

Course Outcomes

T.D.C. GENERAL COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY

FIRST YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER

E101/102. LOGIC I

- CO1. Nature of Logic: Argument and Argument Form, Truth and Validity
- CO2. Development of symbolic logic, its Characteristics
- CO3. Logical Constants, Propositional Variables, Truth-function, Truth-table Method
- CO4. Proposition, Modern Classification of Proposition

SECOND SEMESTER

E201/202. LOGIC II

- CO1. Shorter Truth-table Method
- CO2. Formal Proof of Validity
- CO3. Quantification, Symbolization of Universal and Existential propositions
- CO4. Induction: Nature and kinds, grounds of induction

SECOND YEAR

THIRD SEMESTER

E304/ 305. GENERAL PHILOSOPHY I

- CO1. Nature & Scope of Philosophy
- CO2. Theories of knowledge: Rationalism, Empiricism. Kant's Critical theory
- CO3. Realism - Naïve and Scientific

Idealism - Subjective (

FOURTH SEMESTER

E404/405 INDIAN PHILOSOPHY I

- CO1. The Astika-Nastika dichotomy in Indian Philosophy, the Upanisadic Philosophy
- CO2. Carvaka: Theory of Knowledge, Materialism
- CO3. Jainism: Syadvada and Anekantavada
- CO4. Buddhism: Four Noble Truths, Pratitya Samutpada, Anatmavada, Nirvana

THIRD YEAR

FIFTH SEMESTER

E503/506. GENERAL PHILOSOPHY II

- CO1. Theories of Truth: Correspondence, Coherence, Pragmatic
- CO2. Substance, Causality, Space and Time
- CO3. Freedom and Determinism
- CO4. Logical Positivism: general characteristic
- CO5. Existentialism: General Characteristics

E. 504/507. INDIAN PHILOSOPHY II

- CO1. Nyaya: Perception and Inference
- CO2. Vaisesika: Categories of Dravya and Abhava
- CO3. Sankhya: Prakriti, Purusha, Evolution
- CO4. Yoga: Psychology
- CO5. Samkara: Brahman, Maya, Ramanuja's Criticism of Maya

SIXTH SEMESTER

E603/606. ETHICS I

- CO1. Morality and Moral Philosophy
- CO2. Fact and Value
- CO3. Kant's Categorical Imperative
- CO4. Teleological Theories: Hedonism and Utilitarianism
- CO5. Niskama Karma of the Gita

E.604/607. PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION

CO1. Nature and Scope of Philosophy of Religion

CO2. Religion, Philosophy and Science

CO3. Origin of Religion: Anthropological and philosophical theories

CO4. Arguments for the existence of God

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Course Outcomes

T.D.C. MAJOR COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY

FIRST YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER

M. 104 LOGIC I

CO1. What of Logic: Argument and Argument Form, Truth and Validity

CO 2. Logical Constants, Propositional Variables, Truth-function, Truth-table Method

CO 3. Sentence, Proposition, Modern Classification of Propositions

CO 4. the concept of set, operations on sets - union, intersection and difference

M. 105. EPISTEMOLOGY AND METAPHYSICS I

CO 1. Nature and Scope of Philosophy

CO 2. What is Knowledge, Knowledge by Acquaintance and Knowledge by Description.

CO3. Realism - Naïve and Scientific Realism.

CO 4. Idealism - Subjective idealism of Berkeley, Objective idealism of Hegel.

