

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
S.B. DEORAH COLLEGE
BA(PHILOSOPHY-REGULAR)
PO, PSO, CO

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSO)

"Philosophy" refers to the "love of wisdom." It is a discipline where individuals engage in seeking fundamental truths about themselves, the world around them, and their interconnectedness with others. As an academic pursuit, philosophy involves constant exploration and reflection. Those who delve into philosophy are continuously engaged in questioning, seeking answers, and engaging in debates about life's most profound inquiries. This involves pondering concepts like existence, knowledge, morality, justice, and the nature of reality itself.

By the end of this program on philosophy, students will be able to:

1. Gain a deep understanding of the nine Indian philosophical schools and their important concepts.
2. Differentiate between the Astika and Nastika traditions.
3. Explore Greek philosophy and understand its significant role in the development of philosophical thinking.
4. Identify key figures such as Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, providing insight into their contributions to philosophy.
5. Learn about modern Western philosophers and their significant contributions.
6. Cover essential concepts of logic, emphasizing its integral role in philosophy.
7. Explore moral philosophy.
8. Broaden their understanding of the philosophy of religion.



PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (PO)

After this undergraduate programme student will

1. Develop develop skills to think critically and reason logically
2. Develop effective problem-solving skills, utilizing philosophical methods to address and resolve complex issues in various contexts.
3. Gain a deep understanding of moral theories and values, and apply ethical reasoning to personal and professional decision-making processes.
4. Continuously explore and think deeply about fundamental questions about life, the world, and human relationships.

These POs ensure that graduates of the philosophy developed themselves holistically with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary for personal growth and professional success.

COURSE OUTCOMES

BA-PHILOSOPHY (REGULAR)

CBCS

SEMESTER 1(CBCS)

COURSE NAME: GENERAL PHILOSOPHY

PHI-RC-1016

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the definition, nature, and scope of philosophy
2. Identify and describe the main branches of philosophy
3. Differentiate between the philosophical perspectives of realism and idealism.
4. Understand the concepts of substance, causality, space, and time, and explain their roles in shaping philosophical thought.
5. Analyze the distinctions between empiricism and rationalism., and assess their contributions to the development of epistemology.
6. Grasp the theories of correspondence, coherence, and pragmatism.

SEMESTER 2: (CBCS)
COURSE NAME: INDIAN PHILOSOPHY
PHI-RC-2016

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the development, meaning, and scope of Indian philosophy, and grasp its diverse schools of thought.
2. describe the common characteristics of Indian philosophical systems.
3. Explain the fundamental teachings of Buddhism, including the Four Noble Truths, the theory of impermanence, and the no-soul theory.
4. Discuss key concepts in Jainism such as Syādvāda and Anekāntavāda, and their significance in Jain philosophical thought.
5. Analyze the concepts of Puruṣa and Prakṛti in Sāṃkhya philosophy, and understand the process of evolution according to Sāṃkhya.
6. Comprehend the Nyāya school's theory of pramānas (means of knowledge), and evaluate its epistemological framework.

SEMESTER 3: (CBCS)

COURSE NAME: ETHICS

PHI-RC-3016

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the nature, scope, and utility of the study of ethics
2. Comprehend the concepts of moral consciousness, the object of moral judgment, and moral obligation, and evaluate the postulates of morality.
3. Analyze the key principles of virtue ethics of Aristotle, deontological ethics according to Kant, and utilitarianism as articulated by Bentham and Mill.
4. Evaluate different theories of punishment
5. Explore the principles of professional ethics and environmental ethics
6. Understand the concept of the Law of Karma, and the roles of Varna, Asrama Dharma, and Purusarthas in Hindu ethics.
7. Discuss the Buddhist ethical principles of Pancasila, Brahmavihara, and the stages of the Bodhisattva path (Bodhisattva Bhumis).
8. Explain the Jaina ethical principles of Triratna, Anuvrata, and Mahavrata, and their significance in Jain philosophy.

SEMESTER 4: (CBCS)
COURSE NAME: LOGIC
PHI-RC-4016

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the fundamental concepts of logic, including propositions, arguments, truth, and validity, and differentiate between deduction and induction.
2. Grasp Aristotelian syllogistic logic, including categorical propositions, translating ordinary propositions into standard form, the square of opposition, categorical syllogism, figures and moods, and immediate inference.
3. Understand an introduction to symbolic logic, understanding its characteristics, uses of symbols, the relationship between traditional logic and symbolic logic, and the modern classification of propositions.
4. Grasp propositional logic, including logical connectives (and, or, not), material conditional, bi-conditional, symbolization of everyday language, and the truth-table method of testing the validity of arguments, including the shorter truth table.

