NARAJOLE RAJ COLLEGE

(NAAC Accredited 'B' Grade Govt. Aided College)
NARAJOLE: PASCHIM MEDINIPUR: WEST BENGAL: Pin-721211
E-mail: narajolerajcollege@rediffmail.com
Website: https://www.narajolerajcollege.ac.in

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Philosophy (Hons.)

The students of Philosophy (Hons,) acquire knowledge about the different branches of Philosophy such as Metaphysics, Epistemology, Logic, Ethics, Social and Political Philosophy, Philosophy of Mind, Philosophy of Language, Aesthetics, Contemporary Indian Philosophy, Applied Psychology. They will acquire the knowledge about evaluative Knowledge of Reasoning and systematic argument formation ability. Develops the expressive and communicative power which in turn will help the students. So, the study of Philosophy shall build up confidence in students to preciously select a definite career path.

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

PSO1: Understanding the nature and basic concepts of philosophy related to the area of Metaphysics, Epistemology, Logic etc.

PSO2: Understanding the application of philosophical knowledge in other inter disciplinary areas such as Political Science, Sanskrit, Sociology etc.

PSO3: Developing the expressive and communicative power of logical reasoning.

PSO4: Developing the capacity of uniqueness to combine variety of views into one unified whole.

PSO5: Recognizing different values including different moral dimension of one's decision and thereby increase the power of responsibility of concerned.

PSO6: Acquiring the knowledge to develop the defensive power and ability to establish their own views and challenging problems of philosophy.

PSO7: Increasing the power of evaluative skill and systematic argument construction ability.

PSO8: Becoming aware of major figures and development in the history of philosophy.

PSO9: Learning up to date techniques and accepted answers to philosophical questions.

PSO10: Attaining the capacity to select a particular path as career path in many related areas like Academic, Research, Counselling etc.

PSO11; Acquiring the capacity to develop new direction and new hypothesis while doing research.

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Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Philosophy (General)

The students of Philosophy (Gen or DSC) will acquire the knowledge about different branches of philosophy. They will be able to gain the skill of application of these subjective methods to other related areas. The study of this subject also open up the various parts of which he/she can select the suitable path as career path in many related and sub related areas.

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

PSO1: Developing the capacity to analyse Concepts, Definitions, Arguments and Problems.

PSO2: Acquiring the capacity to develop new direction and new hypothesis and will be capable of further development.

PSO3: Developing to acquire ethical knowledge as well discharge one's responsibility towards the society.

PSO4: Increasing the power of skill in rational thinking.

PSO5: Developing the capacity of urge of quest for understanding the challenging problems of philosophy.

PSO6: Attaining the skill of application of philosophical knowledge and methodology to other inter disciplinary domain of learning.

PSO7: Developing the expressive and commutative power and systematic argument constructive skill.

PSO8: Developing the capacity of less biased and more comprehensive in his/her outlook.

PSO9: Acquiring the knowledge of intrinsic value for understanding the important challenging problems of philosophy.

PSO10: Developing the capacity to enhance one's problem solving ability in- day- to day life.

PSO11: Developing the ability to select a optimistic path in his career within the domain of the subject related areas.

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Course Outcome

Philosophy (Hons.)

Semester	I
Title of Course	Indian Philosophy
Paper Code	C1
Credits	06
Hours	06 hours/week

Indian Philosophy is the first systematic study of Indian thought. After going through the paper students can gain knowledge and comprehensive accounts of different ancient Philosophers and Philosophical Schools

After studying this paper, the student can enrich himself in the following manner:

CO1. Knowledge about the definition and division of Orthodox school and Heterodox Schools of Indian Philosophy.

CO2. Description of Carvaka Philosophy and gain knowledge about the Epistemology,Metaphysics, Ethics and Materialism of Carvaka view.

CO3. Description of the different concepts of Jaina Philosophy as well as the theory of reality and seven forms of judgements.

CO4. Knowledge about the life and four noble truths as well as the various theories associated with Boudha Philosophy.

CO5. Description, analysis of various concepts of Nyaya school, know the instruments, methodology and classification of perception.

CO6. Definition and description of Anumiti,Anumana,Vypti. Students can able to know the classification of Anumana, Upamana and Sobda.

CO7. Can gain knowledge about Vaisevika view of seven padartha, guna and karma.

CO8. Knowledge about detail description of the Vaisesika view of padartha or seven categories and the atomistic pluralism of this school.

CO9. Description of the very idea of the cause which is defined as an unconditional and invariable antecedent of an effect and the concept of Asatkaryavada.

Semester	I
Title of Course	HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY
Paper Code	C2
Credits	06
Hours	06 hours/week

Classical western philosophy originated in ancient Greece . Greek philosophy is said to be divided three periods which are as follous. Pre Socratic period marks the rise of Greek philosophy .This period includes the ionics,Xenophanes Pythagoream,Heraclitus,Eleatics and others. Sophists to Aristotle period includes both the cotemporary and predecessors of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. Post-Aristotelian period marks the decline of the national thought. The post Aristotelian period marks the end of golden age of decay and dissolution. This period includes the Stoics, the Epicureans and the Pyrrhonists.

Students will known to this course:

CO1. Difference between various kinds of matter which are qualitative.

CO2. Air, which is constantly in motion, bring about the development of the universe .

CO3. All things are exchanged for fire and fire for all , according to Haraclitus.

CO4. The universe is an naturalistic and scientific principles,without the aid of myths and anthropomorphic God.

