

**PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE  
OUTCOMES**

**HIRALAL BHAKAT COLLEGE  
NALHATI, BIRBHUM**



**PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE OUTCOMES  
SESSION 2016-2017**

# PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE OUTCOMES

*Programme Specific Outcomes: B.A. 3-Year (Hons.) Degree Course Programme & B.A. 3-Year (General) Degree Course Programme in PHILOSOPHY*

*B.A. 3-Year (HONS.) Degree Course Programme: Programme Specific Learning Outcomes*

Programme Specific Outcomes:

1. Understanding the nature and basic concepts of Indian philosophy as well as to examine and critically analyse the thought of a particular figure in the history of Philosophy related to the area of Metaphysics and Epistemology. They also will be able to assess Philosophical arguments and perspective expressing complex thoughts logically and coherently.
2. The students will be able to demonstrate the current state of knowledge of Major Ethical theories and problems in the Western as well as Indian traditional and in socio - political field.
3. This course provides the students to have depth in understanding the main issues and problems pertaining to Metaphysics, Epistemology, Logic, Psychology, Socio-political Philosophy and also in Philosophy of Religion.
4. To enable the students the Logical Principles to make proper arrangements.
5. To enable the students to acquire analytic and critical thinking skills, to understand the nature of mind, matter, language, knowledge and reality.

# PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE OUTCOMES

6. This course develops in students a sense of the values and a reflective attitude, sensitivity towards the complexities of Philosophical judgment and Lifelong commitment to learning and enquiry.

7. The course enhance analytical, critical interpretive capacities that are applicable to any subject matter in any human context. They have also sense of values and sensitivity towards the Sub-Ethics.

8. The students will be get a boarder concept of on contemporary Indian and Western thinkers to the development of Philosophical Ideas in the twentieth century.

***Course Learning Outcomes: Syllabus For B.A. 3-Year (Hons.)  
Degree Course in Philosophy w.e.f. 2014-'15 onward***

## **PART-I**

**PAPER-I** Out lines of Indian Philosophy

The learning outcomes from these fields include:

Course wise outcome

1. Knowledge about the definition and division of orthodox school and heterodox school of Indian philosophy.

2. Description of the Epistemology, Metaphysics, Ethics and Materialism of Carvaka views.

3. The course provides the difference concept Jaina philosophy as well as the theory of the seven forms of judgement or Nayabada and the theory of self and liberation.

## **PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE OUTCOMES**

4. Description of the knowledge about the life and Four Noble Truths, Momentariness, as well as the various theories like Pratityasamutpadavada, Nairatmyavada associated with Bouddha philosophy.
5. Description analysis of various concept of Nyaya-Vaisesika school of Epistemology, theory of causation, Paramanuvada and Seven categories .
6. Understanding the Samkhya theory of Causation, Evolution and the explanation of the dualistic view of prakriti and purusa.
7. Knowledge about the cittabhumi and Cittavritti and also the knowledge about different samadhi or meditation as well as the eight fold path of discipline which generates certain Supra normal power which result in cittavritti nirodha .
8. Able to know through explanation with spacial and reference to pramanas of Arthapatti and Anupalabdhi of the Prabhakar and Bhatta school of Indian philosophy and also theories of error associated with their school.
9. Description of the nature of Brahman in Samkaras Vedanta school which is the main focus of the school and also the course covers the Vivartavada, Maya, Jiva and Jagat .

# PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE OUTCOMES

10. Knowledge about the Ramanuja, Visistadvaita Vedantas attempt to harmonized the absolute and the personal theism and also detailed and critical view of Brahman, Nature of Isvara, Jiva and Jagat.

**PAPER-II** History of Western Philosophy.

Here are some potential learning outcomes from this course:

1. Knowledge about the pre -socratic period and the difference between various kinds of matters. The syllabus covers the discussion of the Ionian school and the view of Parmenides , Heraclitus, Democritus and Zeno .

2. The course covers about the development of the universe -(a) That air which in constant motion bring about the development of the universe. (b) That all things are exchanged for fire and fire for all, in Heraclitus view.

3. Knowledge about Plato's theory of Knowledge and Theory of Ideas.

4. Description of Aristotle theory of refutation of Plato's theory of Ideas, Aristotle theory of Causation, form and matter , Theory of substance and God.

5. Knowledge covers the interesting part of Descartes Cogito Ergo Sum , based method of doubt, criterion of truth with special reference to Ontological arguments for the existence of God. The study also explains the nature of substance and mind - body problem.

