

SITANANDA COLLEGE, NANDIGRAM, PURBA MEDINIPUR

Department of Philosophy B. A. General

Programme Outcome (PO)

After the completion of the UGGeneral programme in Philosophy, students will be able to

- To examine and critically analyze the thought of a particular figure in the history of philosophy from ancient to modern times identifying the major periods, movements and philosophy.
- To have an overview of the current state of knowledge in a given field and to look for the solution to philosophical problems in contemporary times.
- To have an in-depth understanding of main issues and problems in metaphysics, epistemology, logic and ethics.
- To have analytical and critical thinking skills.
- To understand the nature of mind, matter, language, knowledge and reality.
- To think logically by developing skills in explaining, critically examining and responding to Philosophical theories, issues and claims.

Course Outcome (CO)

PHIGCC01: Outlines of Indian Philosophy

- The main focus of this course will be the debate between the essentialists (as represented by the Vedas, Upanishads, Nyāya–Vaiśeṣika, Jainism, and other NonBuddhist systems), on the issues of the nature, status, and structure of reality.
- The objective of this course will be to engage students in philosophical thinking.
- Understanding basic debates will strengthen students' interest in Indian Philosophy.
- Understanding Indian Philosophical thoughts of the ancient period of the Vedas and the Upanishads, the medieval period of the Sutrakaras with the basic knowledge of orthodox and heterodox trends.
- It will also focus on the theories of pramāṇa.
- The chief questions that will engage students' attention will be the definition of valid cognition, criteria for testing the proposed validity, instruments of valid cognition, and their respective accounts.
- To understand the necessity of Samkhya, Yoga and Vedanta philosophy in contemporary society.

PHIGCC02: History of Western Philosophy

- This course starts with the advent of modern Western Philosophy, from Locke to Kant, centring on classical theories of Rationalism, Empiricism and Criticism.
- The principal agenda is to introduce and substantiate the problem of whether human cognition develops from either of two mutually independent faculties of sensibility or understanding or a synthesis of the two.
- It follows a historical and chronological development of ideas and this historical survey is placed in a tenor of a logical transition from one theory to the other, coupled with critical evaluation.
- The course is intensive in so far as it focuses on a few philosophers; Locke to Hume, the ideal representative of empiricism; and is finally rounded off by Kant's Criticism.
- Critical Understanding of the continuous development of Western thought philosophers, Empiricists and their reconciliation in Kant's Criticism Understanding the problems of being and change (non-being), Nature of Knowledge, Virtue, Justice, Reality and Appearance, matter and form.

PHIGCC03: Logic

- Students may understand basic concepts of logic and their use in everyday life.
- Developing skills of logical thinking and avoiding errors or fallacious reasoning.
- Developing the skill to identify inconsistencies, understand the dilemma and look for appropriate solutions.
- They develop reasoning skills and are able to identify and construct good arguments and correct derivations as a way of finding structure in language.
- Students will become adept at truth tables, and methods of derivation like conditional proof, indirect proof.
- They gain familiarity with Western logical systems.

- Be able to write well-argued articles.
- Understanding to apply logical techniques to determine the validity of arguments as well as find out the inconsistencies.
- Understanding the skills for applying decision procedures as well as the construction of Formal proofs of Validity through definite rules.
- Students will understand the significance of the logic of necessity and possibility and will learn the debates around modalities in philosophy.

PHIGCC04: Contemporary Indian Philosophy

- Students will be acquainted with Rabindranath Tagore's philosophy. They will come to understand the Finite, Infinite and Finite-Infinite Aspects of Man, Rabindranath Tagore's interpretation of Nature of Religion and Problem of Evil. They will understand Tagore's ideas about Surplus in man.
- Students will be acquainted with Sri Aurobindo's philosophy – his ideas about Nature of Reality, Human Evolution different stages of Human Evolution and Integral Yoga.
- Students will come to understand S. Radhakrishnan's philosophy – his ideas about Nature of Man, Nature of Religious Experience and Nature of Intuitive Apprehension.
- They will be taught about Md. Iqbal's notions of Nature of the Self, Nature of the World, Nature of God.
- Students will be able to appreciate the Gandhian notions of truth, nonviolence, trusteeship and God. They will learn the Importance of truth and non-violence in human life. They will get inspiration from a perfect role model whose thoughts are still relevant and act as a guiding force for leading a peaceful life.