CO5. Identify and explain the key philosophical concepts as theory arise in the different historical periods, including knowledge,reality, reason ,substance,identity,experience,etc

Semester	II
Title of Course	Indian Philosophy
Paper Code	C3
Credits	06
Hours	06 hours/week

The philosophy of a country is the cream of its culture and civilization. The different schools of Indian philosophy presenta diversity of views ,although there are some similarities amongst them. we can discern even in them the common stamp of an Indian culture. We may briefly describe this unity as the unity of moral and spiritual outlook. To understand this, let us consider its main aspects and illustrate point of agreement among the different schools.

By studying this paper students can come in acquaintance with the following concept related to Indian Philosophy:

CO1. Description of Samkhya theory of cause and explanation of the dualistic view of Prakriti and Purusa.

CO2. Knowledge about the different Samadhi or meditation, as well as the eightfold path of discipline, Astanga Yoga which generates certain supra-normal power.

CO3. Able to know through explanation of the Prabhakara and Bhatta school and the theories associated with this school.

CO4. Description of Samkara's Vedanta school and the analysis of the concept of Brahma as the ultimate reality and the knowledge of Satta.

CO5. 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.

Semester	II
Title of Course	History of Western Philosophy
Paper Code	C4
Credits	06
Hours	06 hours/week

After studying the paper students will be able to realize the Western thoughts as well as they can apply this thoughts in day to day life

The students will be able to get a broader concept of the following matters:

CO1. 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.

CO2. 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 .

CO3. 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 & time - Metaphysical & Transcendental expositions of the ideas of space & time.

CO4. HUME: Concept of ideas, causality and Skepticism.Impression and ideas, association of ideas, distinction between judgements concerning relations of ideas and judgements concerning matters of fact, and personal identity.

Semester	III
Title of Course	PHILOSOPHY OF MIND
Paper Code	C5
Credits	06
Hours	06 hours/week

Philosophy of mind is the study of mind.It is the knowledge of Mind or soul.This subject describes various aspects of human being, like sensation perception, emotion, learning, intelligence, personality, methods etc.

By studying this paper students can come in acquentance with the following concepts related to our mind which are as follows:

CO1. Description of the nature and also the scope of psychology.As a growing science the purpose of this paper is to build up a general principles.

CO2. Understand to explanation of the different methods associated with psychology and also their acceptability.

CO3. Knowledge building towards analysisof the different concepts like sensation, perception and their co-relation with different theories associated with perception.

CO4. Imparting the knowledge towards the idea of learning as well as the explanation of different theories associated withLearning.

CO5. Knowledge about the differentphilosophical theories regarding the relation between mind and body,and the influences of bodily conditions on mental processes which are the matter of common observation.

Semester	III
Title of Course	Social & Political Philosophy
Paper Code	C6
Credits	06
Hours	06 hours/week

Social philosophy is of great value for the clarification of Political thought.

After studying the paper "Social and Political philosophy" students can enrich himself and able to know the following:

CO1. Acquaintance with the true nature of society also the relation between social and political philosophy.

CO2. Knowledge about the primary concepts like society, community, social group, various customs and laws of society, distinction between Institution, Association and habits.

CO3. Importance, necessity and utility of the idea of family as well as the role of family as best source of self-culture for the parents.

CO4. Knowledge about the concept of social gradation, social class and cast system of ancient varnashrama Dharma, the social status as well as the inequalities in our society.

CO5. Understand the meaning of human life, relation between society and individual and different theories regarding the relation between the two.

CO6. Acquaintance with the description of the manifold diversities in race, religion, language as well as the unity and the knowledge about the Political Philosophy, the meaning and nature of Secularism as well as the nature of Secularism in India.

CO6. Understand the true nature and relation of social progress or development as well as the Marxist and Gandhian interpretation and theories of social change and progress or development.

Semester	III
Title of Course	Philosophy of Religion
Paper Code	C7
Credits	06
Hours	06 hours/week

Religion is a special aspect of human experience and therefore needs a philosophical explanation. The function of Philosophy of Religion is to determine the significance and value of human experience of religion. Philosophy of religion is self-establishment of religious experience with the following concepts related to Philosophy of Religion.

By studying this paper, students can come in acquaintance with the following concepts related to Philosophy of Religion:

CO1. Description about the nature as well as scope of Philosophy of Religion.

CO2. Enable them to analyze different doctrine of karma, rebirth or Janmantarabada and the theory of liberation.

CO3. Understand the meaning and concept of the Philosophical teachings of the Holy 'Quran'.

CO4. Knowledge about the different features of religion and can know the basic tenets of Christianity.

CO5. Gather knowledge about the concept of religious pluralism and the concept of universal religion.

CO6. Explanation of ground for disbelief in God and Peculiarity of Religious Language.

Semester	III
Title of Course	Philosophy of Human Rights
Paper Code	SEC1
Credits	02
Hours	02hours/week

Human right is a broad field of study covering issues related to the basic freedom and rights to which every person is entitled. Many topics fall under the realm of human rights and there are many different career paths which student can chose after studying this paper. Human Rights can be rewarding and challenging field of study leading to a fulfilling career .Here are just some of the many reason why one might choose to study human rights.

Taking the course will enable the student to:

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.

CO4. Critically examine the impact of diverse Geographic, cultural and theoretical contexts on the social acceptance and practical application of human rights norms.

CO5. Reflectively evaluate the effectiveness of human rights practice on local, national or international humanitarian efforts.

Semester	IV
Title of Course	WESTERN LOGIC
Paper Code	C8
Credits	06
Hours	06hours/week

Western philosophy is based on conscious thought where unconscious thought is central to spiritual awakening and development processes of the brain being far more extensive and unfettered by logic create far more original and dynamic thinking.

