

# BUNIADPUR MAHAVIDYALAYA



DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

**B.A. MAJOR IN PHILOSOPHY (NEP2020 Revised)**

**SESSION: 2024-25**

## **PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES**

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

**PSO1:** Understanding the nature and basic concepts of Indian philosophy and as well as Western philosophy related to the area of Metaphysics, Epistemology. They also will be able to assess arguments and philosophical perspectives using critical reasoning and can also express complex thoughts logically & coherently.

**PSO2:** The students will be able to demonstrate understanding of major ethical theories and problems in the Western as well as Indian traditions. They also will be able to apply knowledge of ethical perspectives, theories & critical reasoning in practical life.

**PSO3:** This course helps students to understand the distinct features of Indian Epistemology and concept of Indian logic.

**PSO4:** This course provides the logical principles to make proper arguments. There different scientific methods are procedures are includes in this course. In another paper the students understand the nature of the psychology and all about our mind. And also discuss about the philosophy of human right.

**PSO5:** This course develops in students a sense of the values and a reflective attitude and sensitivity towards the sub-ethics and complexities of philosophical judgement and a life-long commitment to learning & enquiry. Students also get a concept about Political Ideals, like Democracy, Socialism and their Different Forms.

**PSO6:** The students will be able to get a broader concept on modern Indian and western thinkers to the development of philosophical ideas in the twentieth century and also get a concept of Philosophy and Practice.

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### COURSE OUTCOME

Sl no.	Semester	Name of the Course	Paper Code	Course Outcome
1	I	Indian Philosophy-I	PHILDSC100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Knowledge about the definition and division of Orthodox school and Heterodox Schools of Indian Philosophy.</li> <li>● Description of Carvaka Philosophy and gain knowledge about the Epistemology, Metaphysics, Ethics and Materialism of Carvaka view.</li> <li>● Description of the different concepts of Jaina Philosophy as well as the theory of reality and seven forms of judgements.</li> <li>● Knowledge about the life and four noble truths as well as the various theories associated with Boudha Philosophy.</li> <li>● Description, analysis of various concepts of Nyaya school, know the instruments, methodology and classification of perception.</li> </ul>
2	II	History of Western Philosophy-I	PHILDSC200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Socrates:</b> Origin and Method of knowledge, Knowledge is Virtue, Virtue is Knowledge.</li> <li>● <b>Plato:</b> Theory of knowledge &amp; Theory of Forms.</li> <li>● <b>Aristotle:</b> Critique of Plato's theory of Forms; Theory of Causation; Form and Matter; Potentiality and Actuality.</li> <li>● <b>Rene Descartes:</b> Cartesian method of Doubt, <i>Cogito Ergo Sum</i>, Types of Ideas, Criterion of Truth, Mind and Matter, Interactionism, God: Nature and Proofs for His existence and External World.</li> <li>● <b>Benedict de Spinoza:</b> Substance, Attributes and Modes, the concept of God and nature of God, Pantheism, Parallelism, Three Orders of Knowing.</li> <li>● <b>Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz:</b> Monadology, Truths of Reason and Truths of Fact, Innateness of all Ideas, Some Metaphysical Principles: Law of Identity of Indiscernible, Law of sufficient reason, Law of continuity, Doctrine of Pre-established harmony, God: Nature and proofs for His existence.</li> </ul>
3				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Description of Samkhya theory of cause and explanation of the dualistic view of Prakriti and Purusa.</li> <li>● Knowledge about the different Samadhi or meditation, as well as the eightfold path of discipline, Astanga Yoga</li> </ul>

	<b>III</b>	<b>Indian Philosophy-II</b>	<b>PHILDSC300</b>	<p>which generates certain supra-normal power.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Able to know through explanation of the Prabhakara and Bhatta school and the theories associated with this school.</li> <li>●Description of Samkara's Vedanta school and the analysis of the concept of Brahma as the ultimate reality and the knowledge of Satta.</li> <li>●Knowledge about the Ramanujacharya's attempt to harmonize the absolute and the personal theism and also the detail view of Brahman which is Jiva and Jagat.</li> </ul>
4	<b>IV</b>	<b>History of Western Philosophy-II</b>	<b>PHILDSC401</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●LOCKE : Ideas will be increased i.e. innate ideas, the origin and formation of ideas, simple and complex ideas, substance, modes and relations, knowledge and its degrees, limits of knowledge, primary and secondary qualities, representative realism etc.</li> <li>●BERKELEY: Concept of abstract ideas. Criticism of Locke's distinction between primary and secondary qualities, Immaterialism, esse-est-percipi, role of God and also Differential thoughts between two philosophers.</li> <li>●HUME: Concept of ideas, causality and Scepticism. Impression and ideas, association of ideas, distinction between judgements concerning relations of ideas and judgements concerning matters of fact, and personal identity.</li> <li>●KANT: Know the cohesion of rationalism and empiricism, Conception of critical Philosophy, distinction between a priori and a posteriori judgements, distinction between analytic and synthetic judgements. Synthetic a priori judgements, General problem of the Critique, Copernican Revolution in Philosophy, Transcendental Aesthetic: Space &amp; time - Metaphysical &amp; Transcendental expositions of the ideas of space &amp; time.</li> </ul>