PHIGDS01: Philosophy of Religion

- Improved Understanding of 'Religion' in general and 'Dharma or Dhamma' in specific Indian Context. This will remove many prevalent misunderstandings. Make students understand the rational aspect of various religions and specify their roles in human life.
- This course will help students to develop an outlook of equality and a feeling of respect for religious 'Other' in their behaviour.
- Will make students and teachers engage in finding better models of secularism, morality and human actions.
- Understanding the basic truths of religious trends.
- Understanding continental dialogues on Philosophical issues of mutual interest will encourage exploration in the field of art, morality, science and religion.
- PHIGDS02:Tarkasaṅgraha with Dīpikā
- Students will learn about the seven substances as described inTarksaṅgraha of Annambhaṭṭa – Drabya, Guna, Karma, Samanya, Vishesha, Samabaya and Abhaba.

PHIGSE01: Philosophy of Human Rights

- Students will come to understand the meaning and nature of Human Rights.
- They will be able to trace its Origins and historical developments during Ancient period, Modern period and Contemporary period.
- They will learn about the idea of natural law and natural rights as propounded by Thomas Hobbes and John Locke.

- They will be able to analyse their actions from Jeremy Bentham, Edmund Burke and Thomas Paine to natural law traditions.
- They will come understand the meaning of Natural Right, Fundamental Right and Human Rights.
- They will learn about the Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties as enshrined in the Indian Constitution.
- They will learn about the Contemporary Perspectives of Human Rights.

PHIGSE02: Man and Environment

- Students will learn about the Upanishadic and post-Upanishadic views on nature.
- They will learn Rabindranath Tagore's views on the environment and nature.
- They will grow respect for nature.
- They will appreciate intrinsic value of nature
- They will learn about deep ecology and its third-world critique.
- They will learn about eco-feminism.

PHIGSE03: Value Education

- Students will come to understand the meaning, characteristics, significance and objectives of Value education.
- They will learn to view values in different contexts: Individual, Social, Cultural, Moral and Global and Spiritual.
- They will realise the importance of Peace Education
- They will learn to view Peace and Value education in Global Perspective.

PHIGSE04: Computer Application

- Students will acquire rudimentary skills to operate a computer, such as MS Word, EXCEL, PowerPoint and E-mail service.
- They will form ideas about ethical hacking.

PHIGGE01: Indian Philosophy

- The main focus of this course will be the debate between the essentialists (as represented by the Vedas, Upanishads, Nyāya–Vaiśeṣika, Jainism, and other Non Buddhist systems), on the issues of the nature, status, and structure of reality.
- The objective of this course will be to engage students in philosophical thinking.
- Understanding basic debates will strengthen students' interest in Indian Philosophy.
- Understanding Indian Philosophical thoughts of the ancient period of the Vedas and the Upanishads, the medieval period of the Sutrakaras with the basic knowledge of orthodox and heterodox trends.
- It will also focus on the theories of pramāṇa.
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- To understand the necessity of Samkhya, Yoga and Vedanta philosophy in contemporary society.

PHIGGE02: Philosophy of Mind

- Aims at sensitizing students to the difference between body and mind as well as to problematize the distinction.
- Students will learn about the meaning and attributes of sensation.
- They will realise the meaning of perception and its Relation to sensation.
- They will be acquainted with Gestalt theory of perception, illusion and hallucination.
- They will about three stages of mind: Conscious, Subconscious, and Unconscious.
- They will be acquainted with Freud's theory of dream.
- They will learn about various Factors of memory, Laws of association, Forgetfulness and Learning.
- They will be acquainted with the Trial and Error theory, Pavlov's Conditioned Response theory, Gestalt theory.
- They will learn about Intelligence.
- They will be taught on Measurement of Intelligence, I.Q., Test of Intelligence, Binnet-Simontest.