Students will know this course:

CO1. Identify arguments in ordinary language, distinguish premises from conclusion, differentiate deductive arguments from inductive arguments and construct arguments of their own.

CO2. Detect mistake in reason, including both formal and informal fallacies.

CO3. Translate sentence from ordinary language into standard form of categorical proposition.

CO4. Translate ordinary language arguments into standard form categorical syllogism ,evaluate immediate inference and syllogism using the traditional square of opposition and Venn diagrams.

Estd.-1966

Semester	IV
Title of Course	Western Logic – II
Paper Code	C9
Credits	06
Hours	06hours/week

After studying the paper students will be able to uplift their understanding level in mathematical perspectives

The students will be able to get a broader concept of the following matters

CO1. Symbolic Logic: value of symbols, Truth-Functions, Dagger and stroke functions; inter-definability of truth functors. Tautologous, Contradictory and Contingent Statement-Forms; The Paradoxes of Material Implication; The three Laws of Thought.

CO2. Testing Argument Form and Argument for validity by i.The Method of Truth-table. ii.The Method of Resolution (Fellswoop & Full Sweep)

CO3. The Method of Deduction: How to prove the formal proof of validity and invalidity.

CO4. Formal Proof of Validity: Difference between Implicational Rules and the Rules of Replacement; Construction of Formal Proof of Validity by using nineteen rules; Proof of invalidity by assignment of truth-values.

CO5. Quantification Theory: Concept of Quantifications and its need.

CO6. The value and role of special symbols.

CO7. Singular Propositions; Quantification;

CO8. Translating Traditional subject predicate proposition into the logical notation of propositional function and quantifiers.

Semester	IV
Title of Course	Epistemology and Metaphysics -western
Paper Code	C10
Credits	06
Hours	06hours/week

Epistemology: philosophy is the search for knowledge .This search is critical ,Hence ,the first problems which arises before a philosopher is about the nature of knowledge and its limitation. Therefore, epistemology is the most fundamental branch of philosophy. It discusses philosophically truth and falsehood, validity of knowledge limits and nature of knowledge, knower and known. Etc. Metaphysics: metaphysics is the main branch of philosophy . It is the science of reality. Its main problem are , what is reality ?Is the world one or many ? what is space ?what is the purpose of creation ?Is there a God? In brief metaphysics discuss the three aspects of Reality.

Taking this course will enable the student to:

CO1. Learn about different theories of justification and how they are different.

CO2. Describe significant aspect of one or more of the major epistemological tradition.

CO3. Increase their understanding about drawbacks of the famous theories of justification and experimental -based naturalistic approaches to epistemological issues.

CO4. Investigate the foundations for knowledge, the scope of knowledge, meaning of how much can we know and how deep can we dig into our knowledge.

Semester	IV
Title of Course	Man and Environment
Paper Code	SEC2
Credits	02
Hours	02hours/week

After studying the paper students can establish ethical knowledge as well as their responsibilities towards the society

The paper of this course (SEC2) provides the student with-

CO1. A.Classical Indian Attitude to Environment.

CO2. The students will be able to get a broader concept on about the Upanisadic world-view.For example :Veda, Different Sections of Veda.(Mantra,Brahman,Aronyak, & Upanishad.) and Hota,Udgota,Adharsu & Brahma.

CO3. The students will be able to get a border concept on about the Tagore's understanding of nature. For example :Surplus in Man, Dharma i,e.while Tagore says- "Human body is the temple of God" . So we can obviously relate Swamiji's quote "To serve man is to serve God." Truth , i.e.The truth of human unity is the truth of Man's God.

CO4. The students will be able to get a border concept on about the post-Upanisadic view of nature: Unity-in-diversity in post- Upanisadic Indian system of philosophy,Upanisad: Primary meaning and Secondary meaning, Upanisadic Brahma:Monism,Idealism.Upanisadic Atman, Brahma & Atman: Means Absolute Self.

CO5. Respect for Nature.

CO6. Ethical standards as well as different rules that follow from the attitude of respect to nature.

CO7. Inherent worth of nature.

CO8. Intrinsic Value of nature : Concept of Intrinsic properties,Realization of Intrisic value,After Moore.

CO9. Attfield on the intrinsic value of nature,

CO10. Callicott'idea of intrinsic value.

CO11.Deep ecology and its third word critique: Meaning of Deep ecology,and its critique.

CO12.Eco-feminism: understanding nature,feminine,dualisms,masculinity,humanity and nature.

Semester	V
Title of Course	Nyaya Logic and Epistemology-I
Paper Code	C11
Credits	06
Hours	06hours/week

After studying the paper students can realize the cognition area

CO1. The students will be able to get a broader concept of the following matters:

CO2. Definition of buddhi or jñāna (cognition), its kinds; Definition of smṛti; Two kinds of smṛti (memory);

CO3. Definition of anubhava, its division into veridical (yathārtha) and non-veridical (ayathārtha);

CO4. Three kinds of nonveridical anubhava;

CO5. Definitions clarified in Tarkasaṁgraha Dīpikā.

CO6. Four-fold division of pramā and pramāṇa. .(yathartha gnan & the source of yathartha gnan.)

CO7. Definition of "Kāraṇa" (special causal condition) and "kāraṇa" (general causal condition).

CO8. The concept of anyathāsiddhi (irrelevance) and its varieties.The definition of kārya (effect). Kinds of cause: smavāyi, a-samavāyi and nimitta kāraṇa (definitions and analysis).

