

KALNA COLLEGE

Department of Philosophy

COURSE OUTCOME

Philosophy (Honours)

SEM-1

Course

CC-1

Outlines of Indian Philosophy-1

1.

Detailed Introduction : (a) Central features of Indian Philosophy, (b) Spirit of Indian Philosophy, (c) Basic concepts of the Vedic and the Upanisadic world views.

2.

Carvaka : (a) Perception as the only source of knowledge, Refutation of Inference and Testimony as sources of knowledge, (b) jaravada and dehatmavada.

3.

Jainism : (a) anekantavada, (b) syadvada and nayavada, (c) Theory of Self and Liberation, (d) Nature of Substance; Relation between Substance Attributes and Modes.

4.

Buddhism : (a) Four Noble Truths, (b) pratityasamutpada, (c) ksanabhangavada, (d) nairatmavada, (e) Four Major Schools of Buddhism.

5.

Nyaya-Vaisesika : (a) Nyaya Epistemology; pratyaksa, anumana, upamana and sabda; khyativada. (b) Vaisesika Metaphysics: sapta padartha, paramanuvada.

Outcomes

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

CO 1 Understand the General features of classical Indian Philosophy and acquire Knowledge about Vedic theism and Upanisadic conception Atman and Brahman.

CO 2 Acquire thorough knowledge about Carvaka epistemology and metaphysics.

CO 3 Understand the Jaina metaphysics, epistemology and the Liberation of self.

CO 4 Realise the Buddha theory of causation, momentariness and self. They also Acquainted with the different schools of Buddhism.

CO 5 Comprehend the epistemology and metaphysics of Nyaya-Vaisesika.

CC-II

Outlines of Western Philosophy

Course offered & outcomes

1 Greek Philosophical thought of ancient era. (Pre & post Socrates Era.) .
This period is thought to be the starting point of philosophical inquiry

and speculations. Students came to learn the distinctive features of the Philosophers of Ionian & Eleatic school, Metaphysics of Plato and Aristotle. They also will be familiar with the wide variety range of subjects, including astronomy, epistemology, mathematics, political philosophy, ontology, logic of that time.

2-Beginning of modern Era 1600-1800. It covers 3 philosophers.

1) Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz are notable rationalist philosophers. Students will acquire a broad understanding of some major Topics / ideas/ themes that are central to traditional western thought, such as—sources of knowledge, the criterion of truth, notion of substance, notion of matter, mind and their relation, ideas of god, soul and the idea of dualism, monism, & pluralism.

SEM--2
Course
CC-III

Outlines of Indian Philosophy

1. **Samkhya** : (a) satkaryavada, (b) panchavimsati tattva and tattva parinama, (c) prakrti and its gunas, (d) Notion of purusa, bahupurusavada.
2. **Yoga** : (a) citta, (b) citta bhumi, (c) citta vrtti, (d) cittavrtti nirodha, (e) isvara.
3. **Purva-Mimamsa** : (a) pramanas with special reference to arthapatti and anupalabdhi, (b) pramanyavada.
4. **Advaita Vedanta** : (a) vivartavada, (b) maya, (c) Brahman, jiva and jagata.
5. **Visistadvaita Vedanta** : (a) Distinction between advaitavada and visistadvaitavada, (b) Nature of isvara, jiva and jagata, (c) Criticism of samkara's doctrine of maya.
6. **Khyativada** : Bhatta and Advaita.

Outcomes

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

- CO1 Analyse Samkhya theory of causation, elucidate Samkhya theory of evolution.
They can explain the nature of prakrti and purusa.
- CO2 Understand the Yoga notion of citta, cittabhumi, cittavrtti. Reanalyse the Importance of Patanjali's astanga yoga.
- CO3 Explain and elucidate arthapatti and anupalabdhi as a valid source of Knowledge.
- CO4 Comprehend advaita notion of Brahman, jiva, jagata and maya.
- CO5 Distinguish between advaitavada and visistadvaitavada. Understand the Nature of isvara, jiva and jagata.
- CO6 Comprehend viparit khyativada and anirvacaniya khyativada.

