

Department of Philosophy

Programme specific outcome of Paper- I of Part I (Honors and General)

- Paper- I is included with Indian Philosophy.
- There are mainly two categories of Indian Philosophy namely *Astika* (believer of *Veda*) and *Nastika* (non believer of *Veda*).
- All systems of Indian Philosophy contain a practical aspect.
- Indian Philosophy is inward looking and aims to help human beings deal with up and down of life with the goal of self realization.
- Theoretical aspect of Indian Philosophy can be applied in our everyday life.
- Each system of Indian Philosophy is as relevant today as when it was written thousands of year ago and it will be remained same in future.

Course outcome of Paper I of Part I (Honors and General)

- The term ***Charvaka*** is used to denote the Philosophical school of Indian Materialism.
- ***Charvaka*** darshana feels negative reaction to spiritualism and supernaturalism.
- Buddha's thought contributed to many areas of Philosophy including epistemology, metaphysics, ethics.
- Ethical concept of *Jaina* Philosophy helps us to choose the right path in our daily life.
- Different types of *pramanas* help to make differentiation among different *pramas* in our daily life.
- Concept of bondage and liberation, Astangayogo, theory of self help for self realization.
- Knowledge of *Brahman* removes different errors and causes liberation from the cycle of transmigration and worldly bondage.

Programme specific outcome of Paper II of Part I (H)

- The purpose of Western Philosophy is to understand different concepts and learn to invent new concepts and apply them to the greater extend to understand reality.

Course outcome of Paper I I Part I (Honors)

- Pre-Socratic Philosophy: Pre-Socratic Philosophers were free thinkers and they had tried to find out the reality by the natural stuffs in the likes of water, Fire, Air, Atom, number etc. So, we can say that they have shown us the scientific way of thinking about the world.
- Socrates: Socratic dialectic method is one of the best conceptual methods in the history of western. This method teaches us how we can achieve the ultimate truth.
- Plato: Plato's four tier knowledge division and his two world reality theory is a kind of speculation but effective and it teaches us how to think differently about the world. Not only this, theory of Forms teaches us how we can achieve greatest and best result of our work and how can we make ourselves perfect.
- Aristotle: Aristotle's theory of forms and his theory of causation is a kind of a scientific theory and in this way we learn how to proceed to find out the truth.
- Descartes: Descartes' method of doubt teaches us how we can achieve a certain knowledge or truth of the world with a great effect. His dualistic attitude towards world shows us that there is not only material thing but also conscious thing (mind).
- Spinoza: Spinoza's doctrine of Substance, attributes, modes leads us to pantheism and determinism.
- Leibnitz: Leibnitz's doctrine of monads tries to establish the root cause of this universe. His truths of reason and truths of fact created the step towards the necessary and contingent truth. Four laws of thoughts of Leibnitz is the backbone of our thinking or reasoning. The theory of pre-establish harmony tries to show how the change of this world is happening.
- Locke: The concept of quality proves the existence of substance.
- Berkeley: We find out a connection between *Charvaka* philosophy and western philosophy through the concept of Esse –Est – Percipi.
- Kant: Concept of a-priori synthetic judgment creates revolution in history of philosophy.

Programme specific outcome of Paper III of Part II (H and G)

- This paper is included with Psychology and Philosophy of Mind and Social and Political Philosophy.
- It discusses the nature of mind which helps to identify the character of human being.
- Relation between mind and body is discussed here.
- Social and Political Philosophy is a very broad area of research that includes examination and evolutions of all aspect of social life; from the family to the nation-state, to international relation.

Course outcome of Paper III of Part II (H and G)

- Different types of psychological methods help to determine the mental status of an individual.
- Brain function will be known through central nervous system.
- Theories of learning help to develop educational system.
- Intelligence test helps to determine the I.Q level of an individual.
- Relation between mind and body is known to us.
- Relation between individual and society is discussed through Individualistic theory, Organic theory, Idealistic theory.
- The concept of Non-Violence, Trusteeship learns about peace, prosperity.
- Concept of liberal and radical feminism focused on a vast area.