CO9. Definition of pratyakṣa and its two-fold division: nirvikalpaka and savikalpaka jñāna. Evidence for the actuality of nirvikalpaka

CO10. Sannikarsa and its six varieties.

CO11. Problem of transmission of sound; the claim of "anupalabdhi" as a distinctive pramāṇa examined.

Semester	V
Title of Course	Ethics (Indian)
Paper Code	C12
Credits	06
Hours	06hours/week

After studying the paper students can establish ethical knowledge as well as their responsibilities towards the society in their life.

The students will be able to get a broader concept of the following matters:

CO1. Gain acknowledgement power, Presuppositions, Concept of Sthitaprañjna,

C02. Karmayoga: Aware their root duty, (Gīta) Puruṣārthas and their inter-relations.

CO3. Meaning of Dharma, Concept of ṛna and ṛta.

CO4. Classification of Dharma: sādhāraṇadharma and Asadharana Dharma,Varnasrama Dharma

CO5. Vidhi and Niṣedha , What can be done or not ?

CO6. Buddhist Ethics: Able to realize Buddhist Ethics i,e.Pancaśīla, Brahmavihārabhāvanā (Bauddha) Anubrata, Mahābrata, Ahimsā.

CO7. Jaina Ethics: After knowing Jaina Ethics, they can relate it in day to day life. Also the concepts of anubrata, mahābrata

CO8. Mimāṁsa Ethics: Know the different type of karma. nitya naimittika karma and kāmya karma, the imperative in kāmya karmas and in kāmya karmas involving hiṁsā.

Semester	V
Title of Course	Philosophy of Language
Paper Code	DSE1
Credits	06
Hours	06hours/week

Annambhatta has arranged the topics under discussion in the Tarkasangraha text by following the specific text commentary of the wide foot. He first showed their division by mentioning these seven substances . In the discussion of evidence, he has mostly followed Ganges Upadhyay, the founder of 'Nabya Nyaya'

By studying this paper students can come in acquaintance with the following concept related to 'Tarkasangraha'

CO1. Definition and classification of Pada

CO2. Description of different type of Laksana

CO3. Explanation of Sabdabodh or Verbal testimony)

CO4. Analysis Introduction of Concept of Asatti, YogyataTatparya, and Akamsa

CO5. Explanation of Anvitabhidhanvada and Abhihitanvayavada.

Semester	V
Title of Course	Ethics (Applied ethics)
Paper Code	DSE2
Credits	06
Hours	06hours/week

After studying the paper students can establish ethical knowledge as well as their responsibilities towards the society

The students will be able to get a broader concept of the following matters:

CO1. Know their responsibility, Nature and scope of applied ethics.

CO2. Realize the nature of life.

CO3. Killing: Suicide, Euthanasia, Animal killing.

CO4. Poverty, Affluence and Morality.

CO5. War and Violence: Terrorism.

CO6. Right: Nature and Value of Human Rights—Discrimination on the basis of race, caste and religion.

CO7. The Ethics of Care.

CO8. Value beyond sentient beings, Reverence for life, Deep Ecology, Concepts of Kinship Ethics.

CO9. Ecological Concern in Indian thoughts: Jaina and Bauddha views.

Semester	VI
Title of Course	Nyaya Logic and Epistemology-II
Paper Code	C13
Credits	06
Hours	06hours/week

Nyaya , (Sanskrit: "Rule" or "Method") one of the six systems(darshans) of Indian philosophy, important for its analysis of logic and Epistemology. The major contribution of the Nyaya system is its working out in profound detail the means of knowledge known as inference (see anumana). Like the other systems, Nyaya is both philosophical and religious. Its ultimate concern is to bring an end to human suffering, which results from ignorance of reality. Liberation is brought about through right knowledge. Nyaya is thus concerned with the means of right knowledge. In its metaphysics, Naya is allied to the Vaisheshika system, and the two schools were often combined from about the 10th century. Its principal text is the Nyaya- sutras, ascribed to Gautama (C.2ND Century BCE). The Nyaya system –from Gautama through his important early commentator. Vatsyayana until Udayancharya became qualified as the old Nyaya in the 11th century. When a new school of Nyaya arose in Bengal. The best known philosopher of the Navya Nyaya, and the founder of the modern school of Indian logic, was Gangesha. Taking this course will enable the students to students will gain a basic understanding of the insights of many of the most influential schools of philosophy in the Indian pre- modern period.

Students will be able to engage with philosophical reasoning and arguments presented by these authors

CO1. Students will develop the ability to relate Indian methods of argumentation to their own fields of study.

CO2. Students will improve their ability to interact with philosophical ideas, both in active participation during class.

CO3. Students will gain basic familiarity with the historical background out of which Indian philosophical debates arose.

CO4. Understand how validity of knowledge can be achieved.

CO5. Learn how to validate justified true belief

Semester	VI
Title of Course	Ethics (Western)
Paper Code	C14
Credits	06
Hours	06hours/week

The study of ethics makes the student less biased and more comprehensive in his outlook. The study of ethics engenders a firm conviction in the normal ideal. The chief value of Ethics is not the guidance it gives in particular cases, but in the development of a wider outlook and seriousness of purpose in dealing with moral matters.

The study of Ethics enriches the students in following manner

CO1. Has a bearing on moral life, able to know the exact nature of the subject, its range subject matter for discussion as well as its classification.

CO2. Gain knowledge about moral and non-moral actions. Can know the object of moral in judgements.

CO3. Description of the moral theories of eminent philosophers like Plato and Aristotle which explain the moral relation between individual and Society and also the science of morality.