SEMESTER 5: (CBCS)

COURSE NAME: CONTEMPORARY INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

PHI-RE-5016

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand Aurobindo's concepts of evolution and super mind.
2. Comprehend Radhakrishnan's views on religious experience, the relationship between intellect and intuition, and his perspective on man and his destiny.
3. Explore Gandhi's philosophy regarding religion, truth, non-violence, and understand his concepts of satyagraha, sarvodaya, and swadeshi, along with his critique of industrialization and the idea of trusteeship.
4. Understand Vivekananda's vision of universal religion, practical Vedanta, and his philosophy of education.

SEMESTER 5: (CBCS)

COURSE NAME: INDIAN YOGIC TRADITION

PHI-GE-5016

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the meaning and essence of yoga, and differentiate between the various paths of yoga: Jnana Yoga, Karma Yoga, and Bhakti Yoga.
2. Comprehend the levels of mental life (Cittabhumi) and the eightfold means of yoga (Yoganga) as outlined in traditional yogic teachings.
3. Analyze the Buddhist conception of yoga and the Jaina conception of yoga.
4. Understand Swami Vivekananda's perspective on Raja Yoga and Sri Aurobindo's philosophy of Integral Yoga.

SEMESTER 6: (CBCS)

COURSE NAME: PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION

PHI-RE-6016/ PHI-GE-6016

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Define religion and understand the nature of the philosophy of religion, distinguishing it from theology and analyzing religious experiences.
2. Explore the relationships between reason, faith, and revelation, and discuss the concepts of freedom of will and the immortality of the soul.
3. Understand and differentiate between various theistic views such as deism, pantheism, panentheism, and monotheism.
4. Analyze and critically explain major arguments for the existence of God, including the ontological, cosmological, teleological, and moral arguments.

COURSE OUTCOMES

NEP-FYUGP

SEMESTER 1:

COURSE NAME: ANCIENT INDIAN THOUGHT

Upon completion of this course on “*Ancient Indian Thought*” which introduces thoughts that were available in ancient India, students will be able to

1. Grasp a comprehensive understanding of the diverse philosophical perspectives prevalent in ancient India
2. Articulate distinct areas of thought and the distinguished characteristics of ancient Indian Philosophy
3. Acquire the knowledge of foundational concepts and ideas that contributed to the development of Indian philosophical system.
4. Develop the ability to appreciate the concepts from ancient India that remained and shaped the development of Indian philosophy.

SEMESTER 2:

COURSE NAME: GREEK PHILOSOPHY

Upon completion of this course on “*Greek philosophy*” which introduces the main tenets of Greek philosophy by tracing the origins of Greek philosophy, beginning from pre-Socrates to Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, students will be able to

1. Trace the origins and the development of Greek philosophical thought from the pre-Socratic era to the contributions of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.
2. Develop an understanding of the diverse philosophical theories proposed by pre-Socratic philosophers concerning the composition and nature of the universe.
3. Engage with fundamental questions concerning virtue, justice, and the nature of reality as addressed by Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.
4. Compare and contrast various pre-Socratic perspectives on cosmology, ontology, and the underlying substance of the cosmos.

SEMESTER 3:

COURSE NAME: INTRODUCTION TO SYSTEMS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Upon completion of this course on “*Introduction to systems of Indian Philosophy*” which developed in India before the widespread influence of outside thoughts, students will be able to:

1. Have a comprehensive knowledge of the diverse systems of philosophy originating in India.
2. Know the key texts and prominent scholars needed for understanding a specific system of Indian Philosophy.
3. Know and understand the fundamental concepts and theories unique to each system of Indian Philosophy.
4. Analyze and evaluate the interrelations between different systems of Indian Philosophy.
5. Develop a deeper appreciation for the rich cultural and intellectual heritage of India through the study of its philosophical traditions.

SEMESTER 4:

COURSE NAME: INTRODUCTION TO WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Upon completion of this course on the history of Modern Western Philosophy, encompassing philosophers such as Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Kant, and Hegel, students will be able to:

1. Understand the philosophical theories and concepts developed by prominent modern Western philosophers.
2. Have the idea on the distinct approaches and arguments presented by each philosopher within the context of their philosophical systems.
3. Identify and explain the key philosophical concepts associated with each philosopher, including but not limited to Cartesian dualism, Spinoza's substance monism, Locke's theory of empiricism, Hume's skepticism, Kant's transcendental idealism, and Hegel's dialectical method.
4. Compare and contrast the rationalist and empiricist traditions in modern Western philosophy.
5. Cultivate a deeper appreciation for the diversity and complexity of philosophical thought through the study of modern Western philosophy.