

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

MANKAR COLLEGE



BA PHILOSOPHY GENERAL

After completion of the programme, the graduates will be capable of-

POS 1: Develop a comprehensive understanding about the different schools of Indian Philosophy.

POS2: Understand the historical process of development of Western philosophical thoughts and ideas.

POS3: Understand the nuances of Logic and learn to analyse and use the power of reasoning to systematically support established premises.

POS4: Appreciate the contribution of eminent Indian and western philosophers to the development of philosophical ideas in the twentieth century.

POS5: Develop the capability of applying knowledge and skills within philosophy to areas that require an ability to analyse complex problems and develop possible solutions from a philosophical perspective.

POS6: explain epistemological concepts such as the nature of knowledge, justification, evidence and scepticism, and to summarize and evaluate major philosophical positions in relation to each.

COURSE OUTCOME

SL NO	Name of the Course	Se me ster	Course Code	Course Outcome
1	Indian Philosophy	1	CC-1A	<p>CO1. Students can get the fundamental historical introduction outlying the sources of philosophical thought and gain the common characteristic of Indian philosophy</p> <p>CO.2 Knowledge about the Materialism in Indian thought, which has never been a force, know the origin of carvaka school and theory of Pratyaksa or perception as the only source of knowledge. Know the fact of how to refute Anumana and sabda as well as the Dehatmavada Vada.</p> <p>CO3. Understand the Jaina theory of Reality which is realistic and relativistic pluralism, theory of sevenfold judgementthat distinguishes seven forms of judgements.</p> <p>CO4. Able to know the Buddha's life and philosophy, which comprises of four Noble Truths and the different theories i.e. theory of Impermanence, Nairatmavada as well as the theory of Dependent Origination which is the foundation of all the teaching of Buddha.</p> <p>CO.5 Description of Nyaya school which is allied to the Vaisesika system. Know the concepts of perception, inference, comparison or analogy and Get the idea of Saptapadartha or seven categories.</p> <p>CO6. Understand the concept of cause in Samkhya philosophy, which is dualistic in nature, able to know the theory of Casualty and theory of evolution associated with the idea of cause.</p> <p>CO7. Gain knowledge about the Yoga School of Indian thought which is allied to Samkhya, the</p>

				<p>concept of Chittavrittis and Astanga Yoga.</p> <p>CO8. Description of the two concepts of Mimamsa school, i.e. Arthapatti and Anupalabdhi or non-apprehension as a source of knowledge.</p> <p>CO9. Able to know the Advaita Vedanta concepts of Brahman, Jiva and Jagat.</p>
2	Western Philosophy	2	CC-1B	<p>CO1: the concept of Metaphysics, which is the knowledge of things as they are in themselves. Gather knowledge about the impossibility of Metaphysics and the nature of metaphysics.</p> <p>CO2: Description of the concept of realism which explain the fact that there is a world of real thought and persons, with qualities and relations which are as real as the things.</p> <p>CO3: Knowledge about Idealism which is the doctrine of epistemological dualism as it believes in two world's – the World of mind, the world of external substance.</p> <p>CO4: Description of the very idea of Kant's critical theory. We know that Kant's theory is an attempt at avoiding the Solipsism of Hume. Kant accepts an independent external reality as the ground.</p> <p>CO5:a critical understanding of various key concepts in philosophy such as reality, mind,causal theory,evolution theory, and different views on metaphysical thought of the philosophers.</p>
3	Logic	3	CC- 1C	<p>CO1. Identify arguments in ordinary language, distinguish premises from conclusion, differentiate deductive arguments from inductive arguments and construct arguments of their own.</p> <p>CO2. Detect mistake in reason, including both formal and informal fallacies.</p> <p>CO3. Translate sentence from ordinary language into standard form of categorical</p>

				<p>proposition.</p> <p>CO4. Translate ordinary language arguments into standard form categorical syllogism, evaluate immediate inference and syllogism using the traditional square of opposition and Venn diagrams.</p>
4	Contemporary Indian Philosophy	4	CC- 1D	<p>CO1: The students will be able to get a broader concept on Rabindranath Tagore and also Nature of Religion, Problem of Evil, Surplus in man. Fecundity.</p> <p>CO2: Swami Vivekananda Practical Vedānta, Universal Religion, Yoga.</p> <p>CO3: Sri Aurobindo Nature of Reality, Human Evolution– its different stages, Integral Yoga.</p> <p>CO4: S. Radhakrishnan nature of Man, Nature of Religious Experience, Nature of Intuitive Apprehension.</p> <p>CO5: Mahatma Gandhi's view of God and Truth , Ahimsa, Trusteeship.</p> <p>CO6: Md. Iqbal's view of Nature of the Self, Nature of the World, Nature of God.</p>
5	Philosophy of Religion	5	DSE- 1A	<p>CO1: Description about the nature as well as scope of Philosophy of Religion.</p> <p>CO2: Enable them to analyse different doctrine of karma, rebirth or Janmantarabada and the theory of liberation.</p> <p>CO3: Understand the meaning and concept of the Philosophical teachings of the Holy 'Quran'.</p> <p>CO4: Knowledge about the different features of religion and can know the basic tenets of Christianity.</p> <p>CO5: Gather knowledge about the concept of religious pluralism and the concept of universal</p>

				religion.
6	Tarkasaṁgraha (saptapadārtha)	6	DSE- 1B	CO1: Students will get knowledge about ultimate reality. CO2: Students will get a clear picture Nyaya-Vaisesika philosophy. CO3: Students will understand the similarities and dissimilarities between Nyaya and Vaisesika philosophy. CO4: Students can understand in details about the four 'Pramana's in Nyaya philosophy.
7	Philosophy in Practice	3	SEC- 1	CO1: This course help students to know the difference between 'philosophy' and 'darsana'. CO2: both epistemological and metaphysical inquiry in philosophy and darsana. CO3: A few model world-views and corresponding paths leading to Perfection; Plato, Kant Samkhya and Advaita Vedanta point of view. CO4: Some methods of philosophical discourse as vāda, jalpa, vitaṇḍā, chhala, jātiand nigrahasthāna.
8	Philosophy of Human Rights	4	SEC- 2	CO1: Identify and evaluate the historical, philosophical, political and cultural developments establishing human rights as a set of global norms, agreement and procedures. CO2: Understand the importance of the Human Rights Act1998. CO3: Explore global human rights institution, law, and processes and assess the impact of their interaction with national and local cultural, practices and norms.

				<p>CO4: Critically examine the impact of diverse Geographic, cultural and theoretical contexts on the social acceptance and practical application of human rights norms.</p> <p>CO5: Reflectively evaluate the effectiveness of human rights practice on local, national or international humanitarian efforts.</p>
9	Philosophical Analysis	5	SEC- 3	<p>C1: Students can learn the concept of word-meaning and sentence-meaning.</p> <p>CO2: difference between testability and meaning.</p> <p>CO3: the concept of truth, the three most widely accepted contemporary theories of truth.</p> <p>CO4: the philosophical analysis of the nature. and source of knowledge.</p>
10	Ethics in Practice	6	SEC-4	<p>CO1: Students can assess arguments and philosophical perspectives using critical reasoning.</p> <p>CO2: They can write clear and concise explanations and arguments about basis ethical problems.</p> <p>CO3: difference between motive and intention, moral and moral judgement.</p> <p>CO4: Some normative theories with Kant's moral theories.</p> <p>CO5: concept of Ahimsa, Niskamakarma, Pancasila, Panchabrata.</p>