CO4. Understands the different theories regarding the ultimate moral standard. Moral theories are different in nature, know the true nature and types of various theory.

CO5. Able to know the concept and Justification of the very idea of 'punishment 'we know that punishment shrinks the personality of the wrong Doer. It makes a wrong doer conscious of the social ideal. It brings consciousness in the mind of a wrong doer about the necessity of punishment into our society.

CO6. It enables the students to get an idea about the clarification of the nature of environmental Ethics. It is a study of ethical principles that guide human interaction with nature, can know the Anthropocentric and non-anthropocentric view as well as Biocentric view, protection and preservation of wilderness for future generation.

Semester	VI
Title of Course	AN ENQUIRY CONSERNING HUMAN UNDERSTANDING" -D.HUME
Paper Code	DSE3
Credits	06
Hours	06hours/week

According to Hume there are two kinds of contents of the mind namely impression and ideas. He says that only perception composes the human mind. impression and ideas are divided into simple and complex. No separation or distinction is admitted by all ideas or impression. Complex ideas or impressions are composed of simple parts. Impression is further divided into sensation and refection. Sensation arises from unknown causes whereas the reflection derive over ideas. Refection is regarded as secondary, whereas sensation impression of reflection are regarded as original facts

Students will be able to know the following matters

CO1. The mind is a kind of theatre several perception successive make their appearance.

CO2. All the objects of human reason or enquiry may naturally are relation of ideas and matters of fact.

CO3. There is properly no simplicity in it at one time ,nor identity in differenencet. Whatever natural propension we may have to imagine that is simplicity and identity.

CO4. According to Hume, a substance means a collection of simple ideas and these collections are united by imagination only.

Semester	VI
Title of Course	M.K.Gandhi
Paper Code	DSE4
Credits	06
Hours	06hours/week

The main objective of this unit is to introduce the students to socio-political significance of Gandhian concept of ahimsa and satyagraha. It would also enable one to know how to apply these principles in one's social and political intervention. Along with these, it is intended to evaluate and compare adequately the present-day political system with Gandhian vision. Ahimsa and satyagraha imply great significance in the life and philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi.

Students will know the following

CO1. Two socio-political weapons used in achieving the various goals, that is Ahimsa and satyagraha which are not new ideal but the eternal principles of Gandhi's life. However, these ideals lacked universality and fullness of meaning .they were regarded as cloistered virtues .

CO2. The great adventure of Gandhi that he reinterpreted and rested these fundamental principles of human behavior in new ways and showed their universality .He made several experiment with them and with great zeal applied them in an original way practically in every aspect of human life especially in the social and political fields.

CO3. Able to knows the Gandhian main concepts like truth, ahimsa, satyagraha, Sarvodaya, etc., are not individual and independent concepts but they are interrelated. Satyagraha is nothing but the implementation of truth and ahimsa in the different walks of life.

CO4. Understand the concept of Satyagraha which is a logical development of the doctrine of Ahimsa.

CO5. Know the history of Indian culture in the history of evolution.

CO6. Knowledge of Satyagraha is a practical application of ahimsa to politics .

CO7. Ahimsa is the foundation of satyagraha, the irreducible minimum to which satyagraha adheres to .The ideal and practice of satyagraha constitute the heart and soul of Gandhi's belief in non -violence.

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Course Outcome

Philosophy (GE)

Semester	I
Title of Course	WESTERN LOGIC
Paper Code	GE1
Credits	06
Hours	06 hours/week

Western philosophy is based on conscious thought where unconscious thought is central to spiritual awakening and development processes of the brain being far more extensive and unfettered by logic create far more original and dynamic thinking

Students will know this course:-

CO1. Identify arguments in ordinary language, distinguish premises from conclusion, differentiate deductive arguments from inductive arguments and construct arguments of their own.

CO2. Detect mistake in reason, including both formal and informal fallacies.

CO3. Translate sentence from ordinary language into standard form of categorical proposition.

CO4. Translate ordinary language arguments into standard form categorical syllogism ,evaluate immediate inference and syllogism using the traditional square of opposition and Venn diagrams.

Semester	II
Title of Course	Philosophy of Mind (H)
Paper Code	GE2
Credits	06
Hours	06 hours/week

Philosophy of Mind is the study of mind, the meaning of which is the science or knowledge of soul. Human beings not only occupy space, but also capable of movement we know that men have their Minds as they are conscious beings. By studying philosophy of Mind students can know the nature of mind and also the various concepts associated with our mind

After going through the paper students can be able to enrich themselves in the following manners :-

CO1. Able to define the two concepts of our mind i.e sensation and perception. Sensation is a simple psychological phenomena resulting from the stimulation of the peripheral extremity of an afferent nerve when this is propagated to the brain. They get the idea of attributes or factors of sensation.

CO2. Knowledge about the concept of Perception, analysis of the co-relation between sensation and perception, able to know the Gestalt theory of perception which is opposite to the theory of associationist like Wundt, Titchener and the concept of Illusion and Hallucination.

CO3. Explain the conscious, unconscious and sub-conscious levels of mind. Consciousness is an constant change. Within each personal consciousness, thought is sensibly continuous. Get the idea or evidences for the existence of the unconscious and also the idea of Freud's dream theory.

CO4. Description and analysis of the idea of memory factors of memory i.e learning, retention, reproduction, recognition, localisation, which are important, as well as the laws of association and the concept of forgetfulness.

CO5. Know the concepts of learning which means modification of behaviour, the various theories of learning i.e Gestalt theory of learning, Pavlov's conditioned response theory. Able to know the factor of motivation which is important factor of learning.

