

# (PO)

## 4 Years Bachelor of Arts B.A. (Hons.) in Philosophy under CBCS

### Programme Outcomes (Major Courses)

S.No	UG Semester	Course	POS
1.	I	MJC-1 Deductive Logic	1 i Subject-Matter and Branches of Logic ii. Nature and classification of Term, Proposition and Argument iii. Truth and Validity. 2 i. Symbolisation of Propositions. li. a Statement and statement forms b.Argument and argument forms. lii.Test of Truth and Validity through truth table. 3 i. Classification of Categorical Propositions according to Quality and Quantity iiDistribution of Terms and Square of opposition iii. Immediate Inference: Conversion and Obversion 4 i. Categorical Syllogism ii. Syllogistic Rules and Fallacies 5 Bullean Interpretation of Propositions: Venn Diagram Technique of Testing the Validity of Syllogism
2.	II	MJC-2 Scientific Method	1 i. Nature and Scope of Scientific Method ii. Postulates of Induction. lii. Explanations: Scientific and Unscientific 2 i. Analogy ii. Mill's Experimental Methods. 3 i. Nature and scope of hypothesis in scientific method ii.Classification of hypothesis iii. Conditions of hypothesis iv. Proofs of hypothesis 4 Statistical Methods: i. 1. Nature and need of Statistical Methods ii.General Method: a. Collection of data. b. Tabulation of data. c. Average-Mean, Median, Mode and Deviation. d. Correlation. iii. Personal Equation. iv. Probable errors in Statistical Methods.
3.	III	MJC-3 Indian Philosophy	1) 1. Salient Features of Indian Philosophy. 2. Vedas and their significance.

			<p>3. Upanishads: Concept of Brahman and Atman.</p> <p>2) Charvaka- Epistemology. Ontology, &amp; Ethics.</p> <p>Buddha Philosophy Four Noble Truth    Jaina Philosophy-Jiva, Bondage &amp; Liberation.</p> <p>3) Nayay Philosophy-Nayay theory of Pramana</p> <p>2. Vaisheshika Philosophy-Abhav.</p> <p>4). Sankhya Philosophy Purusha, Prakriti and Satkaryavada.</p> <p>Yoga Philosophy-Eight fold Path, concept of god,    Mimamea Philosophy: Apurva</p> <p>Velana Philosophy:</p> <p>a) Shankar-Brahma, World, Maya.</p> <p>b) Ramanuj-Refutation of Shankar's Mayavada.</p>
4	III	MJC-4 Indian Ethics	<p>1 Indian Concept of Morality as distinguished from Non-morality and Immorality</p> <p>2 Sources of tadion Ethics:</p> <p>(a) Scriptures</p> <p>b) Authority for Rishis)</p> <p>(c) The Voice of of Conscience</p> <p>(d) Reason &amp; faith</p> <p>3 Basic Pre-suppositions of Morality:</p> <p>(a) Freedom of will</p> <p>(b) The Law of Karma</p> <p>(c) Rebirth</p> <p>(4) Immortality of soul</p> <p>(e) Avidya</p> <p>4 Development of Moral Theories</p> <p>The Vedas (rit&amp;run)</p> <p>(b) The Upnishads</p> <p>(c) Smrities</p> <p>(d) The Epics (Ramayana and Mahabbharat, including Gita)</p> <p>5 The Systems:</p> <p>Charvaka-ledoniam</p> <p>b) Nyaya Vaishashäa (Adrishta)</p> <p>(c) Yoga Yama &amp; Niyama</p> <p>(d) Jain-Panch Mathavrata</p> <p>(e) Buddhism - Bruhmvihur</p> <p>( f) Mimanua Apurva</p>
5.	IV	MJC-5 Western Philosophy	<p>1) Greek philosophy-</p> <p>Plato-Theory of Idea, Substance</p> <p>Aristotle-Causation, Form and Matter.</p> <p>2) Rationalism Descartes</p>