CC—IV

Outlines of western philosophy

Course offered & outcomes

1) Locke, Berkeley, Hume are three major empiricist Philosophers

II) Kant, generally regarded as The last major philosopher of the enlightenment.

iii) Hegel—a great Idealistic & influential philosopher of Germany students will be able to familiarize with the profound ideas of modern western empiricist tradition such as theory of knowledge, idea of subjective idealism, notion of substance and its relation to attributes, scientific realism, theory of causation etc.

Major outcome by studying Kant students will get an insight of the idea of Kant's critical philosophy, the notion of a priori Knowledge, metaphysics and its possibility, notions of space and time etc. By studying Hegel, students will understand the distinctive articulation of His concept of objective idealism as well as his dialectic method which in turn Influenced many western thinkers .

This paper seeks to enable the students to witness how philosophers who were either Predecessors or contemporaries evaluated the theories of others. This will also make Students aware that there is no place for superficial approach to the complex question

SEM-3

COURSE

Ethical studies western

CC—V

1. Nature and scope of ethics, ethics as a normative science, some fundamental concepts of Ethics- Good , Right, Duty.

2. **Ethical** theories—hedonism, act & rule deontological theories, act & rule utilitarianism, Rigorism—moral theory of Kant

3. Theories of punishment

4. Issues in applied ethics—Euthanasia, suicide , affluence and morality ,gender equality

Outcomes 1. This curriculum enables students to compare & contrast the major moral theories.

2. They can consider things critically with the criteria of value which in turn helps them to evaluate what things are worth desiring and what is not. 3. Contents of applied ethics introduce students to a new ethical debate we are facing from the last phase of the 20th century to up to date and preparing students. In analyzing many real life issues through philosophical lens.

COURSE

Ethical studies Indian

CC---VI

1. Purusarthas-Carvaka and Astica views
2. vedic concepts—rta, satya, yajna, rna
- 3.Ethics in srimadbhagavadgita
4. Buddhist ethics
- 5.Jaina Ethic
- 6.Yoga ethics

Outcomes—1. The course acquaints the students with rich religio philosophic importance Vedic values, ethos and Indian value system in life which lead the way to Spirituality

2. Another outcome, it brings personal and social growth

3.unless the students feel part and parcel of this thought process, They would not be able to contribute any value addition to their job and society.

4. Finally the learners become self-directed, self-monitored and self

Corrective through this process of reflective thinking and can proceed for right choice.

Course

CC-VII

Indian Logic

1. Annambhatta : Tarkasamgraha with Dipika: (From the text “sarvavyavahara hetu guna buddhir jnanam” to the end of upamana .)

Outcomes

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

CO1 Distinguish valid knowledge from invalid knowledge.

CO2 Understand critically pratyaksa, anumana, upamana and sabda as Valid sources of knowledge.

CO3 Develop thinking and power of reasoning.

SEM-4

Course—Western Logic-I

CC-VIII

1.Categorical Propositions and classes, Traditional square of opposition Further immediate inferences, existential Import.

2.Categorical Syllogisms—Syllogistic rules and fallacies , Venn Diagram technique For testing syllogisms.

3.Syllogistic argument in ordinary language, Uniform translation Enthymemes.

4.Symbolic Logic---symbols for compound statements, Statements and Statement forms, Arguments and Argument forms, testing argument on Truth Table

5.Formal proof of validity—Rule of Inference, Rule of Replacement, Proof of Invalidity

6. quantification Theory----Singular propositions , Traditional subject- Predicate proposition, Proving Invalidity, Asyllogistic Inference.

Outcomes-1. Students are able to learn the basic principles of Logic.

2.Justify the valid arguments using syllogistic rules, Venn Diagram technique.

