

**COURSE & PROGRAM OUTCOMES**  
**OF**  
**PHILOSOPHY HONOURS (B.A.)**  
**UNDER CBCS**

**Course Outcomes**

The syllabus of Philosophy honours comprises of 14 core courses, 2 SEC and 4 DSE papers.

SEM-1 and 2, consists of Indian and Western Philosophy. Indian Philosophy consists of nine different schools of Indian thoughts, both Āstika and Nāstika systems. Among āstika schools there are Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Sāṃkhya, Yoga, Mīmāṃsā and Vedānta. On the other hand there are Cārvāka, Jainism and Buddhism as Nāstika schools.

The History of Western philosophy consists of the epistemological and metaphysical perspectives of the philosophers like Socrates, Plato, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Locke, Berkeley, Hume and Kant.

SEM-3 consists of 3 core courses, that is, Philosophy of Mind, Social and Political Philosophy and Philosophy of Religion and 1 SEC, that is, Logical Reasoning and Application: Indian and Western.

Philosophy of Mind discusses the methods of Psychology, nature of sensation and perception, and their relation, Different theories of learning, Interactionism, Double–aspect theory, Philosophical behaviourism, Identity theory, The Person theory, different levels of mind, Freud’s theory of dream. It also discusses about the measurement of Intelligence, different tests of intelligence regarding I.Q. measurement.

Social and Political Philosophy consists of nature and scope of both social and political philosophy and their relation. Basic concepts of society, nature and role of family, Marxists conception of class, and different theories regarding the relation between individual and society, are also discussed here. In Political philosophy, Secularism, different views regarding social change, Political ideals like Democracy, Socialism etc are discussed.

Philosophy of Religion, discusses different religious views regarding karma, rebirth and liberation, teachings of Quran and Christianity, arguments for the existence of God, Religious pluralism and the peculiarity of religious language.

**SEC-A**, that is, Logical Reasoning and Application: Indian and Western, discusses the objective of logical reasoning, reasoning in practise, Logic and the Law and deductive and inductive reasoning in law.

SEM-4 consists of 3 core courses, that is, Western Logic-I And II and Epistemology and Metaphysics and SEC-B.

In NET and SLET and other competitive exams most of the questions are based on logic and reasoning, so proper understanding and knowledge of this paper helps them to perform better in these exams. After Studying Indian Logic and epistemology, students will be able to critically evaluate various real life situations by resorting to Analysis of key issues and factors.

Epistemology and Metaphysics, is analytic philosophy by John Hospers. In general, philosophy done in the analytic tradition aims at truth and knowledge, as opposed to moral and spiritual improvement. In general, the goal in analytic philosophy is to discover what is true, not to provide a useful guidelines for living one's life. To analyze means to break something down into its constituent parts. Analytic philosophy attempts to clarify by the meaning of statement and concepts by recourse to analysis. Analytic Philosophy helps the students to cope well in the competitive exams as many of the questions are analytical.

**SEC-B**, that is, Feminist Philosophy and Environmental Philosophy as selected by the Department, comes under the Emerging trends of thought. Feminist studies discusses sex, gender, patriarchy, different types of feminism, Androcentrism, feminist approach to different branches of philosophy.

Environmental Philosophy discusses environmental issues such as nature, attitude of respect, intrinsic value, shallow and deep ecology and Ecofeminism.

## **Program Outcomes of Philosophy Honours**

PO- 1- The study of Philosophy helps the students to get acquainted with different schools of Indian philosophy like Cārvāka, Jainism and Budhhism as Nāstika schools on the other hand, Sāṃkhya, Yoga, Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Mimāṃsā and Vedānta as Āstika school, on the other hand.

PO-2- They learn both Psychology and Social and Political philosophy. In the part of Psychology students become aware of different theories like Interactionism, Philosophical behaviourism, Person theory along with different methods of Psychology, nature and relation of sensation and perception. They become acquainted with theories of learning, different

levels of mind, Freud's theory of dream. They also learn different tests of Intelligence regarding I.Q. measurement.