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6. Knowledge about Spinoza's view on substance, Attributes and modes mind - body: parallelism, Three orders of knowledge, elimination of final causality, freedom and necessity and the intellectual love of God.

7. Description of Leibniz's different doctrine of Monads, Truths of Reason and Truth of Fact, Principles of Non-contradiction, Sufficient Reason and Identity of Indiscernibles and also doctrine Pre-established Harmony.

8. Locke's philosophy covers refutation of Innate Ideas and principles. Locke's philosophy highlighted upon the origin and the formation of Ideas, simple and complex Ideas, Substance, Modes and relation. It also covers the theory of knowledge that is knowledge and degree, Limits of knowledge, primary and secondary qualities and Representative Realism.

9. The study covers Berkeley's rejection of the notion of substance, rejection of the distinction between the primary and secondary qualities and refutation of Abstract General Ideas. The study also covers Berkeley's view of *Esse est Percipi*.

10. Description of Hume's Origin of knowledge, Laws of Association, Distinction between Relation of Ideas and Matters of Fact., causality, Hume's Scepticism and the Problem of Personal Identity.

11. Description through light on Kant's Idea of Critical Philosophy, Kant's Metaphysics and Kant's Copernican Revolution in Philosophy. Knowledge about sensibility and understanding, possibility of synthetic

# PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE OUTCOMES

a priori Judgements and Metaphysical and Transcendental exposition of Space and Time.

12. The study throughs light on Hegels Dialectical Method and The Absolute.

## PART-II

### PAPER-III Ethics: Indian and Western

After the completion of the course, the students will have the ability to:

#### Half –I Ethics: Indian

1. Indian Ethics describe the concept of purusartha of Carvaka, Buddha and astika views.
2. Gains knowledge about the vedic concept of Rta, Yajna, Rna and nisedha .
3. The Ethics of the Shrimad Bhagavada Gita with special reference to the fast for chapter enhances student with power preposition concepts of Sthitaprajna .
4. Buddhist Ethics enable d the students to realise and to know about pancasila and Brahmaviharabhabana.
5. After knowing Jaina Ethics they can relate the Ethics day to day life as jaina Ethics covers pancamahabrata, Triratna , Anubrata and Ahimsa.
6. The students also gain the knowledge of Himsa, Ahimsa, Yama and Niyama.

# PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE OUTCOMES

## Half- II: Western Ethics

1. Understand the nature and scope of Ethics and nature of Morality.
2. Gain knowledge about Moral and Non -Moral actions and also can know the object of Moral judgement.
3. Students are familiarized with postulates of Morality and the development of Morality.
4. Students will get knowledge about Normative theories: (a) consequentialism (Teleology): Ethical Egoism, Utilitarianism : Act and Rule Utilitarianism; (b) Deontology: Act and Rule Deontology ,Kants moral theory, Divine command theory, (c) Eudemonism.
5. Understands the different theories of Punishment.
6. Able to know the different issues in Applied Ethics: (a) Suicide, Marcy killing and Euthanasia: Nature and Types; (b) Famine and Affluence, (c) Gender Inequality, (d) Basic concerns of Environmental Ethics: Anthropocentrism,Non- Anthropocentrism.

### **PAPER-IV:** Western Logic

After the completion of the course, the students will have the ability to:

Paper - I: Western Logic

# **PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE OUTCOMES**

1. Students will get knowledge about categorical Syllogism. Translate sentence from ordinary language into standard form of categorical proposition.
2. Students can understand the syllogism in Ordinary Language. Translate Ordinary Language Arguments into standard form Categorical syllogism, evaluate immediate inference and Syllogism using the traditional square of Opposition and Ven diagrams.
3. Students will become acquainted with the symbolic logic.
4. Students will become adopt Methods of Deduction. They can know that how to prove the formal proof of validity and invalidity.
5. They can familiarity with Quantification theory : Concept of quantifications and its needs.

## **Half - II : Induction**

- 1.The study will make students to analyse the characteristics of analogical Reasoning .
2. To develop students understanding of causal Reasoning.
3. To aquant students with science and hypothesis .
4. To familiar students with probability.

## **PART-III**

# PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE OUTCOMES

## **PAPER-V: Indian Logic**

Learning outcomes from this study typically include:

### Paper - V: Indian Logic

1. Students will get clear picture of Indian logic from Annambhattas Tarkasamgraha with Tarkasamgrahadipika.
2. The students learnt the problems the definition, nature, factors of prama, prameya, Pramata, pramana and pramanaphala.
3. It explores Philosophical accounts of Indian old and new logic.

