- CO5. Well understand the value of life. The theories of punishment.

Fifth Semester

Honour - 505

History of western philosophy

Course outcome

This course aims to provide a general introduction to the development of philosophical thought and its influence on the history of Western philosophy. The question of the existence of God involves the discipline of epistemology (the nature and scope of knowledge). Descartes' believed input is passed on by the sensory organs to the epiphysis in the brain and from there to the immaterial spirit.

On successful completion of the course the student can know

- CO1. Students understand the method of scholasticism. .
- CO2. Identify in detail the knowledge and nature of God from the different thinkers.
- CO3. In this area will find the relation between human Mind and Body under the view of Descartes.
- CO4. Identify in detail the quality of "Substance".
- CO5. In this area identify in detail the world of bodies is composed of an infinite number of dynamic units (monads).

Fifth Semester

Honour - 506

History of western philosophy

Course outcome

This course introduces history of western philosophy most of the thinkers have agreed that Spinoza's philosophy is based on the preconceptions. The relation of ideas and matters of facts and knowledge of the external world also explain the history of the discipline of philosophical, philosophy and relevance.

After completion of their course students can know

- CO1. Identify in detail the origin of human knowledge and its nature and limits of knowledge. .
- CO2. Understand the relation of Ideas and matter of Facts and Knowledge of the external world.
- CO3. Identify in detail the human sense perception the distinction between a priori and empirical knowledge in view of Kant.

Fifth Semester

Honour - 507

Contemporary western philosophy

Course outcome

This course provides understanding of the ideal language and ordinary language. The main feature of existentialism being and concept of freedom.

On successful completion of the course the students can

CO1. Identify in detail the ideal language and ordinary language.

CO2. Understand concept of language and philosophy of Russell and common sense of language according to moon.

CO3. Understand the verification theory of meaning of logical positivists.

CO4. Identify in detail the main feature of existentialism, Being and concept of freedom.



**Philosophy**  
**Honors Paper /H - 608**  
**INDIAN PHILOSOPHY II**

The course introduces the mainstream classical Indian epistemology is dominated by theories pedigree i.e. view about knowledge generating process, called prama, knowledge sources. Indian Hindu philosophy – Nyaya, vaisheshika, Samkhya, Yoga, Mimamsa and Vedanta and five major heterodox (nastika) schools – Jain, Buddhist, Ajivika, Ajnana and Charvaka.

Studying course, the student will be able to:

- CO.1 The student will improve knowledge about the Nyaya theory of the physical world. Nyaya vaishesika concept of padhartha or category God is the ultimate cause of the creation, maintenance and destruction of the world.
- CO.2 Understood the idea about vaisheshika or vaishesika (Sanskrit) is one of the six schools of Indian philosophy (Vedic systems) from ancient India. In its early stages, the vaishesika was an independent philosophy with its own metaphysics, epistemology, logics, ethics and soteriology.
- CO.3 Student will understand about the Sankhya yoga is one of the six Astika schools of Hindu philosophy. Sankhya is English translation by Sami Gambhiranda. It is most related to the yoga school of Hinduism and it was influential on.
- CO.4 Gain knowledge, about an interesting feature of the Mimamsa school of philosophy is its unique epistemological theory of the intrinsic validity of all cognition. A ritual is a sequence of activities involving gestures, words, actions or objects. History, neurotheology, philosophy, psychology, sociology, Theology, Theories, women Religion.
- CO.5 Vedanta:- Understand Vedanta limited subsidiary of Vedanta. Vedanta is a philosophy taught by the Vedas the most ancient scripture of India. Its basic teaching is that our real nature is divine. Brahman, Jiva, Isvara and Maya

**Philosophy**  
**Honors Paper /H - 609**  
**PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION**

This course provides an understanding about religion is a special aspect of human experience and therefore need a philosophical explanation. Religion is to determine the significance and value of experience of religion. Philosophy of religion is Self establishment of religious experience with the following concepts related to philosophy.

By studying this papers student can come in acquaintance with the following concepts related to philosophy of religion.

COS1: Understood description about the nature as well as scope of philosophy of religion. Philosophy of religion is rational thought about religious issues and concern without a presumption of the existence of religion and religious beliefs.

COS2: Identify definition of God is merely an enumeration of his attributes. God is spirit infinite, eternal and unchangeable in his being wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth. Ontology is the branch of philosophy that study concept such as existence being becoming and reality. Cosmology is a matter of philosophical and scientific knowledge. Theological theory of morality that derives duty or moral obligation from. What is good or desirable as an end to be achieved.

COS3: Define and demonstrate for god and his relation to the world and man deism, pantheism and theism, pantheism and monism. Theism and mysticism. The personal God and the world.

COS4: Understand the problem of evil refers to the challenge of reconciling belief in an omnipotent, omnibenevolent and omniscient God with the existence of evil and suffering in the world. Man's destiny, Immortality the form of nature and scripture.

COS5: Understand about the secular substitutes for religion, nationalism, racism and political ideology. Materialism is a form of philosophical monism that holds that matter is the fundamental substance in nature. Marxism deals with collective social processes and structure, class struggle and with historic processes in general. Freud pursues the analysis of the individual, his resulting individual his resulting instinctual structure and development.

**Philosophy**  
**Sixth Semester**  
**Honors Paper /H - 610**  
**POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY**

The aim of the course is to make the student aware of the Greek political thinker, after examining constitutions, argued for a mixed constitution taking the best of all the available forms of governance. Aristotle and Plato were philosophers in ancient Greece, who critically studied matters of ethics, science, and practice. In political theory of political philosophy John Locke refused the theory of the divine rights to life, Liberty, and property and that rules who fail to protect those rights may be removed by the people, by force if necessary. Studying the course the student will be able to:

- CO.1 Understood Greek political thinker, after examining constitutions, argued for a mixed constitution, taking the best of all available forms of governance. Aristotle and Plato were philosophers in ancient Greece who critically studied matters of ethics, science, politics, and more.
- CO.2 Identify Hobbes theory of social contract supports absolute sovereign without giving any value to individuals while Locke and Rousseau supports individual than the state or the government.
- CO.3 To understand during Mill's lifetime he was most widely admired for his work in theoretical philosophy and political economy.
- CO.4 Marxism is a social, political and economic philosophy named after Karl Marx. It examines the effect of capitalism on labour, productivity, and economic development and argues for a worker revolution to overturn capitalism in favour of communism.
- CO.5 Understood John Rawls developed a theory of justice based on the social contract theory. Rawls argued that equal distribution of resource should be the desirable state of nature, as opposed to following utilitarian philosophies. Contractarians are skeptical of the possibility of grounding morality or political authority in either divine will or some perfectionist ideal of the nature of humanity.