			<p>A. Epistemology</p> <p>2) Source of Knowledge.</p> <p>b) Method of Descartes.</p> <p>B. Metaphysics</p> <p>a) Soul</p> <p>b) Absolute Substance God</p> <p>c) Relative Substance: Mind &amp; Body, Dualism.</p> <p>Spinoza-</p> <p>A Epistemology a) Geometrical Method</p> <p>B. Metaphysics</p> <p>a) Thought and Extension (parallelism)</p> <p>6) Substance</p> <p>Leibnitz-</p> <p>A. Epistemology</p> <p>31 bariage</p> <p>a) Leibnitz's Theory of Knowledge</p> <p>B. Metaphysics</p> <p>a) Theory monads</p> <p>b) Pre-established Harmoney</p> <p>POS -3 Locke</p> <p>A. Epistemology</p> <p>a) Refutation of Innate Ideas</p> <p>b) Source of Knowledge</p> <p>c) Simple and Complex Ideas.</p> <p>d) Primary and Secondary Qualities.</p> <p>B. Metaphysics</p> <p>a) Theory of substance.</p> <p>Berkeley -</p> <p>A. Epistemology</p> <p>a) Esse-est-percipi</p> <p>b) Subjective idealism</p> <p>B Metaphysics</p> <p>a) Refutation of matter</p> <p>b) Self &amp; God.</p> <p>Hume-</p> <p>A. Epistemology</p> <p>a) Impression and idea.</p> <p>b) Scepticism</p> <p>B. Metaphysics</p> <p>a) Theory of causation.</p> <p>4 Kant-</p> <p>1. Reconciliation of Rationalism and Empiricism.</p> <p>2. Possibility of Synthetic Judgement apriori</p> <p>4. Phenomena and Nounena.</p>
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6	IV	MJC-6 Western Ethics	<p>1 Nature and scope of ethics, Normative Ethics, Meta-ethics. 1. Psychological Analysis of voluntary Action.</p> <p>2 Nature and object of Moral Judgment, Postulates of morality, Motive and Intention.</p> <p>3. Standard of Morality:</p> <p>a) Hedonism Bentham and Mill</p> <p>b) Intuitionism.</p> <p>c) Rigorism.</p> <p>4 Theories of Punishment: a) Retributive theory.</p> <p>b) Reformatory theory</p> <p>c) Deterrent theory</p>
7.	IV	MJC-7 Basic Concepts of Philosophy	<p>1) Introduction:</p> <p>1. Nature of philosophy and Darshan shastra</p> <p>2. Relation of Philosophy with Science and Religion</p> <p>3. Main branches of philosophy</p> <p>2) Ontology (Western Philosophy):</p> <p>1. Concept of Ultimate Reality</p> <p>2. Relation between Ultimate Reality and World as immediate reality.</p> <p>3. Theories related to the Nature of Ultimate Reality: Materialism, Idealism and Dualism</p> <p>4. Origin of World: Creationism and Evolutionism.</p> <p>3) Epistemology (Western Philosophy):</p> <p>1. Source of Knowledge: Rationalism, Empiricism and Criticism</p> <p>4) Ontological Concepts (Indian Philosophy):</p> <p>1. Brahma Saguna and Nirguna</p> <p>2. Atman: Jain, Sankhya and Nyaya Darshan</p> <p>3. Causation: Satkaryavada &amp; Asatkaryavada</p> <p>4. God: Nyaya and Yoga Darshan</p>
8.	V	MJC-8 Philosophy of Religion	<p>1) Philosophy of Religion: Its Nature and relationship to Theology</p> <p>2. Nature of Religion, Religion and Morality, Religion without God.</p> <p>3. Distinguish between Dharma and Religion.</p> <p>2) Religious Consciousness, b.) Foundation of Religion Belief: Reason, faith, Revelation and mystic experience</p> <p>3 a.). Attributes of God. b.) Arguments for the existence of God: Ontological, Cosmological, Teleological and Moral Argument.</p> <p>4) a.) 1. Problem of Evil: Natural and Moral Evil. b.) Theistic Solution of the Problem of Evil.</p> <p>5) a.) Immortality of Soul: Arguments for and against b.) Rebirth and Liberation</p> <p>6) a.) Unity of Religion, Religious Tolerance</p>