## **PAPER - VI : Psychology and Socio-Political Philosophy**

From this course students can expect to gain the following:

### Half -1 : Psychology

1. The course helps the students to understand themselves and others better and to solve a great extent with Method of Introspection, Observation and experimental Method.
2. The course describe the nature of Sensation and Perception Gestalt theory of Perception and Weber- Fechner Law .
3. The students get the knowledge of factors Memory marks of good Memory Laws of association and Forgetfulness.

## **PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE OUTCOMES**

4. The syllabus also covers nature of Attention , condition of Attention and division of Attention.
5. Theories of learning like Trial and Error theory of Thorndike Condition Response Theory of Learning are engraved of learning in the syllabus.
6. Consciousness takes the central position in the syllabus because it covers the level of Concessions profs for the existence of the unconscious , Freud's Theory of Dream.
7. The syllabus covers instinct and intelligence measurement of intelligence,I.Q., Binet - Simon Test of intelligence ,Terman - Merrill and wechsler Taste of intelligence.
8. Students will get knowledge of Gestalt school, psychoanalysis and behaviorism.

### **Half –II Socio- Political Philosophy**

1. Acquaintance with the true nature of Society and also the relation between Social and Political Philosophy.
2. Knowledge about the primary concepts like Social Group ,Community, Association ,Institution Customs, Folkways and Mores.
3. Knowledge about the Class attitude and Class consciousness, Marxian Theory of Class, Caste System in India .

# PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE OUTCOMES

4. Students also have the knowledge about Dr B .R Ambedkar's Criticism of Caste System and Dalit Movement.

5. The Syllabus covers Democracy and its different forms, Utopian Socialism and Scientific Socialism, Secularism and its Nature, Secularism in India, Rabindranath's Nation, Nationalism and Internationalism and Gandhiji's Swaraj and Sarvodaya.

## **PAPER - VII : Philosophy of Religion and Philosophical Analysis**

Here are some key learning outcomes associated with the Philosophy of Religion and Philosophical Analysis:

### Half-I : Philosophy of Religion

1. Description about the Nature and as well as scope of Philosophy of Religion, Origin and Development of Religion.

2. Knowledge about the basic Tenets, Profhets , Incarnation ,Bondage and Liberation of Hinduism ,Christianity Islam ,Buddhism and Jainism.

3. Description about the Arguments for and against the existence of God, Problem of Evil, Monotheism, Polytheism and Henotheism.

4. Description about God as Immanent or Transcendent.

### Half-II : Philosophical Analysis

1. Students can learn about the Word Meaning, definition, Vagueness and Sentence Meaning.

# PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE OUTCOMES

2. Concepts, Truth, The source of knowledge and question about knowledge that what knowledge is? are covered in the Syllabus.
3. Knowledge about Analytic Truth and Logical Possibility, The apriori and The Principles of Logic.
4. The Syllabus also covers what is cause, The Causal Principles, Determinism and Freedom.
5. The students have the knowledge about Realism, Idealism and Phenomenalism.

## **PAPER-VIII : Philosophy in the Twentieth Century: Indian and Western**

After the completion of course, the students will have ability to:

Paper - VIII : Philosophy in the Twentieth Century: Indian and Western

### Half -I: Philosophy in the Twentieth Century: Indian

1. The students will be able to get the boarder concept on Rabindranath Tagore Nature of Man, Nature of Religion and The Problem of Evil .
2. Knowledge about practical Vedanta Universal Religion and Yoga of Swami Vivekananda.
3. The students will also get the knowledge of Sri Aurobindos Nature of Reality, Human Evolution and its different stages and Integral Yoga.

# PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE OUTCOMES

4. The syllabus also includes Radhakrishnans Nature of Man , Nature of Religious experience and Nature of Intuitive apprehension .
5. Md. Iqbal's Nature of Self, Nature of World and the Nature of God are included in the Syllabus.
6. Gandhiji's God and Truth and Trusteeship are included in the syllabus.

## Half -I I : Philosophy in the twentieth Century : Western

1. G.E. Moores Refutation of Idealism, The defence of Common Sense are taught in the syllabus.
2. Student's can learn the knowledge of Acquaintance and the knowledge of Description of Russell.
- 3.A.J. Ayers Elimination of Metaphysics and verifiability Theory of Meaning are included in the Syllabus.
4. The Syllabus covers M.Heideggers Existenz , Facticity and Fallenness, Authenticity and inauthenticity.
5. Students will get knowledge about the Sartres Nothingness and Freedom.