CO6 Able to know the very idea of Intelligence, the meaning of which is 'intellect put to use', the important theories associated with the concept of Intelligence as well as know the measurement or IQ test of Intelligence.

Semester	III
Title of Course	Theory of Inferance
Paper Code	GE3
Credits	06
Hours	06 hours/week

The Second of knowledge is anumana or inferential or relational and its means is called anumana or inference. It is defined as that cognition which presupposes some other cognition. It is mediate and indirect and arises through a 'mark', the middle term' (linga or hetu) which is invariably connected with the major term(sadhya). It is knowledge(mana) which arises after (anu) other knowledge

By studying this paper students can come in acquaintance with the following concept related to Theory of Inference in Nyaya

CO. 1 Definition and classification of Anumiti.

CO2. Description the different type of inference such as Svartha(for oneself) and paratha (for others).

CO3. Description of Pancabayabinaya such as Pratijna, hetu, udaharana, upanaya, nigamana.

CO4. Inportance of Pancabayabinaya.

CO5. Definition and classification of Svarthanumana.

Semester	IV
Title of Course	Termination of life and ethics
Paper Code	GE4
Credits	06
Hours	06 hours/week

Ethics is said to be the system of moral principal which affect how people make decisions and lead their lives. Ethics is concerned with what is good for individuals and society. It is also described as Moral Philosophy. The term ethics is derived from the Greek word 'ethos' which means custom, habit, character or disposition. Applied Ethics deals with the controversial topic like Abortion, Euthanasia, war, animal rights, capital punishment etc

By studying this paper students can come in acquaintance with the following concept related to Termination of life and ethic

CO1. Student will able to know the "euthanasia" has had different meanings depending on usage. The first apparent usage of the term "euthanasia" belongs to the historian Suetonius, who described how the Emperor Augustus, "dying quickly and without suffering in the arms of his wife, Livia, experienced the 'euthanasia' he had wished for. The word "euthanasia" was first used in a medical context by Francis Bacon in the 17th century, to refer to an easy, painless, happy death, during which it was a "physician's responsibility to alleviate the 'physical sufferings' of the body." Bacon referred to an "outward euthanasia"—the term "outward" he used to distinguish from a spiritual concept—the euthanasia "which regards the preparation of the soul.

CO2. Abortion is the ending of a pregnancy by removal or expulsion of an embryo or fetus An abortion that occurs without intervention is known as a miscarriage or "spontaneous abortion" and occurs in approximately 30% to 40% of pregnancies. When deliberate steps are taken to end a pregnancy, it is called an induced abortion, or less frequently "induced miscarriage". The unmodified word abortion generally refers to an induced abortion.

NARAJOLE RAJ COLLEGE

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Course Outcome

Philosophy (DSC)

Semester	I
Title of Course	Indian Philosophy
Paper Code	DSC 1A
Credits	06
Hours	06 hours/week

The achievements of the Indians in the field of philosophy are but very important. It is impossible for a man to live without a philosophy. Indian philosophy has been, intensely spiritual and has always emphasized the need of practical realisation of truth. 'See the self' is the keynote of all schools of Indian philosophy. By studying this paper students can gain the knowledge and understanding of the various comprehensive accounts of different Indian schools

The study of Indian philosophy enrich the students in following manner :

CO1. Students can get the fundamental historical introduction outlying the sources of philosophical thought. Gain the common characteristic of Indian philosophy - such as - the idea of theory and practice, pessimistic outlook, belief in an eternal moral order, idea of law of Karma and Rebirth.

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.

CO3. Understand the Jaina theory of Reality which is realistic and relativistic pluralism, theory of sevenfold judgement or Jaina Logic that distinguishes seven forms of judgements.

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.

CO.5 Description of Nyaya school which is allied to the Vaisesika system. Know the concepts of perception, inference, comparison or analogy and verbal testimony as the four kinds of Vaid knowledge. Get the idea of Saptapadartha or seven categories.

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'.

CO7. Gain knowledge about the Yoga School of Indian thought which is allied to Samkhya, the concept of Chittavrittis and modification of the Chitta though meditation, the Astanga Yoga or eight fold means.

CO8. Description of the two concepts of Mimamsa school, i.e. arthapatti and anupalabdhi or non-apprehension as a source of knowledge.

CO9. Able to know the Advaita Vedanta concepts of Brahman, Jiva and Jagat.

Estd.-1966

Semester	II
Title of Course	Western Philosophy
Paper Code	DSC 1B
Credits	06
Hours	06 hours/week

Western Philosophy has remained more or less true to the etymological meaning of 'Philosophy', in being essentially an intellectual quest for truth. Both eastern and western philosophy is noting but the history of Philosophical ideas

After going through the paper student can know the following matters :

CO1. Able to know the concept of Metaphysis, which is the knowledge of things as they are in themselves i.e. of super sensuous. Gather knowledge about the impossibility of Metaphysics, the nature of metaphysics.

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. Acquire knowledge regarding different theories associated with this topic i.e like scientific realism or Representative realism.

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, as well as know the subjective idealism of Berkely and Objective Idealism.

CO4. Description of the very idea of Kant's critical theory. We know that Kant's theory is an attempt at avoiding the Solipism of Hume. Kant accepts an independent external reality as the ground.

CO5. Acquire knowledge about theories of causality. We know Cause is the agent which actively produces the effect and gain knowledge about the theories associated with the idea of cause.

CO6. Knowledge about the concept of substance which is a permanent thing that remains same throughout its changing steps and qualities, Get the overall idea of Descartes, Spinoza, lock and Berkeley. Locke and Berkeley admitted the concept of substance whereas Spinoza admits God as substance.