3. learner also realizes that philosophy that often criticized for being too academic' is a misconception. Whether in science, or in politics, or in the conduct of personal life, we use logic in reaching defensible conclusions. 4. Students will get a exposure to various logical developments from classical Aristotelian to modern symbolic versions. 5. students will able to translate language sentences into a precise symbolic form and evaluate Truth and falsity of arguments using formal techniques

CC-IX Psychology

1. Nature of Psychology.
2. Research methods of Psychology.
3. Central nervous system.
4. Perception Colour and Depth, Pattern recognition, Perceptual Organisation.
5. Attention: Nature, Conditions, Span and Division of Attention.
6. Learning : Classical Conditioning theory, Instrumental Conditioning Theory, Trial and Error theory, Insight theory.
7. Memory : Factors of Memory, Marks of Good Memory, Laws of Association, Causes of Forgetfulness .
8. Consciousness : Levels of Consciousness , Freud`s theory of Dream.
9. Intelligence : Insight and Intelligence, Measurement of Intelligence, I.Q. test of Intelligence.

Outcomes

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

- CO1 Understand the nature, methods and scope of psychology .
- CO2 Acquire thorough knowledge about different mental states.
- CO3 Know the importance of nervous system.
- CO4 Realise the role of intelligence in learning .

Course CC-Xi **Philosophy of Religion**

1. Nature and Scope of Philosophy of Religion :
(a) Religion , Dharma , Dhamma and (b) Philosophy of Religion , Comparative Religion and Theology.
2. Origin and Development of Religion : Anthropological and Freudien Theories. 3. Fundamental Features of Major Religions : Hinduism , Christianity , Islam , Buddhism : Basic Tenets , Bondage and Liberation
- . 4. Arguments for the Existence of God (Indian and Western) : Yoga Arguments , Nyaya Arguments , Cosmological Arguments , Teleological Arguments , Ontological Arguments . 5. Arguments against the Existence of God : Sociological Arguments , Freudian Arguments , Buddhist Arguments. 6. The Problem of Evil .
7. Monotheism , Polytheism and Henotheism

. Outcomes At the end of the course ,students will be able to know : CO1 Define Religion , explain key concepts , as well as identify the essential features of religion CO2 Explain the nature of Religion. CO3 analyze the idea of Religion and society , Religion and Morality. CO4 Discuss concepts Philosophical Theology . CO5 Understand different arguments for existence and non-existence of God . CO6 Define main features of Hinduism, Christianity and Buddhism . CO7 Evaluate the philosophical questions of the existence of Evil in the universe . CO8 Identify the features of monotheism , polytheism and henotheism . __

SEM—5

CC—11

Socio-Political Philosophy

- 1.Scope of social and Political philosophy
- 2.Basic concepts of social philosophy
- 3.Social class and cast---Marxian theory of class,B.R Ambedkar and Dalit movement
4. Political Ideas---Democracy and its different forms, Socialism-Utopian and scientific, Nation, Nationalism, and Internatoinalism (Rabindranath)
- 5.Radical Humanism---Manabendranath Roy

Outcomes---1.after completion of course

- 1.Students will be able to understsnd the key concepts and theories in social and political philosophy
- 2.Students will become a better citizen by understanding the notion of democracy, socialism, the evils of caste systems.
- 3.They can apply the critical thinking skill taught in class to reach their own evaluative judgements and learn to live in Cohesive manner in a multicultural setup.

CC-12

WESTERN LOGIC-II

Induction and Philosophy of Logic and Language

- 1.Analogical arguent and criteria of evaluation
2. Causal connections: MILL’S method of experimental Enquiry
3. Science and Hypothesis
4. seven stages of Scientific investigation
5. Probability calculus Philosophy of Logic and Language
- 6.Word –meaning

7. Definition

8. Truth

Outcome—1.The course is designed to provide an overall view on the application of logic both in science as well as social sciences on the basis of observation and experiment.

2.The course provides a well formulated background for Scientific studies.

3.Gives good argumentation skill and simultaneously help students in identifying the flaws of an argument in every sphere of life.

4.Finally the course helps students good scoring for better rank

5.Students will familiarize with the courageous attempt of John Hospers to explore a logically perfect language.

2. Students will learn the relevance of analytical skill in contemporary debates in philosophy of language.

Course

DSE-1

Special Text : **Kathopanisad**

Kathopanisad (First chapter : Vallis – I, II and III.)

Outcomes

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

CO1 Know the source of Kathopanisad.

CO2 Understand the story Naciketa and Yama.

CO3 Distinguish Paravidya and Aparavidya.

