

# SARAT CENTENARY COLLEGE

## Department of Philosophy

### Course Outcomes (CBCS)

#### Philosophy Honours

### SEM-I

**CC-1: Outlines of Indian Philosophy-I:** At the end of the course, students will be able to understand

- The Vedic theism and Upanishad conception of Atman and Brahman
- Acquire through knowledge about Carvaka, Jainism and Buddhism
- Comprehend the epistemology and Metaphysics of Nyaya-Vaisesika

**CC-2 (Outlines of Western Philosophy-I):** At the end of the course, students will be able to understand

- The genesis of Greek Philosophy
- Comprehend the regionalism of Socratic and Plato
- Analyse the metaphysics of Aristotle
- Descartes, the father of modern Western Philosophy employed mathematical method into modern Philosophy, his methods are deduction, by studying Descartes, the students learn to use their reasons before accepting anything as the truth. By study Spinoza the students understand that he is the meeting point between the western and eastern Philosophy. Spinoza identifies God with Nature and as such there so much similarity between Spinoza and Shankara. In Leibnitz's spiritualistic pluralism one connects Psychology with Physics.

#### **GE-1: Indian Philosophy**

This course will help the students in understanding the significance of Indian philosophical studies in their daily life, how to overcome the stress, how to manage their life and take challenges in life; hence here will be a focus on the dialectical and analytical method to understand Indian Philosophy.

### SEM-II

#### **CC-3: Outlines of Indian Philosophy-II**

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- Analyse Sankhya's Theory of Evolution
- Understand the philosophical implication in Yoga
- Elucidate the Vedanta Philosophy
- Student get an in depth understanding about Theory of Error of Bhatta and Advaita

#### **CC-4: Outlines of Western Philosophy-II**

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Analyse the empiricism Locke, Berkeley and Hume
- Understand the critical Philosophy of Kant
- Comprehend the dialectical idealism of Hegel

#### **GE-2: Western Philosophy**

After having done this course students-

- Resolve metaphysical concept
- Analyse different between Realism and Idealism, Regularity theory and Entailment theory of causation
- Realise mind and body relation
- Analyse Evolution theory

### **SEM-III**

#### **CC-5: Indian Ethics**

From this course content students will achieve-

- The theory of purusartha and its application in ethical life
- The doctrine of Niskam-Karma of Bhagavad Gita- its meaning, purpose and destiny in achieving the ultimate goal of life
- Realise the significance of Buddhist, Jaina and Yoga ethical conduct

#### **CC-6: Western Ethics**

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand the critical concepts like Right and Wrong, Good and Bad, Virtue and Vice, Duty
- Comprehend the evolution of human conduct from customary to conscience
- Acquire complete knowledge about the core ideas of Hedonism, Utilitarianism
- Enunciate the emerging ethical issues in Suicide, Euthanasia, Gender Equality, Affluence and Morality

#### **CC-7: Annam`bhatta: Tarkasanm`graha with Dipika**

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Differentiate Smṛti and Anuvāsa
- Realise the importance of Sannyakarsa to Perception
- Comprehend the importance of Vyapti to Anumāna
- Understand the necessity of Hetu to Anumāna
- Determine Saddhetu
- Explain of Upamāna with example

### **GE-3: Logic**

From this course content students will achieve-

- Distinguish between Deduction and Induction, Truth and Validity
- Analyse the structure of logical propositions
- Understand the different rules and fallacies immediate and mediate Syllogism
- Realise the value of Symbolic Logic
- To investigate scientifically

### **SEC-1: Philosophy in practice**

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand the conceptual attitude of Philosophy and Dars'an
- Analyse the nature of enquiry of Philosophy and Dars'an in Epistemological and Metaphysical
- Compare the paths of Plato and Kant, Samkhya and Advaita view lead to perfection

## **SEM-IV**

### **CC-8: Western Logic-I**

From this course content students will achieve-

- Distinguish between Deduction and Induction, Truth and Validity
- Analyse the structure of logical propositions
- Understand the different rules and fallacies of immediate and mediate Syllogism
- Comprehend the importance of Symbolic Logic in modern world
- Enunciate the core concepts of Predicate Logic

### **CC-9: Psychology**

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand the various methods of Psychology
- Analyse the Errors of Perception
- Evaluate the different factors of attention
- Elucidate the nature of motivation
- Comprehend the various theories of learning

### **CC-10: Philosophy of Religion**

By doing this course, students can:

- Comprehend the philosophical implication of Religion
- Evaluate the development of Religion from tribal to Universal
- Understand the Psychological basis of Religion
- Analyse the mystic experience in religious
- Elucidate the inter-religious dialogues