SECOND SEMESTER

M. 204 LOGIC II

CO1. Shorter Truth-table Method

CO2. Formal Proof of Validity

CO3. Standard Form of Categorical Syllogism, Venn-diagram Technique of Testing Syllogisms

CO4. Quantification, Symbolization of Universal and Existential propositions

M. 205. EPISTEMOLOGY AND METAPHYSICS II

CO1.Theories of Truth: Correspondence, Coherence, Pragmatic

CO 2. Substance

CO 3. Causality, Space and Time

CO 4. Freedom and Determinism

CO 5. A. J. Ayer's Rejection of Metaphysics

SECOND YEAR

THIRD SEMESTER

M. 304. INDIAN PHILOSOPHY I

CO1.The Astika-Nāstika dichotomy in Indian Philosophy, the Upanisadic Philosophy

CO 2.Cārvāka: Theory of Knowledge, Materialism

CO3.Jainism: Syādvāda and Anekāntavāda

CO4.Buddhism: Four Noble Truths, Pratitya Samutpāda, Anātmavāda, Nirvāna

M. 305. HISTORY OF MODERN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY I

CO1. Philosophy of Descartes: Method, Cogito ergo Sum, Mind-body relation

CO2. Philosophy of Spinoza: Substance, Attributes and Modes

CO3. Philosophy of Leibnitz: Theory of Monads, Pre-established Harmony

FOURTH SEMESTER

M. 404. INDIAN PHILOSOPHY II

CO1. Nyāya: Perception and Inference

CO2. Vaisesika: Categories of Dravya and Abhāva

CO3. Sāṅkhya: Prakṛti, Puruṣa, Evolution

CO4. Yoga: Psychology

CO5. Sankara: Brahman, Maya, Ramanuja's Criticism of Māyā of Sankara.

M. 405. HISTORY OF MODERN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY II

CO1. Locke: Empiricism

CO2. Hume: Impressions and Ideas, Causation, Self

CO3. Kant: Possibility of Synthetic A-priori Judgments, Space & Time, Categories

THIRD YEAR

FIFTH SEMESTER

M. 501. GREEK PHILOSOPHY I

- CO1. Thales: Primary Stuff
- CO2. Pythagoras: Theory of Numbers
- CO3. Heracleitus: Doctrine of Flux
- CO4. The Eleatic School: Parmenides, Zeno
- CO5. Democritus: Atomism

M. 502. CONTEMPORARY INDIAN PHILOSOPHY I

- CO1. Vivekananda: Practical Vedānta
- CO2. Aurobindo: Evolution
- CO3. Tagore: Humanism
- CO4. Radhakrishnan: Intellect and Intuition

M. 503. CONTEMPORARY WESTERN PHILOSOPHY I

- CO1. Nature of Analytic Philosophy - General Introduction
- CO2. Russell: Logical Atomism
- CO3. Moore: Refutation of Idealism
- CO4. Wittgenstein: Picture Theory, Language Games
- CO5. Ryle: Refutation of Cartesianism

M. 504. ETHICS I

- CO1. Morality and Moral Philosophy
- CO2. Fact and Value
- CO3. Concepts of Normative Ethics, Meta-Ethics & Practical Ethics
- CO4. Teleological Theories: Hedonism and Utilitarianism

M. 505. PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION I

- CO1. Nature and Scope of Philosophy of Religion
- CO2. Animism, Totemism, Concept of Mana, Fetishism, Magic
- CO3. Freud's Theory of the Origin of Religion
- CO4. Foundations of Religious Beliefs: Reason, Revelation, Faith and Mysticism

**M.506
SOCIAL
PHILOSOPHY**

CO1. Nature and Scope of Social Philosophy

CO2. Society and individual.

CO3. Terrorism, the Concept of Globalisation

CO4. Feminism: General Characteristics

CO5. Marxism: Alienation, Class-struggle

SIXTH SEMESTER

M.601. GREEK PHILOSOPHY II

CO1. Socrates: Virtue

CO2. Plato: Knowledge & Opinion, Doctrine of Ideas

CO3. Aristotle: Form and Matter, Causality

M.602. CONTEMPORARY INDIAN PHILOSOPHY II

Philosophy of Gandhi

CO1. God, Truth and Religion

CO2 .Non-violence, Satyagraha, Sarvodaya

CO3. Swadeshi, Trusteeship, Critique of Industrialization

M.603 CONTEMPORARY WESTERN PHILOSOPHY II

CO1. Common Features of Existentialism

CO2. Kierkegaard: Three Stages of Existential Transformation, Subjectivity and Truth

