

Department of Philosophy

N.C. Autonomous College, Jajpur

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSO) of Philosophy Honours

The three year Under Graduate course in Philosophy Honours initiates students to Epistemology and Metaphysics, Logic, Indian Philosophy, History of Modern and Western Philosophy and Ethics, Philosophy of Religion and Existentialism. The course develops interests in learning philosophy with clarity and analysing the philosophical concepts with philosophical reflection and analysis. The course also helps to develop critical thinking. After successfully completing the 3year degree course the following Programme Specific Outcomes are expected of the students:

PSO1: After completion of the three-year honours course in Philosophy students are expected to read the philosophical books written by various philosophers on various philosophical topics to get an overall idea of philosophy and also for widening the philosophical knowledge, to create enthusiasm and interest to do progress in research works and to write small articles on various philosophical topics. To develop the logical thinking capabilities, to inspire other students also to study philosophy.

PSO2: first of all, to developed love for the subject, their power of constructive critical thinking and to provide a reflective, logical and systematic solutions to the problems faced in philosophy, - either metaphysical, empirical social, political and religious.

PSO3: to decide and progress in the philosophical areas which interest them most and to pursue in that area, inquire, understand and to write research articles for the further progress of those areas.

PSO4: to learn and understand the different methods of doing philosophy, understanding their significance and applying them in the relevant areas.

PSO5: At the end of the programme the students are expected to learn the research methodology and to apply them validly while writing research papers. While donning so they are expected to consult both the primary and the secondary sources of books and also to study research articles both contemporary and modern.

PSO6: Recognizing and understanding the different values- personal, social and global, recognizing the value of the total existence and their harmonious relations, building ability to live in harmony in the midst of diversity and its importance

PSO7: Identifying the inherent problems of philosophy and endeavour to reflect logically on them and providing a necessary solution to it.

PSO8: to understand the distinctive features of each philosophical systems either traditional, contemporary or modern and value them.

PSO9: to understand the importance and significance of the historical development of each philosophical tradition and attain knowledge from them.

PSO10: to develop a proper understanding and significance of the different kinds of traditions, social change, the role of philosophy in guiding each and every branches of social and political theories and also evaluating them.

PSO11: Acquiring the knowledge to develop the valid argumentation and developing the ability to listen and understand others view points and also to develop the ability and ability to establish their own views.

PSO12: to understand the ethical and moral implications and to learn applying them in all the spheres of life either academic or non-academic

PSO13: with the knowledge in philosophy students can attain the capacity to become either a good Philosopher, Counsellor, Academician, Politician and Social scientist. etc.

Course Outcomes (COs)

The Department follows the syllabus and curriculum structure as mandated by the affiliating University. During the three years of the B.A Philosophy Honours programme, spread over 6 semesters, 8 theory papers are taught. The semester wise distribution of the papers and their course outcomes are listed below.

Semester I	
Name of the paper: General Philosophy, logic and scientific method	Meaning and Method of Philosophy CO1: From this unit the students will learn about What is philosophy, the definition, method and scope of philosophy., the relation between philosophy and science, philosophy and religion. Sources of Knowledge CO2 : Western: from this unit the students will learn the different theories of empiricism, rationalism and critical philosophy and their critical appreciation. CO 3: From this unit the students will learn about the coherence theory of truth, correspondence theory of Truth and the Pragmatic theories of truth and their application in philosophical theory formation along with their critical analysis. Theories of Reality CO 4: From this unit the students will learn the different theories of reality such as-the different theories of Monism, Dualism, and Pluralism, Realism and Idealism and their critical analysis. Metaphysical categories: from this unit the students will learn - the different interpretations of substance and causality and their critical appreciation, the different characteristics of Space and time.

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Semester II	
Name of the paper: Indian Philosophy and symbolic Logic	<p>After Studying this paper, the students will be able to get a broader concept about the main objective of logical reasoning.</p> <p>CO1. Students will acquire the basic concepts on logic, sentences, judgements, statements, propositions and arguments.</p> <p>CO2. Definitions: For example – stipulative, Lexical, Precising, theoretical, Persuasive, denotative, Connatative and ostensive definitions.</p> <p>CO3. Detect mistake in reason or reasoning in practice – Fallacy of relevance, Ambiguity and presumption.</p> <p>CO4. Translate ordinary language arguments into standard form categorical syllogism, evaluate immediate inference and syllogism using the traditional square of opposition.</p> <p>CO5. Symbolic Logic: Value of symbols, truth functions, tautologous, contradictory and contingent statement forms. Testing Arguments form and Argument for validity by the method of truth table.</p>

Semester III	
Name of the paper: Ethics, Greek Philosophy, Indian Philosophy	CO1: the course outcome of this paper is to learn the meaning of Indian Philosophy, the salient features of Indian Philosophy, distinction between the nastika (Heterodox) and the Astika (Orthodox) schools. Carvaka,Buddhism and Jainism CO2: the course outcome is to critically explain and examine Carvaka materialism, Pratitya- Samutpadakshanika-vada,Nirvana, anekantavada,ekantavada, the meaning of 'syat' Prakrti? State and Explain the characteristics of prakrti. What is Purusa? the characteristics of Purusa. plurality of Purusa, proofs for the existence of Prakrti and Purusa , the evolution of Prakrti and its teleology, What is Yoga, the nature of Brahman in Samkara's advaita vedanta. Maya - the characteristics of maya, nature of Jagat, atman and moksa. The nature of Brahman in Ramanuja's Visistadvaita Vedanta- cit and acit and moksa