#### **GE-4: Contemporary Indian Philosophy**

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand the features of Contemporary Indian Philosophy
- Explain and defend a position on basic psychological problems in the Contemporary Indian Philosophy
- Comprehend Integral Philosophy of Sri Aurobindo
- Comprehend the main tenets Iqbal's Philosophy
- Analyse the nature of Religious experience of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- Self-realize the Gandhian notion of Ahimsa in ethical conduct

#### **SEC-2: Philosophy of Human Rights**

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Grasp the philosophical foundations of Human Rights
- Elucidate historical development of Human Rights
- Clarify Natural Right, Fundamental Right and Human Right
- Compare the attitude of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke related to Natural Law and Natural Rights
- Realise the significance of Preamble and duty in Indian Constitution

## **SEM-V**

#### **CC-11: Socio-Political Philosophy**

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Realise the relation between Social Philosophy and Political Philosophy
- Clarify the basic concept of Society, Social group, Community, Association, Custom • Analyse the concept of Political Ideas
- Compare Utopian and Scientific Socialism
- Clarify the concept of Nation, Nationalism and Internationalism
- Illustrate Radical Humanism of Manabendranath Roy

#### **CC-12: Western Logic- II**

By this course students should be able to:

- Understand the nature of Inductive Logic
- Examine Scientific and Unscientific explanation
- Easily calculate the various probability of events
- Realise importance of meaningful language
- Compare and evaluate the different position of truth and source of knowledge

#### **DSE-1: Special Text: Kathopanisd**

At end of the course, students will be able to:

- Differentiate between Paravidya and Aparavidya
- Try to Uttam Disciple
- Determine S`reya and Preya objects in their practical life
- Fell the term "Om"
- Identify the nature of Pratyagatma
- Determine ultimate eternal truth

### **DSE-2: Special Text: The Problems of Philosophy**

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Differentiate the Appearance and Reality
- Determine the nature of Sense-data
- Clarify the nature of Matter
- Compare the knowledge by Acquaintance and knowledge by Description
- Differentiate the Space of Science and the Space of Experience
- Understand the important of Inductive principles in Induction

## **SEM-VI**

### **CC-13: Philosophy in the Twentieth Century - Indian**

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Compare Rabindranath Tagore and Sawami Vevekananda's notion of Religion
- Comprehend the Integral Philosophy of Sri Aurobindo
- Analyse the nature of Man and nature of Religious experience of Dr.S. Radhakrishnan
- Comprehend the main tenets Iqbal's Philosophy
- Self-realise the Gandhian notion of Ahimsa in ethical conduct
- Apply their principles in our Socio-Political situation for this betterment
- Here the students become spiritually enlightened also if they can understand the philosophics of these great leaders

### **CC-14: Philosophy in the Twentieth Century – Western**

By the end of this course, students should be able to:

- Describe the main problems and positions of analytic Philosophy
- Significance Moore's effort to Defence of Common Sence
- Comprehend all types of knowledge related to Acquaintance knowledge according to B. Russell
- Analyse A. J. Ayer's verifiability theory of meaning
- Relate Wittgenstein's notion Language Game , Picture theory of language in their everyday life
- Explain the debates on human existence arised by M.Heidegger and J.P.Sartre

### **DSE-3: Special Text: Rabindranath Tagore: Sadhana**

At end of the course, students will be able to:

- Differentiate Indian and Western Civilization
- Realise the significance of Vedic culture
- Conscious about ideal Self
- Understand the Evil is not a permanent fact
- Realise the non-morality is related to morality
- Realise the role of love to obtain ultimate reality

### **DSE-4: Special Text: Hume: An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding**

At the end of the course, students should be able to:

- Understand the significance of classification of two types of Philosophy
- Differentiate false metaphysics and true metaphysics
- Compare the impression and idea
- Relate three connecting principles of all ideas in their daily life
- Clarify the notions on fiction and belief
- Comprehend there is no necessary connections in the natural events.

## **Course Outcomes (CBCS) Philosophy General**

### **SEM-I**

#### **CC-1: Indian Philosophy**

1. Understand the general features of Indian philosophy.
2. Explain the concepts of perception, inference, and testimony as sources of knowledge in the Cārvāka school of thought.
3. Analyse the principles of anekāntavāda, syādvāda, and nayavāda in Jainism.
4. Examine the Four Noble Truths, pratītyasamutpāda, kṣaṇabhaṅgavāda, and nairātmyavāda in Buddhism.
5. Discuss the concepts of pramāṇa (means of knowledge) and saptapadārtha (seven categories) in Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika.
6. Analyze the theories of satkāryavāda (theory of causality) and pariṇāmovāda (theory of evolution) in Sāṃkhya philosophy.
7. Explain the concept of cittavṛttinirodha (cessation of the fluctuations of the mind) and the eight limbs of yoga in Yoga philosophy.