PO-3- In the part of Social and Political philosophy students of philosophy learn about the nature of social and political philosophy and their relation. They also study the basic concepts of society, nature and role of family in society, different theories regarding the relation between individual and society. They also learn about secularism, nature and progress of Social changes, different theories of social changes, discussion about different political ideals.

PO-4- Students get acquainted with the epistemological and metaphysical theories of the western philosophers like Socrates, Plato, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Locke, Berkeley, Hume and Kant.

PO-5- By studying Logic, students get acquainted with the use of logical rules for identifying a valid argument. Along with these, they also learn existential import, symbolic interpretation, constructing formal proof of validity, proving invalidity, Quantification theory. Study of this paper helps them to be aware of Mill's different experimental methods, Science and Hypothesis and also different theories of probability.

### **Program Specific Outcomes of Philosophy Honours**

PSO 1- The study of Philosophy in general develops the faculty of understanding of the students. The study of Logic enriches one's thinking skill and sharpens one's analytical abilities. It equips students to grasp the different issues discussed in mathematics, computer science etc.

PSO 2- The study of Psychology gives the opportunity for the students to learn about brain states, different personality traits, the sub-conscious and conscious reasons for human.

PSO 3- The study of Ethics helps a student to gain the ability so that they can make themselves to become a proper social being. The Honours course enables the students to develop an insight into the intricacies of the subject and prepare them for more advanced courses on subject in the university of Calcutta as well as in the other universities both national and international. It also develops in them to think logically and essentially which is absolutely essential in realising the principles and theories of Philosophy.

PSO 4- Develops the ability to think logically, to analyse and solve problems, to assess proposed solutions, to write and speak clearly, attending to details

PSO 5- Brings the important questions to the table and works towards an answer. It encourages us to think critically about the world; it is the foundation of all knowledge and when utilised properly, can provide us with huge benefits.

PSO 6- Enhances in a way no other activity does, one's problem-solving capacities, contributes uniquely to the development of expressive and communicative powers, persuasive powers, writing skills

PSO 7- Moral Philosophy involves systematizing, defending and recommending concepts of right and wrong behaviour

PSO 8- It's the most practical by far because it teaches to think critically and evaluate arguments and truth claims

PSO 9- Improves reasoning and critical skills, teaches how to ask good questions from the worthless questions

## **Course Outcomes of Philosophy Generic Elective**

**[For students having Honours in subjects other than Philosophy]**

### **Semester I - Generic Elective Course I (GE-I)**

PHI-G-CC-1      *Indian Epistemology and Metaphysics*

Student get an in depth understanding about-

- Cārvāka Epistemology
- Nyāya Epistemology
- Vaiśeṣika Metaphysics: Categories – dravya, guna, karma, sāmānya,
- Advaita Metaphysics: Brahman, māyā, The relation between jīva and Brahman

### **Semester II - Elective Course II (GE-II)**

PHI-G-CC-2      *Western Epistemology and Metaphysics*

Students obtain insights on -

- Different senses of 'Know'
- Theories of the origin of Knowledge
- Realism
- Causality Theories
- The Mind- Body Problem: Interactionism, Parallelism and the Identity Theory

### **Semester III - Generic Elective Course III (GE-III)**

PHI-G-CC-3      *Western Logic*

Students first learn the introductory topics - Sentence, proposition, argument, truth and validity and comprehend the details of -

- Aristotelian classification of categorical propositions, distribution of terms, Existential Import, Boolean interpretation of categorical propositions; details of immediate inference.
- Categorical syllogism
- Symbolic Logic
- Tautology, Contradiction, Contingent statement forms. Construction of truth-tables and using them for testing validity of arguments and statement forms.
- Mill's methods of experimental inquiry.

## **Semester IV**

### **Generic Elective Course IV (GE-IV)**

PHI-G-CC-4      *Philosophy of Mind*

Students are able to learn and understand the complex areas of the human mind and intelligence by taking a look at intricacies of –

- Sensation and perception
- Consciousness – the Conscious, the Subconscious, the Unconscious, evidence of existence of the Unconscious, Freud's theory of dream
- Memory: Factors of memory, Laws of association, Forgetfulness.
- Different theories pertaining to Learning
- Intelligence: Concept, Measurement and Test of Intelligence.