Programme specific outcome of Paper IV of Part II (H) and paper II of Part II(G) group -B

- Philosophy is the study of reality from different standpoints and Logic is one of the most important branches of philosophy.
- Logic gives compact knowledge by means of making, verifying argument and its form.
- Logic is the study of the methods and principles used to distinguish valid argument from invalid argument.
- There are two types of utility of Logic- Practical and Theoretical. Practically, by studying or doing Logic, we could enhance or develop valid arguments easily and Theoretically, Logic wants to provide certain knowledge about rules, formulas so that they can be helpful to solve the root problems of philosophy

Course outcome of Paper IV of Part II (H) and paper II of Part II(G) group -B

- Truth Validity and Invalidity— Truth and Falsity: Validity and Invalidity is the value of an argument and the purpose is to show whether an argument is valid or not; so that we can easily identify or produce valid argument. Truth and Falsity is the value of proposition and to identify true proposition and false proposition. True Proposition is mirror of reality. So we should learn how to identify true proposition for the sake of knowing reality.
- Immediate Inference: There are two types of deductive inference; mediate and immediate. Conversion, Obversion, Contraposition and opposition of proposition are the parts of immediate Inference. By doing all these kinds of immediate inferences we can know the unknown and make the unknown decision of our life at ease.

- Categorical Syllogism: Categorical Syllogism is the foundation of deductive Logic. Categorical syllogism has some rules by means of which we reach into a certain result. It provides us some criteria so that we can simply make valid reasoning and they are indestructible.
- Boolean Interpretation of Categorical Propositions: Boolean interpretation of Categorical proposition is a new way of presenting proposition by means of existential import and Venn diagram is a pictorial presentation of categorical proposition. With help of Venn Diagram, we can easily determine valid reasoning in the form of argument.
- Induction: Inductive inference is the process through we can establish an unknown conclusion from known facts. Inductive inference teaches us how to make unknown conclusion about reality by means of two laws; Law of Causation and Law of Uniformity of Nature. Induction by Simple Enumeration, argument by analogy etc. are the types of inductive inference. Inductive inference also gives us the tool to find out fallacies and also warn us not to make superstitious conclusion.
- Causal Connections: Causal Connection is one of the backbones of Inductive reasoning, because without the law of causal connection no scientific inductive reasoning is possible. Causal Connection means— every event has a cause and same cause produces same event. By the law of causal connection we infer some events by doing or seeing something from our previous experiences.
- Mill's Methods: Mill's methods or Inductive methods are eliminative because these methods depend on some rules of elimination. These methods teach us how to avoid unnecessary things and find out actual cause or event.
- Science and Hypothesis: Science wants to know the root cause of everything. So, to find out the answer of the question 'why?' the main aim is for scientists. For this, scientists need explanation of any event because if we analyze sentences of the event we can find out the ultimate cause of that event.
- Probability: Inductive reasoning has never been 100% sure. But the intention of it is to provide a conclusion to its greater extend. Probability, as a branch of inductive reasoning, also shows us how to find out the exact result of a probability calculus by means of some rules of probability.
- -functions: Truth-function is true value of a whole proposition by means of its parts and the parts are connected by the connectives, like- 'implies', 'or', 'and', 'equivalent' and a operator, called 'negation'. So, we can find out the whether a compound or complex proposition is true or not by means of some symbols.
- Formal Proof of Validity: It is a kind of a structural or formal way of doing valid reasoning. It has some basic valid arguments and equivalence propositions which were known as rules, through which we can easily show whether an argument is valid or invalid.
- Quantification Theory: It is advance version of proving validity of arguments. There has arguments which are constituted by propositions, like-singular propositions, categorical propositions, propositions which have more than one quantifier, relational propositions etc.

can't be formalized into mere argumentative form. So we need to establish a new upgraded version of logic and it was none other than quantification logic through which we can solve any arguments comfortably by means of some new rules and previous rules.