8. Discuss the concepts of arthāpatti (presumption) and anupalabdhi (non-apprehension) in Mīmāṃsā philosophy.
9. Analyze the concepts of Brahman, jīva (individual self), and jagat (world) in Advaita Vedānta philosophy.

## SEM-II

### **CC-2: Western Philosophy**

1. Understand the nature and scope of metaphysics in Western philosophy.
2. Compare and contrast different forms of realism, including naive realism, scientific realism, and representative realism.
3. Analyze the concepts of subjective idealism and objective idealism.
4. Examine the critical theory of Kant.
5. Compare and contrast the regularity theory and entailment theory of causation.
6. Analyze the views on substance by Descartes, Spinoza, Locke, and Berkeley.
7. Discuss the relation between mind and body, including the theories of interactionism and parallelism.
8. Analyze the mechanistic and emergent theories of evolution.

## SEM-III

### **CC-3: Logic**

1. Understand the basic concepts of logic, including the nature and scope of logic, and the distinction between sentences, propositions, and statements.
2. Differentiate between deductive and inductive arguments.
3. Analyze the concepts of opposition of propositions and immediate inference techniques such as conversion, obversion, and contraposition.
4. Apply the rules and identify fallacies in categorical syllogisms using Venn diagrams.
5. Analyze truth-functional arguments in propositional logic.
6. Discuss the role of science and hypothesis in logical reasoning.

### **SEC-1: Philosophy In Practice**

1. Compare and contrast the characteristics of philosophy and darśana.

2. Understand the nature of inquiry in philosophy and darśana.
3. Analyze different types of inquiry in philosophy and darśana.

## SEM-IV

### **CC-4: Contemporary Philosophy**

1. Analyze and understand the philosophical thoughts of prominent Indian thinkers including Rabindranath Tagore, Swami Vivekananda, Sri Aurobindo, S. Radhakrishnan, Md. Iqbal, and Mahatma Gandhi.
2. Understand the nature of man as depicted by Rabindranath Tagore, focusing on the finite and infinite aspects of human existence.
3. Explore the concept of religion in relation to human nature according to Rabindranath Tagore.
4. Examine the notion of surplus in human life as presented by Rabindranath Tagore.
5. Comprehend the teachings of Swami Vivekananda.
6. Understand the concept of Practical Vedanta as expounded by Swami Vivekananda.
7. Explore the idea of a universal religion according to Swami Vivekananda.
8. Gain knowledge about the philosophical ideas of Sri Aurobindo.
9. Understand the nature of reality according to Sri Aurobindo.
10. Explore the different stages of human evolution as proposed by Sri Aurobindo.
11. Gain insights into the concept of Integral Yoga as discussed by Sri Aurobindo.
12. Analyze the philosophical contributions of S. Radhakrishnan.
13. Understand the nature of man according to S. Radhakrishnan.
14. Explore the nature of religious experience as described by S. Radhakrishnan.
15. Study the philosophical thoughts of Md. Iqbal.
16. Examine the nature of the self according to Md. Iqbal.
17. Understand Md. Iqbal's perspective on the nature of the world.
18. Explore the concept of God as presented by Md. Iqbal.
19. Gain insights into the philosophical ideas of Mahatma Gandhi.
20. Understand Gandhi's views on God and truth.
21. Explore the concept of Ahimsa (non-violence) as advocated by Mahatma Gandhi.



## **SEC-2: Philosophy Of Human Rights**

This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of human rights, their origins, historical development, and their significance in contemporary society. By the end of the course, students should be able to:

- Define and explain the nature of human rights: Students will have a clear understanding of the concept of human rights and its significance in promoting dignity, equality, and freedom for all individuals.
- Trace the origins and historical developments of human rights: Students will be familiar with the historical evolution of human rights, covering ancient, modern, and contemporary periods. They will gain insights into the key milestones, events, and influential figures that shaped the development of human rights.
- Understand the idea of natural law and natural rights: Students will explore the philosophies of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke regarding natural law and natural rights. They will analyze the concepts of individual rights, social contract, and the role of government in protecting and upholding these rights.
- Differentiate between natural right, fundamental right, and human right: Students will be able to distinguish between these terms and understand their implications in legal, moral, and societal contexts. They will examine the relationship between these rights and their application in various settings.
- Analyze the Preamble, Fundamental Rights, and Duties in the Indian Constitution: Students will study the Indian Constitution's Preamble, Fundamental Rights, and Duties. They will gain a thorough understanding of the rights and responsibilities enshrined in the constitution and their significance in upholding human dignity and social justice.
- Overall, the course aims to equip students with a solid foundation in human rights, enabling them to critically analyze historical perspectives, legal frameworks, and contemporary issues related to human rights in national and international contexts.

