

VIDYANAGAR COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

Programme Outcome

After the completion of the Under Graduate Programme in Philosophy Honours, the student will be able to accomplish the following

PO Number	PROGRAMME OUTCOME
PO1	<p>Critical and creative thinking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable to evaluate information and its sources critically. • Engage imagination to explore new possibilities. • Formulate and articulate ideas. • Identify, evaluate and synthesize information (obtained through library, worldwide web, and other sources as appropriate) in a collaborative environment.
PO2	<p>Synergetic work culture and effective communication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable to develop a synergistic working relationship, which is essential for achieving a higher quantitative and qualitative outcome. • Help to increase team productivity, enhance individual performance and better student-teacher engagement.
PO3	<p>Social Consciousness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable to understand one's role , status, rights and responsibilities as a social being which is essential for the society • Help to employ the knowledge and methodologies acquired to better understand economic, legal, and social issues and act effectively.
PO4	<p>Subject knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possess breadth and depth of knowledge within their discipline and more particularly within their chosen specialization. • They can articulate their interpretations with an awareness and curiosity for other people's perspectives.
PO5	<p>Lifelong learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and lifelong learning in the broadest context of technological change. • Understand his or her learning preferences and knows how to adapt them to maximize learning under different circumstances.
PO6	<p>Multidisciplinary approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring pragmatism and flexibility of the students to pave their path. • Develop knowledge in a specific topic to instill in students the ability to assess information and apply it to real-life situations.

VIDYANAGAR COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSO) of Philosophy Honours.

The three year Under Graduate course in Philosophy Honours under CBCS & CCF for Four year UG Programme-2022 initiates students to Epistemology and Metaphysics, Logic, Indian Philosophy, History of Modern and Western Philosophy, Ethics and Philosophy of Religion. The course develops interests in learning philosophy with clarity and analysing the philosophical concepts with reflection and analysis. The course also helps to develop critical thinking. After successfully completing the 3year degree course the following Programme Specific Outcomes are expected of the students:

PSO Number	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME
PSO1	After completion of the three-year honours course in Philosophy students are expected to read the philosophical books written by various philosophers on various philosophical topics to get an overall idea of philosophy and also for widening the philosophical knowledge, to create enthusiasm and interest to do progress in research works and to write small articles on various philosophical topics. To develop the logical thinking capabilities, to inspire other students also to study philosophy.
PSO2	first of all, to develop love for the subject, the power of constructive critical thinking and to provide a reflective, logical and systematic solutions to the problems faced in philosophy, - either metaphysical, empirical social, political and religious.
PSO3	to decide and progress in the philosophical areas which interest the students to write research articles for the further progress of those areas.
PSO4	to learn and understand the different methods of philosophy, understanding their significance and applying them in the relevant areas.
PSO5	At the end of the programme the students are expected to learn the research methodology and to apply them validly while writing research papers. While doing so they are expected to consult both the primary and the secondary sources of books and also to study research articles both contemporary and modern.
PSO6	Recognizing and understanding different values in personal, social and global respect. Building ability to live in harmony in the midst of diversity.
PSO7	Identifying the inherent problems of philosophy to reflect logically on them and providing a necessary solution to it.
PSO8	to understand distinctive features of each philosophical systems either traditional, contemporary or modern and value them.
PSO9	to understand the importance and significance of the historical development of each philosophical tradition and attain knowledge from them.
PSO10	to develop a proper understanding and significance of different kinds of traditions, social change, the role of philosophical and political theories.

PSO11	Acquiring knowledge to develop the valid argumentation and developing the ability to listen and understand others' view points and also to develop the ability to establish their own views.
PSO12	to understand ethical and moral implications and to learn applying them in all the spheres of life either academic or non-academic
PSO13	with the knowledge in philosophy students can attain the capacity to become a good Philosopher, Counsellor, Politician and Social scientist and an Academician etc.

VIDYANAGAR COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
Course Outcomes (COs)

The Department follows the syllabus and curriculum structure as mandated by the affiliating University. During three years of B.A Philosophy Honours programme(Under CBCS), spread over 6 semesters,14 CC papers, 4 DSE Papers and 2 SEC Papers are taught. The semester- wise distribution of the papers and their course outcomes are listed below.