Programme specific outcome of Paper- v of Part II(H)

- Paper- V is included with Indian Epistemology, Logic and Philosophy of Language.
- The concept of knowledge is discussed through Indian perspective.
- The concept of *Prama* and *Pramana* takes an important part in respect of knowledge of our life.
- The origin of language and its implication create an important discussion.

Course outcome of Paper v of Part II(H)

- We come to know about the Importance of words which are used in the definition of *Budhhi*.
- Quality and quantity of sense organ is discussed.
- We come to know the importance of different words which are used in the definition of *Prataksha*.
- The concept of reliable person (*Apta Bekti*) helps us to identify right one in our everyday life.
- We may find out different steps behind inference in reality.
- How words, sentence are used and why it have fixed meaning is discussed through *Sabdakhanda*.

Programme specific outcome of Paper VI of Part III(H) Paper IV of Part III(G)

- Ethics recommends the concept of right and wrong conduct.
- Ethics seeks to resolve questions of human morality by defining concept such as good and evil virtue and vice, justice and crime.
- Ethic is related to moral Psychology.
- Ethical theory is possible to apply to real life situation.

Course outcome of Paper VI of Part III(H) and Paper IV of Part III(G)

- We become aware about moral problems.
- Moral judgment is known to us.

- It shows how we should behave.
- Hedonism discuss about what motivates us to behave in the way we do.
- Indian concept of purushartha shows that our ultimate desire should be *Maksha*.
- *Nishkama* karma is the ultimate path to realize the truth.
- Punishment creates a bridge between crime and criminal in society.
- Effects of discriminations on individual and society are discussed.
- Whether suicide, Euthanasia are acceptable or not?
- Obligation on Environment shows the humanity.
- Swami Vivekananda's practical Vedanta exhibits the right path in our daily life.

Programme specific outcome of Paper VII of Part III(H)

- 'An Introduction to Philosophical Analysis ' by J. Hospers provides problem oriented introduction to philosophical analysis using an extremely clean ,readable approach.

Course outcome of Paper VII of Part III(H)

- Differentiation between Knowing How and Knowing That provides a clean concept about Knowledge.
- Correspondence theory, Coherence theory, Pragmatic Theory discuss about different aspect of truth in our life.
- The process of acquiring knowledge of physical World solves different problems.

Programme specific outcome of Paper VIII of Part III(H)

- Philosophy of Religion can play an important role in helping persons understand and evaluate different religious traditions.
- Philosophy of Religion is the most critical and comprehensive thought process developed by human beings.

Course outcome of Paper VIII of Part III(H)

- Different theories regarding origin of religion provides a clear concept about Universal religion.
- Characteristics of the universal Religion show the unity in diversity.
- Existence of God is proved through different theories.
- Theories against the existence of God are discussed through Indian and western concept.
- Comparative religion helps to understand the differences in core ideas of several belief systems.
- Nature and aim of Comparative religion makes bridge among several belief systems.

- The concept of illusion solves different problem of everyday life.
- *Jiva* and *brahaman* are not different- this concept makes unity in diversity.
- Relation among *Jagat* , *Jiva* and *Brahama* shows the reality of the world.
- Method of *Makshalava* indicates the path to achieve it.
- We come to know how we can achieve the goal of peace.

rogramme Specific outcome of Paper II of Part II(G)Group- A

- Paper II is included with Western Metaphysics and Western Logic.
- Western Metaphysics examines the fundamental nature of reality, including the relationship between mind and body, causality, origin of knowledge.

Course outcome of Paper II of Part II(G)Group- A

- Theories of origin of knowledge try to solve different problem regarding knowledge.
- Subjective Idealism says only mind and mental contents exist.
- Entailment Theory, Regularity Theory makes a bridge between cause and effect.
- How mind is affected by body and body is affected by mind?-this question arises problem.
- Interactionism, Parallelism, Identity theory tries to solve the problem of mind- body.