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Semester IV	
Name of the paper: Indian Philosophy Modern European Philosophy, Philosophy of language	CO The importance and usefulness of studying the history of modern western philosophy is that it is based on logical reasoning and as such it is more consistent than any other paper besides Logic. Descartes, Spinoza and Leibnitz: 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 is so much similarity between Spinoza and Shankara. In Leibnitz's spiritualistic pluralism one connects psychology with physics.

Locke and Berkeley:

The British empiricists lay more importance on sense perception rather than on innate ideas, with Locke the students learn to analyse their ideas derived from sense perception where some of our ideas are actually have no reality outside the mind. In Berkeley one learns the importance of God the infinite spirit. Though he is also an empiricist like Locke but for Berkeley there can be no ideas unless there is a mind to perceive them.

Hume:

In Hume the most consistent empiricist than Locke and Berkeley, we seem to reach the climax of empiricism as a theory of knowledge, the importance of Hume is that he made realize that there is no permanent stuff or substance be it physical or mental. He even rejects metaphysics since we are limited to sense perception as to what we can know. Yet by way of criticising Hume, one understands that besides sense perception as human we do have our moral and religious consciousness which are a part of experience.

Kant

Kant the German critic is a great synthesizer where he synthesizes both empiricism and reason, where experience by themselves cannot be knowledge unless they are thought of and understood by the mind. Hence the importance of studying Kant is that experience cannot be taken for granted as a source of knowledge by itself, for experiences to be knowledge they must be thought of and understood by the understanding or the mind.

Hegel

Hegel the German idealist, and like Kant in his dialectical method, he synthesizes thesis and an antithesis into a synthesis. In his Absolute

	idealism one understands the similarities between him and Ramanuja in the east.
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Semester V

<p>Name of the paper: Philosophy Of religion Isa Upanishad, Meditation of Rene Descartes , Bhagavad Gita</p>	<p>Religion is a special aspect of human experience and therefore needs a philosophical explanation. The function of philosophy of religion is to determine the significance and value of human experience of religion. By studying this paper, students can come in acquaintance with the following concepts related to philosophy of religion, the moral teachings of Bhagvad Gita and Upanishads.</p> <p>CO1. Definitions of religion, description about the nature as well as scope of philosophy of religion and its relation and differences to theology.</p> <p>CO2. Reason, Faith, Revelation and Mystic experience as the foundation of religious beliefs.</p> <p>CO3. The Judaic-Christian concept of God, The idea of God in Hinduism and Tribal religions and the arguments for the existence of God will be our major concern.</p> <p>CO4. The problem of suffering and liberation in Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism will imbibe in the students to think rationally about the various religious problems in our society.</p> <p>CO5. Students will be familiarise with some socio-religious issues like Tolerance, Conversion and secularism.</p>
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<p>Semester VI</p>	
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Name of the paper: Social and political Philosophy, Applied Ethics, Gandhian Studies.

Nature of Social and Political Philosophy
CO1: from this unit the students will learn about the nature and scope of social and political philosophy, the relation between social philosophy and social philosophy Unit
Social and Political Ideas:
CO3 : from this unit the students will learn the ideas of what is called Liberty ,Equality, the meaning of Fraternity and the significance of justice.
CO4: from this course content the students will learn about the theories of democracy, socialism, fascism and anarchism their merits and demerits.
CO5: The great teaching of The Father of Nation and the path of Ahimsa. The importance of truth.
CO6: Applied Ethics helps students to understand the nature of value and moral judgement and to find out why be moral?''

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PHILOSOPHY

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PROGRAMME OUTCOME

M.A. Programme is designed to cultivate philosophical approach and analytical ability among the students through a rigorous training in the discipline. The designed syllabus is an introduction of some fundamental issues of philosophy in general rather than to offer a critical study of philosophical explanation, their methods, doctrines and leading thoughts. This course will help to nurture the philosophical ideas and critical reasoning abilities. Besides, the course will develop a critical refractive and conceptual insight on certain fundamental issues relating to the following concepts: Metaphysical, Epistemological, Logic and ethics.

1st Semester

Course Outcome: The course is to open the distinct features of Indian Philosophy. It will provide the potentiality of the students to inculcate in depth knowledge of Indian Philosophy.

2nd Semester

Course Outcome: Built up philosophical ideas and arguments through conceptual analysis. As a result the students get the advantage of a comparative study of Indian and Western knowledge structure. This course addresses everyday life issues through theoretical concepts and real life situations.

3rd Semester

Course Outcome: This course will help students to understand the nature of value and moral judgment. Advaita Vedanta will help students to know the principal concepts in relation to other systems of Indian thoughts.

4th Semester

Course Outcome: The objective of the course is to acquaint students with important philosophical issues. It helps the students to understand the philosophical reflection on mind and language.