CO7. Able to know the exact relation between mind and body. And the different theories associated with this concept, such as Interactionism of Descartes and Parallelism of Spinoza.

CO8. Knowledge about the evidences for the idea of evolution which implies slow process of gradual change of development and get the idea of Mechanistic view and the Emergent theory of Evolution.

Semester	III
Title of Course	WESTERN LOGIC
Paper Code	DSC 1C
Credits	06
Hours	06 hours/week

Western philosophy is based on conscious thought where unconscious thought is central to spiritual awakening and development processes of the brain being far more extensive and unfettered by logic create far more original and dynamic thinking

Students will know this course -

CO1. Identify arguments in ordinary language, distinguish premises from conclusion, differentiate deductive arguments from inductive arguments and construct arguments of their own.

CO2. Detect mistake in reason, including both formal and informal fallacies.

CO3. Translate sentence from ordinary language into standard form of categorical proposition.

CO4. Translate ordinary language arguments into standard form categorical syllogism ,evaluate immediate inference and syllogism using the traditional square of opposition and Venn diagrams.

Semester	III
Title of Course	Philosophy of Human Rights
Paper Code	SEC1
Credits	02
Hours	02 hours/week

Human right is a broad field of study covering issues related to the basic freedom and rights to which every person is entitled. Many topics fall under the realm of human rights and there are many different career paths which student can chose after studying this paper. Human Rights can be rewarding and challenging field of study leading to a fulfilling career .Here are just some of the many reason why one might choose to study human rights

Taking the course will enable the student to:

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.

CO4. Critically examine the impact of diverse Geographic, cultural and theoretical contexts on the social acceptance and practical application of human rights norms. CO5. Reflectively evaluate the effectiveness of human rights practice on local, national or international humanitarian efforts.

Semester	IV
Title of Course	Contemporary Indian Philosophy
Paper Code	DSC 1D
Credits	06
Hours	06 hours/week

After studying the paper students can realize Spiritual concept-

CO1. The students will be able to get a broader concept on Rabindranath Tagore

CO2. Nature of man : The Finite Aspect of Man, For example: Bodily limitation, Differential concept about existence.By limitation, a man can realize the concept spirituality.

CO3. the Infinite Aspect of Man,

CO4. the Finite-Infinite Aspect of Man,where man realize his infinite capabilities.

CO5. Nature of Religion, Problem of Evil , Surplus in man. Facundity.

CO6. Swami Vivekananda Practical Vedānta, Universal Religion, Yoga

CO7. Sri Aurobindo Nature of Reality, Human Evolution– its different stages, Integral Yoga

CO8. S. Radhakrishnan nature of Man, Nature of Religious Experience, Nature of Intuitive Apprehension

CO9. Mahatma Gandhi

CO10. God and Truth , Ahimsa, Trusteeship

CO11. Md. Iqbal

CO12. Nature of the Self, Nature of the World, Nature of God

Semester	IV
Title of Course	Man and Environment
Paper Code	SEC2
Credits	02
Hours	02 hours/week

After studying the paper students can establish ethical knowledge as well as their responsibilities towards the society

Taking the course will enable the student to:

CO1. A.Classical Indian Attitude to Environment.

CO2. The students will be able to get a broader concept on about the Upanisadic world-view.For example :Veda, Different Sections of Veda.(Mantra,Brahman,Aronyak, & Upanishad.) and Hota,Udgota,Adharsu & Brahma.

CO3. The students will be able to get a border concept on about the Tagore's understanding of nature. For example :Surplus in Man, Dharma i,e.while Tagore says- "Human body is the temple of God" . So we can obviously relate Swamiji's quote "To serve man is to serve God." Truth , i.e.The truth of human unity is the truth of Man's God.

CO4. The students will be able to get a border concept on about the post-Upanisadic view of nature: Unity-in-diversity in post- Upanisadic Indian system of philosophy,Upanisad: Primary meaning and Secondary meaning, Upanisadic Brahma:Monism,Idealism.Upanisadic Atman, Brahma & Atman: Means Absolute Self.

CO5. Respect for Nature.

CO6. Ethical standards as well as different rules that follow from the attitude of respect to nature.

CO7. Inherent worth of nature.

CO8. Intrinsic Value of nature : Concept of Intrinsic properties,Realization of Intrisic value,After Moore.

CO9. Attfield on the intrinsic value of nature,

CO10. Callicott'idea of intrinsic value.

CO11.Deep ecology and its third word critique: Meaning of Deep ecology,and its critique.

CO12.Eco-feminism: understanding nature,feminine,dualisms,masculinity,humanity and nature.

Semester	V
Title of Course	Philosophy of Religion
Paper Code	DSE 1A
Credits	06
Hours	06 hours/week

Religion is a special aspect of human experience and therefore needs a philosophical explanation. The function of Philosophy of Religion is to determine the significance and value of human experience of religion. Philosophy of religion is self-establishment of religious experience with the following concepts related to Philosophy of Religion

By studying this paper, students can come in acquaintance with the following concepts related to Philosophy of Religion:

CO1. Description about the nature as well as scope of Philosophy of Religion.

CO2. Enable them to analyze different doctrine of karma, rebirth or Janmantarabada and the theory of liberation.

CO3. Understand the meaning and concept of the Philosophical teachings of the Holy 'Quran'.

CO4. Knowledge about the different features of religion and can know the basic tenets of Christianity.

CO5. Gather knowledge about the concept of religious pluralism and the concept of universal religion.