CO3. Nietzsche: Nihilism, Superman

CO4. Husserl: Phenomenology - General Introduction

CO5. Sartre: Existence and Essence, Freedom

M.604. ETHICS II

CO1. Ethics: Kant's Categorical Imperative, The Gita theory of Niskama Karma

CO2. Moore: Indefinability of Good

CO3. A. J. Ayer: Emotivism

CO4. Theories of Punishment

CO5. The Law of Karma

M.605. PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION II

CO1. Otto's Idea of the Holy

CO2. Symbolic Nature of Religious Language

CO3. Arguments for the Existence of God

CO4. Sankaradeva's Vaishnavism: God, Bhakti

M.606. PROJECT/ DISSERTATION

CO: The Project will be in the form of a brief dissertation of the length between 10,000 - 12,000 words. It may be either on a particular philosopher or on a particular topic relevant to the course. The same is to be carried out under the guidance of a teacher. It may be conceptual or field study .

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SPECIAL OUTCOME OF THE COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY

Philosophy is generally known as the subject of systematic and critical thinking about all human problems which initiates a trend of reflective thought process for the learners. The scope of philosophy is very broad which covers Logic, Ethics, Religion and especially the problem of knowledge in western and Indian thoughts. It also enquires the real nature of the world. Philosophy is like science teaches systematic thought-analyzing, synthesizing and describing the subject matter, but unlike science philosophy mostly emphasizes on evaluation.

From the study of this course especially study of logic students may easily be participate in any argumentation in day today discussion correctly. By use of proper logical process they can deduce the expected conclusion in a very short way. To determine what is true or valid of a given argument is easy for them. Study of logic enhances the reasoning capability of students. Study of logic demolishes dogmatic thought.

Ethics is mainly concerned with goodness which is always associated with value. Good is the ultimate ideal of all human actions. We ascribe value to that actions or concepts which may make our individual or social life enjoyable and peaceful. We evaluate the concept of values from different corners. Which actions be morally or ethically good for society are discussed in ethics. In recent time ethics includes some of the major problems like suicide, abortion etc. to discuss critically. Again, study of environment protection and preservation is also included in ethics. These problems are discussed in ethical perspectives. These types of study certainly influence and motivate the students to be moral and responsible to the society and nature.

The main subject matter of philosophy from ancient past to present time is the discussion of the problem of knowledge and reality. In the knowledge part, philosophy studies – about the source of knowledge, nature of knowledge, limits of knowledge, validity of knowledge etc. In the other part it studies about the creation of the world, reality, soul, freedom and responsibility etc. which has been the unsolved questions of human mind till today. The studies create curiosity in the mind of students and to inspire them for critical thinking. Philosophical study satisfies our intellectual mind.

Study of religion is also one of the important part in the course. Here religion is studied from the philosophical perspectives. The main contents here are- origin of religion, reason, faith, revelation, holiness, etc. It also studies mysticism. God is the central point of every religion. So, philosophy discusses the idea of god, proofs for the existence of God etc. There is a sub part of the study of religion is called ‘comparative religion’ which is most essential part for learner. In ‘comparative religion’ all living religions are studied categorically from philosophical perspectives. From the study of above things about religion students may acquire real meaning and significance of religion, understand the differences between God and the idea of God etc. clearly. Moreover, from the study of ‘comparative religion’ student will confirm that the end and the ideal of all religions are same and good, differences are made only by its followers. Ethical basis is everywhere in all religions but practitioners sometimes done wrong in this regard. A proper study would reveal the importance and reality of religion.

The above points of discussion direct the especial outcome of the study in philosophy course (major and general both) in T.D.C classes.