***B.A. 3-Year (GENERAL) Degree Course: Programme Learning Outcomes***

# PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE OUTCOMES

The programme learning outcomes relating to B.A. 3-Year (General) Degree Course Programme in Philosophy:

Programme Specific Outcomes:

1. Understanding the nature and basic concepts of Indian philosophy as well as to examine and critically analyse the thought of a particular figure in the history of Philosophy related to the area of Metaphysics and Epistemology. They also will be able to assess Philosophical arguments and perspective expressing complex thoughts logically and coherently.
2. The students will be able to demonstrate the current state of knowledge of Major Ethical theories and problems in the Western as well as Indian traditional and in socio - political field.
3. This course provides the students to have depth in understanding the main issues and problems pertaining to Metaphysics, Epistemology, Logic, Psychology, Socio-political Philosophy and also in Philosophy of Religion.
4. To enable the students the Logical Principles to make proper arrangements.
5. This course develops in students a sense of the values and a reflective attitude, sensitivity towards the complexities of Philosophical judgment and Lifelong commitment to learning and enquiry.
6. The course enhance analytical, critical interpretive capacities that are applicable to any subject matter in any human context. They have also sense of values and sensitivity towards the Sub-Ethics.

# PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE OUTCOMES

*Course Learning Outcomes: B.A. 3-Year (General) Degree  
Course in Philosophy w.e.f. 2014-'15 onward*

## PART-I

### PAPER-I: INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Learning outcomes from this study typically include:

1. Knowledge about the definition and division of orthodox school and heterodox school of Indian philosophy.
2. Description of the Epistemology, Metaphysics, and Materialism of Carvaka views.
3. The course provides the difference concept Jaina philosophy as well as the theory of the seven forms of judgement or Nayabada.
4. Description of the knowledge about the life and Four Noble Truths, Momentariness, as well as the various theories like Pratityasamutpadavada and Nairatmyavada .
5. Description analysis of various concept of Nyaya-Vaisesika school of Epistemology and Seven categories .
6. Understanding the Samkhya theory of Causation, Evolution and the explanation of the dualistic view of prakriti and purusa.
7. Knowledge about the cittabhumi and Cittavritti.

# **PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE OUTCOMES**

8. Able to know through explanation with spacial and reference to pramanas of Arthapatti and Anupalabdhi of the Prabhakar and Bhatta school of Indian philosophy.

9. Description of the nature of Brahman in Samkaras Vedanta school which is the main focus of the school and also the course covers Jiva and Jagat .

## **PART-II**

### **PAPER-II: WESTERN LOGIC AND WESTERN METAPHYSICS**

Learning outcomes from this study typically include:

#### **Half –I: WESTERN LOGIC**

1. Students will get knowledge about categorical Syllogism. Translate sentence from ordinary language into standard form of categorical proposition.
2. Students can understand the syllogism in Ordinary Language. Translate Ordinary Language Arguments into standard form Categorical syllogism, evaluate immediate inference and Syllogism using the traditional square of Opposition and Vendiagrams.
3. Students will become acquainted with the symbolic logic.

#### **Half –II: WESTERN METAPHYSICS**

# PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE OUTCOMES

1. The students often the concept of metaphysics, which is the knowledge of objects as they are in themselves. They gather the knowledge about the impossibility of metaphysical objects and the nature of metaphysical objects.
2. The course also covers the concept of realism, both naive realism and scientific realism. Realism explains the fact that there is a world of real thought and persons which qualities and relations which are as real as the things.
3. The course covers the knowledge about idealism, both subjective and objective. Knowledge about idealism is the doctrine of epistemological dualism as it believes in two worlds the world of mind, the world of external substances. Idealism is the philosophical world view which holds that mind is the basic reality ,that the world has its ground and origin in mind.
4. The students obtain the knowledge about the theories of causation. Our knowledge in the true sense consists however in discovery essential connection, cause and effect connection is such an essential connection. The course covers how Hume's regularity theory identifies causation which regular sequence which one can observe empirically, and how Hume's view can be critically explained by Rationalist entailment theory of causation.
5. The syllabus covers the notion of substance, its views of Descartes, Spinoza, Locke and Berkeley. The Rationalists hold that substance has its whole being in itself, while the empiricists are of opinion that experience is the only source of knowledge, and sensation and reflection are the experience in two fold. As neither sensation nor reflection can

# PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE OUTCOMES

give us any knowledge of substance so empiricists denies the existence of any substance behind empirical things.