			b.) Conversion, Secularism
9.	V	MJC-9 Social and Cultural Philosophy	1) a.) Nature of Social Philosophy b.) Its Relation with Sociology and Psychology. 2) 1. Social Change a) Factors of Social Change b) Tradition and Modernity 2. Social Stratification (Varma and Class), Social Mobility 3) a.) Concepts of Culture b.) Characteristics of Indian Culture 4 1. Components of Culture a) Dharma/Religion b) Philosophy c) Language & Literature, Arts & Craft (Aesthetics) & Sangeet d.) Economy 2. Culture and its Relationship with Reform (Social) and Growth (Human Resource and Economic) 5 Present Branches of Indian Culture: Sanatan, Jain, Bouddh, Sikh, Islam & Christian
10.	VI	MJC-10 Political Philosophy	1 1. Political Philosophy: Its Nature and Distinction from Political Science 2. Individual and Society 3. Political Concepts: i)Liberty ii)Equality iii)Fraternity iv)Justice v) Political Obligation 2 1. Political Ideologies: i)Democracy ii) Socialism iii) Secularism iv) Humanism v) Integral Humanism (Ekatma Manavvada) 3 1 . Method of Political Action: i.)Terrorsim ii) Revolution iii) Satyagraha iv) Antyodaya v) International Morality
11.	VI	MJC-11 Contemporary Indian Philosophy	1 Vivekanand: Universal Religion, Four Kinds of yoga, Concept of man, 2 Radhakrishnan: Intellect and Intuition, Concept of Absolute Reality, Unity of Religion. 3 Aurbindo: Integral yoga, Evolution & Involution, Concept of Sacchidanand

			4 Ambedkar: Criticism of Castism, Neo-Budhism, Social Evil
12.	VI	MJC-12 Trends Of Yogic Philosophy	1 Introduction 2 Yoga and its kinds 3 Trends of Yoga in Ancient Indian Philosophy 4 Yoga and Health
13.	VII	MJC-13 School of Buddhism	1) Trends of Buddhism after Buddha. 2. Buddhist Councils and development and division (Schicism) of Buddhism 2) Buddhist school of Theravada or Hinyana 2. Vaibhasic school of Buddhism. 3. Sarvastivada school of Buddhism. 3) Basic Concept of Shunyavada. 2. Basic Concept of Vigyanavada. 4) 1. Devotional Buddhism and concept of Bodhisattva 2. Concept of trikaya in Mahayan Buddhism
14.	VII	MJC-14 Research Methodology	1: Students will gain skills of scientific analysis. 2: Students will gain contemporary and interdisciplinary knowledge. 3: Students will have global understanding of nuances of Research
15.	VII	MJC-15 Contemporary Western Philosophy	1) 1. MOORE: Refutation of Idealism, Defense of common sense. 2. Russell: Logical Atomism. 3. Early Wittgenstein: Picture theory of meaning, private language 2) 1. Logical positivism: Verificational theory of meaning, Elimination of metaphysics 20 2. Later Wittgenstein: Meaning and use, language game, critique of private language 3 1. Phenomenology (Husserl): Theory of essence, Elimination of psychologism. 2. Existentialism : Kierkegaard: Truth is subjectivity, sphere of existence. and authentic existence Sartre: Existence and d essence, choice, responsibility Heidegger: Being-in-the-world and Temporality
16.	VIII	MJC-16 Indian Logic and Indian Epistemology	1) Indian Logic: 1. Definition and significance of Anumana according to Nyaya philosophy, 2. Kinds of Anumana Swarthanumana and Pararthanumana. 3. Constituents of Anumana 2) 1. Vyapti 2. Hatvabhasa 3) Indian Epistemology: 1. Nature and kinds of knowledge 2. Definition and kinds of perception according to Nyaya

			<p>3. Definition and kinds of perception according to Jainism and buddhism</p> <p>4) 1. Shabda Pramana 2. Upamana Pramana 3. Antapani Praman 4. Anupalabdhi Phumina</p>
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