## **SEM-V**

### **DSE-1: Philosophy of Religion**

- Understand the nature and scope of Philosophy of Religion:
  - a. Define and differentiate between religion, dharma, and dhamma.
  - b. Explain the concept of Philosophy of Religion and its relationship with Comparative Religion and Theology.
- Analyze anthropological and Freudian theories regarding the origin and development of religion.

- Identify and explain the fundamental features of major religions such as Hinduism, Christianity, and Islam:
  - a. Understand the basic tenets of these religions.
  - b. Discuss the concepts of bondage and liberation in the context of these religions.
- Evaluate arguments for the existence of God from both Indian and Western perspectives:
  - a. Examine Yoga arguments, cosmological arguments, teleological arguments, and ontological arguments.
  - b. Compare and contrast these arguments, considering their strengths and weaknesses.
- Critically analyze arguments against the existence of God:
  - a. Understand sociological arguments and their objections to the concept of God.
  - b. Explore Freudian arguments and their implications for the existence of God.
- Differentiate between monotheism, polytheism, and henotheism, and understand their significance within the context of religious beliefs.

### **SEC-3: Philosophical Analysis**

1. Understand the distinction between word meaning and sentence meaning, and apply different techniques for analyzing meaning in language.
2. Evaluate the testability of statements and examine their impact on their meaning.
3. Analyze the relationship between concepts and truth, and evaluate the validity of truth claims in various contexts.
4. Examine the nature of knowledge, including its scope, limits, and criteria for justification.
5. Identify and analyze different sources of knowledge, including perception, reason, and testimony.
6. Apply philosophical analysis techniques to critically evaluate knowledge claims and assess their reliability.
7. Develop analytical skills through the application of logical reasoning and argumentation in philosophical analysis.
8. Enhance critical thinking skills by examining complex philosophical problems related to meaning, truth, and knowledge.
9. Develop effective written and verbal communication skills through the presentation and discussion of philosophical ideas and arguments.
10. Reflect on the implications of philosophical analysis for personal beliefs, values, and understanding of the world.

## **SEM-VI**

### **DSE – 2: Tarkasamgraha with Dīpikā**

- Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the saptapadārtha categories.
- Apply the principles of saptapadārtha in logical analysis and reasoning.

- Analyze and interpret the Tarkasaṃgraha text and its commentary, Dīpikā, by Annambhaṭṭa.
- Critically evaluate the philosophical concepts presented in the Tarkasaṃgraha text.
- Present logical arguments and engage in philosophical discussions using the knowledge gained from the course.

#### **SEC -4: Ethics in Practice**

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the concepts of morality and ethics.
2. Analyze and evaluate motives and intentions behind moral actions.
3. Apply critical thinking skills to assess moral actions and make informed moral judgments.
4. Compare and contrast normative theories, such as Ethical Egoism, Utilitarianism, and Kant's Moral Theory, and their implications.
5. Examine and discuss the different perspectives on puruṣārtha (human goals and objectives) from Cārvāka and Āstika views.
6. Understand and interpret Vedic concepts, including ṛta (cosmic order), yajña (sacrifice), and ṛṇa (debt)
7. Evaluate the concept of ahimsā (non-violence) in the context of Yoga philosophy.
8. Analyze the concept of niṣkāma karma (selfless action) as presented in Śrīmadbhagavadgītā.
9. Explain the principles and significance of pañcaśīla (five precepts) in Buddhism.
10. Examine and discuss the Jaina concepts of pañcavratā (five vows), anuvratā (minor vows), mahāvratā (major vows), and triratna (three jewels)

## **Name of the Department: Philosophy**

### **Programme Outcome**

Upon completion of the Three-Year B.A. Program in Philosophy, students will be able to:

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of various philosophical traditions, including Indian philosophy, Western philosophy, and contemporary philosophical thoughts.
2. Analyze and critically evaluate philosophical concepts, theories, and arguments.
3. Apply logical reasoning and critical thinking skills in philosophical inquiry and problem-solving.
4. Identify and interpret key philosophical texts and engage in scholarly discussions about them.
5. Examine and discuss ethical issues and theories, including the philosophy of human rights.
6. Apply philosophical theories to practical situations and real-world problems.
7. Demonstrate effective oral and written communication skills in presenting philosophical arguments and ideas.
8. Engage in interdisciplinary thinking and demonstrate an understanding of the connections between philosophy and other fields of study.

9. Develop a reflective and self-aware approach to personal and intellectual growth.
10. Foster an appreciation for diversity of thought, cultural perspectives, and philosophical pluralism.

These program outcomes are designed to equip students with a strong foundation in philosophy and critical thinking skills, enabling them to pursue further studies in philosophy or related fields, or to apply their knowledge and skills in various professional contexts.