COURSE

DSE-2

Special Text—The Problems Of Philosophy—BERTRAND RUSSELL

1. Appearance and reality

2. The existence of Matter

3. The nature of Matter

4. Idealism

5. Knowledge by acquaintance and knowledge by description

6. on Induction

OUTCOMES—1.Students will learn that focusing on problems Russell believes will provoke positive and constructive discussions about epistemology rather than metaphysics.

2. The text guides the learners to know that Russell's famous 1910 distinction between Knowledge by acquaintance and knowledge by description and important Theories of many other philosophers laid the foundation for philosophical inquiry.

SEM-6

Course

CC-XIII

Philosophy in the Twentieth century : (Indian)

1. Rabindranath Tagore : (a) Nature of Man :The Finite Aspects of Man, The Infinite Aspects of Man, (b) Nature of Religion and (c) Surplus in Man.
2. Swami Vivekananda : (a) Practical Vedanta ,(b) Universal Religion and (c) Yoga.
3. Sri Aurobindo : (a) Nature of Reality, (b) Human Evolution-its different stages and (c) Integral Yoga .
4. S. Radhakrishnan : (a) Nature of Man, (b) Nature of Religious Experience and (c) Nature of Intuitive Apprehension .
5. Md Iqbal : (a) Nature of the Self,(b) Nature of the World and (c) Nature of the God.
- 6 Mahatma Gandhi : (a) God and Truth, (b) Ahimsa .

Outcomes

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

- CO1 Understand the features of contemporary Indian Philosophy.
- CO2 Elucidate Vivekananda`s Practical Vedanta.
- CO3 Explain Tagore`s notion different Aspects of Man and Nature of Religion.
- CO4 Comprehend the Integral Philosophy of Sri Aurobindo.
- CO5 Analyse the idealism of S . Radhakrishnan.
- CO6 Understand the Nature of Self, God and World according to Md Iqbal.
- CO7 Realise Mahatma Gandhi`s theory of Truth and Ahimsa.
- CO8 Explain and Defend a position of basic philosophical problems in the Contemporary Indian Philosophy.

COURSE

CC—XIV

Philosophy in the twentieth century: Western

1. G.E. MOORE: A defence of common sense
2. B. RUSSELL: Knowledge by acquaintance and knowledge by description
3. L. WITTGENSTEIN: Theory of meaning
4. A.J.AYER: Verifiability theory of meaning
5. M. HEIDEGGER: a) Being in the world: existenz, facticity, and fallenness
b) Authenticity and In authenticity
6. J.P.SARTRE: Nothingness and freedom

OUTCOMES: 1 The course shall give a vision to analytic traditions in western Thinking that has held a dominant position since the beginning of the twentieth century.
2.The curriculam helps students to grasp diverse domain of thought including epistemology, Phenomenology, and existentialist thought.

COURSE

DSE-3

Special Text—Rabindranath Tagore: SADHANA (Lectures 1 to 5)

OUTCOMES—1.Learner able to know Tagore`s philosophy of life in a comprehensive

Manner. And His indebtedness to Upanishads, teaching of Buddha, Jesus Christ, Gandhiji and ancient Indian saint.

2. In the first lecture Tagore distinguishes between western ideas of the relationships between nature and man, with those of the Indian concepts. In the second lectures Tagore teaches us that in attaining consciousness of one's self. One attains cosmic Consciousness. We know from the third discourse that physical and mental suffering i.e evils in the world are only impermanent. In the next lecture we came to know how self is responsible for his own sufferings. In the 5th discourse we learn the idea that one who overcomes pride, hatred, deception, antagonism attains perfection of consciousness

COURSE

DSE-4

Special Text—David Hume: An Enquiry concerning Human Understanding (1 to 7 chapters)

OUTCOMES---1. The curriculum should enable students to understand the main topics of one of the

Greatest classics of philosophy.

2. It allows the reader to participate in the continuous flow of Hume's thought as well as to realize

His fame and importance in the intellectual field.

3. Learners able to know Hume's bold skeptical approach to a range of philosophical subject, his denial of standard account of causality, his arguments in favour of psychological necessity Of cause effect relations, unique distinction of different species of philosophy, rejection of meta Physics, his explanation for humanistic philosophy. Etc.