6. The students often the knowledge of the problem of mind -body .mind and body ,two together constitute our being. We have a mental life and a bodily life .Mind and body being characteristically different I,e one is non-Spatial and the other spatial so thought they are common and unanimously admitted, are not so simple as they seem. This is the problem that has baffled much classical explanation, namely interaction, parallelism. The first one is the commonsense doctrine which holds that mind acts upon the body and the body acts upon the mind. while the doctrine of parallelism is associated with Spinoza who holds that reality is one single substance of which mind and body or thought and extension are two con-existent or parallel sides.

7. The syllabus covers both mechanistic and Emergent. Evolution from one condition to another. The Central idea of evolution as a scientific doctrine is that the world in its inorganic and organic parts -rocks, seas, air, and heavenly bodies on the one hand and plants, animals and human races on the other ,it is the product of a process of development that has continued over billions of years . Mechanism is the doctrine that the world is governed by unchanging natural laws, the laws of matter and motion, while Emergent evolution holds that at different stages of the evolutionary process new qualities, new forms and functions emergency which are by no means explicable in terms of the preceding physical elements and force.

## **PAPER-III : ETHICS : PSYCHOLOGY AND WESTERN ETHICS**

Here are some potential learning outcomes from this course:

# **PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE OUTCOMES**

## **Half –I: Psychology**

1. The course helps the students to understand themselves and others better and to solve a great extent with Method of Introspection, Observation and experimental Method.
2. The course describe the nature of Sensation and Perception Gestalt theory of Perception and Weber- Fechner Law .
3. The students get the knowledge of factors Memory marks of good Memory Laws of association and Forgetfulness.
4. The syllabus also covers nature of Attention , condition of Attention and division of Attention.
5. Theories of learning like Trial and Error theory of Thorndike Condition Response Theory of Learning are engraved of learning in the syllabus.
6. Consciousness takes the central position in the syllabus because it covers the level of Concessions profs for the existence of the unconscious , Freud's Theory of Dream.
7. The syllabus covers instinct and intelligence measurement of intelligence,I.Q., Binet - Simon Test of intelligence ,Terman - Merrill and wecshler Taste of intelligence.
8. Students will get knowledge of Gestalt school, psychoanalysis and behaviorism.

# PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE OUTCOMES

## Half- II: Western Ethics

1. Understand the nature and scope of Ethics and nature of Morality.
2. Gain knowledge about Moral and Non -Moral actions and also can know the object of Moral judgement.
3. Students are familiarized with postulates of Morality and the development of Morality.
4. Students will get knowledge about Normative theories: (a) consequentialism (Teleology): Ethical Egoism, Utilitarianism : Act and Rule Utilitarianism; (b) Deontology: Act and Rule Deontology ,Kants moral theory, Divine command theory, (c) Eudemonism.
5. Understands the different theories of Punishment.

## PART-III

### PAPER-IV: PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION AND SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

Here are some key learning outcomes associated with the Philosophy of Religion and Philosophical Analysis:

#### Half-I : Philosophy of Religion

1. Description about the Nature and as well as scope of Philosophy of Religion, Origin and Development of Religion.
2. Knowledge about the basic Tenets, Profhets , Incarnation ,Bondage and Liberation of Hinduism ,Christianity Islam ,Buddhism and Jainism.

# PROGRAMME SPECIFIC & COURSE OUTCOMES

3. Description about the Arguments for and against the existence of God, Problem of Evil, Monotheism, Polytheism and Henotheism.
4. Description about God as Immanent or Transcendent.

## Half –II Socio- Political Philosophy

1. Acquaintance with the true nature of Society and also the relation between Social and Political Philosophy.
2. Knowledge about the primary concepts like Social Group ,Community, Association ,Institution Customs, Folkways and Mores.
3. Knowledge about the Class attitude and Class consciousness, Marxian Theory of Class, Caste System in India .
4. Students also have the knowledge about Dr B .R Ambedkar's Criticism of Caste System and Dalit Movement.
5. The Syllabus covers Democracy and its different forms, Utopian Socialism and Scientific Socialism, Secularism and its Nature, Secularism in India, Rabindranath's Nation, Nationalism and Internationalism and Gandhiji's Swaraj and Sarvodaya.

*Bha.*

**Signature**  
**Teacher-in-Charge**  
**Hiralal Bhakat College**

*Teacher-in-Charge*  
**Hiralal Bhakat College**  
**Nalhati, Birbhum**



*Swapan Saha*

**Signature of HOD**  
**Department of Philosophy**  
**Hiralal Bhakat College**

*Head*  
**Department of.....Philosophy**  
**Hiralal Bhakat College**  
**Nalhati, Birbhum**