CO6. Explanation of ground for disbelief in God and Peculiarity of Religious Language.

Semester	V
Title of Course	Western Philosophy
Paper Code	GE1
Credits	06
Hours	06 hours/week

Western Philosophy has remained more or less true to the etymological meaning of 'Philosophy', in being essentially an intellectual quest for truth. Both eastern and western philosophy is noting but the history of Philosophical ideas

After going through the paper student can know the following matters :

CO1. Able to know the concept of Metaphysis, which is the knowledge of things as they are in themselves i.e. of super sensuous. Gather knowledge about the impossibility of Metaphysics, the nature of metaphysics.

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. Acquire knowledge regarding different theories associated with this topic i.e like scientific realism or Representative realism.

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, as well as know the subjective idealism of Berkely and Objective Idealism.

CO4. Description of the very idea of Kant's critical theory. We know that Kant's theory is an attempt at avoiding the Solipism of Hume. Kant accepts an independent external reality as the ground.

CO5. Acquire knowledge about theories of causality. We know Cause is the agent which actively produces the effect and gain knowledge about the theories associated with the idea of cause.

CO6. Knowledge about the concept of substance which is a permanent thing that remains same throughout its changing steps and qualities, Get the overall idea of Descartes, Spinoza, lock and Berkeley. Locke and Berkeley admitted the concept of substance whereas Spinoza admits God as substance.

CO7. Able to know the exact relation between mind and body. And the different theories associated with this concept, such as Interactionism of Descartes and Parallelism of Spinoza.

CO.8 Knowledge about the evidences for the idea of evolution which implies slow process of gradual change of development and get the idea of Mechanistic view and the Emergent theory of Evolution..

Semester	V
Title of Course	Western Philosophy
Paper Code	SEC3
Credits	02
Hours	02 hours/week

Education is the key to raise inner self of the individuals . It is uniting the nations bringing human beings closely togather . Now a day we are living in the digital era and may parts of the world civil society suffers because of situation of violent conflicts and war .It is important to inculate and recognize the crucial role of education in contributing to building a culture of peace .A culture of peace and non-violence goes to the substance of fundamental human rights of the present era.

After learning this unit students will know::

CO1: Understand the importance of peace.

CO2: Describe the nature of peace education.

CO3: Know the different approaches to peace.

CO4: Know the role of different institution in peace.

Semester	VI
Title of Course	Tarkasangraha Dipika
Paper Code	DSE1B
Credits	06
Hours	06 hours/week

The Vaishesika system is regarded as conducive to the study of all system .Its main business is to deal with the categories and to unfold its atomistic pluralism.A category is called padhartha and the entire universe is reduced to six or seven padharthas. The seven padhartas are follow: 1.Substans 2.Quality 3. Action 4.Generality 5.particularity 6.Inherence 7.Non-being.

After learning this unit students will know:

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 and materialistic world is not their desting.s.

Semester	VI
Title of Course	Philosophy of Mind (G)
Paper Code	GE2
Credits	06
Hours	06 hours/week

Philosophy of Mind is the study of mind, the meaning of which is the science or knowledge of soul. Human beings not only occupy space, but also capable of movement we know that men have their Minds as they are conscious beings. By studying philosophy of Mind students can know the nature of mind and also the various concepts associated with our mind.

After going through the paper students can be able to enrich themselves in the following manners :-

CO1. Able to define the two concepts of our mind i.e sensation and perception. Sensation is a simple psychological phenomena resulting from the stimulation of the peripheral extremity of an afferent nerve when this is propagated to the brain. They get the idea of attributes or factors of sensation.

CO2. Knowledge about the concept of Perception, analysis of the co-relation between sensation and perception, able to know the Gestalt theory of perception which is opposite to the theory of associationist like Wundt, Titchener and the concept of Illusion and Hallucination.

CO3. Explain the conscious, unconscious and sub-conscious levels of mind. Consciousness is an constant change. Within each personal consciousness, thought is sensibly continuous. Get the idea or evidences for the existence of the unconscious and also the idea of Freud's dream theory.

CO4. Description and analysis of the idea of memory factors of memory i.e learning, retention, reproduction, recognition, localisation, which are important, as well as the laws of association and the concept of forgetfulness.

CO5. Know the concepts of learning which means modification of behaviour, the various theories of learning i.e Gestalt theory of learning, Pavlov's conditioned response theory. Able to know the factor of motivation which is important factor of learning.

CO6. Able to know the very idea of Intelligence, the meaning of which is 'intellect put to use', the important theories associated with the concept of Intelligence as well as know the measurement or IQ test of Intelligence.

Semester	VI
Title of Course	Logical Reasoning and Application
Paper Code	SEC4
Credits	02
Hours	02 hours/week

After studying the paper students can realize their Intuition knowledge.

The students will be able to get a broader concept on about the main objective of logical reasoning.

CO1. Definitions : For example, Paksa,Sadhya,Hetu,Sapaksha,and Vipaksa.

CO2. Construction kevalanvyi anumiti,kevalavytireki anumiti,anvayvytireki anumiti.

CO3. Concept of Hetwabhasa and its different kinds.And also detection of hetvabhasa.

CO4. Reasonig in practice: Fallacy of relevance , ambiguity,and weak induction and also avoiding fallacies.

CO5. Inductive reasoning in law – The method of Inquiry in law.

CO6. Causation in reasoning.

CO7. Legal argument.

CO8. Deductive Reasoning in Law-

CO9. The correct rule of Law.

CO10. Identifying, formulating,and applying rule of law.

CO11 Logic is right reasoning.