SEMESTER - 1	
NAME OF THE PAPER	COURSE OUTCOME
Core Course PHI-A-CC-1 Indian Philosophy – I	<p>from this course outcome of this paper is to learn the</p> <p>a) Introduction: Division of Indian Philosophical Schools:Āstika and Nāstika.</p> <p>b) Cārvāka School—Epistemology, Metaphysics, Ethics.</p> <p>c) Jainism—Concept of Sat, Dravya, Paryāya, Guṇa, Anekāntavāda, Syādvāda and Saptabhanginaya.</p> <p>d) Buddhism— Four noble Truths, Theory of Dependent Origination (Pratītyasamutpādavāda), Definition of Reality (Arthakriyākāritvamsattvam), Doctrine of Momentariness, (Kṣanabhangavāda), Theory of no-soul (Nairātmyavāda), Four Schools of Buddhism (Basic tenets).</p> <p>e) Nyāya –Pramā and Pramāṇa, Pratyakṣa (Definition), Sannikarṣa, Classification ofPratyakṣa: Nirvikalpaka, Savikalpaka, Laukika, Alaukika.</p> <p>f) Anumiti, Anumāna (Definition), vyāpti, parāmarśa, Classification of Anumāna: pūrvavat, śesavat, smānyatodṛṣta, kevalānvayī, kevalavyātirekī, anvayavyātirekī, svārthānumāna, parārthānumāna, Upamāna (definition), Śabda (definition).</p> <p>g) Vaiśeṣika—Seven Padārthas, dravya, guṇa, karma, sāmānya, viśeṣa, samavāya, abhāva.</p>
PHI-A-CC-2 History of Western Philosophy – I	<p>from this course the students will learn the different theories of empiricism, rationalism and critical philosophy and their critical appreciation.</p> <p>a) Pre Socratic Philosophy: Thales, Heraclitus, Parmenides, Empedocles, Anaxagoras, Democritus, Protagoras.</p> <p>b) Plato: Theory of Knowledge, Theory of Forms.</p> <p>c) Aristotle: Critique of Plato’s theory of Forms, Doctrine of four causes, Form and Matter.</p> <p>d) St. Thomas Aquinas: Faith and Reason, Essence and Existence.</p> <p>e) Descartes: Cartesian method of doubt, Cogito ergo sum, Criterion of truth, Types of ideas, Proofs for the existence of God, Mind-</p>

	<p>body dualism , Proofs for the existence of the external world.</p> <p>f) Spinoza: Doctrine of substance, Attributes and Modes, Existence of God, Pantheism, Three orders of knowing.</p> <p>g) Leibniz: Monads, Truths of reason, Truths of facts, Innateness of ideas, Some metaphysical principles: Law of Identity of indiscernibles, Law of sufficient reason, Law of continuity, Doctrine of Pre-established harmony.</p>
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SEMESTER - 2	
NAME OF THE PAPER	COURSE OUTCOME
<p>Core course PHI-A-CC-3 Outlines of Indian Philosophy – II</p>	<p>the course outcome is to critically explain and examine</p> <p>a) Sāmkhya—Satkāryavāda, Nature of Prakṛti , its constituents and proofs for its existence. Nature of Puruṣa and proofs for its existence, plurality of puruṣas, theory of evolution.</p> <p>b) Yoga—Citta, Cittavṛtti, Cittabhūmi. Eight fold path of Yoga, God.</p> <p>c) Mīmāṃsā (Prābhakara and Bhāṭṭa) :Anvitāvidhānvāda and Abhihitānvayavāda, Arthāpatti and Anupalabधि as sources of knowledge</p> <p>d) Advaita Vedānta—Sankara’s view of Brahman, Saguṇa and Nirguṇa Brahman, Three grades of Sattā: prātibhāsika, vyavahārika and pāramārthika, Jīva, Jagat and Māyā.</p> <p>e) Viśistādvaita—Rāmānuja’s view of Brahman, Jīva, Jagat. Refutation of the doctrine of Māyā.</p>
<p>Core Course PHI-A-CC-4 History of Western Philosophy – II</p>	<p>from this course the students will learn about the different theories of empiricism, rationalism and critical philosophy and their critical appreciation.</p> <p>a) Locke : Refutation of innate ideas, The origin and formation of ideas, Simple and Complex ideas, Substance, Modes and Relations, Nature of knowledge and its degrees, Limits of knowledge, Primary and Secondary qualities, Representative Realism.</p> <p>b) Berkeley: Refutation of Abstract ideas. Criticism of Locke’s distinction between Primary and Secondary qualities, Immaterialism, <i>Esse-estpercipi</i>, Role of God.</p> <p>c) Hume: Impression and ideas, Association of ideas, Distinction between Judgements concerning Relations of Ideas and Judgements concerning Matters of fact, Theory of causality, Theory of Self and Personal Identity, Scepticism.</p> <p>d) Kant : Conception of Critical Philosophy, Distinction between A priori and A posteriori Judgements, Distinction between Analytic and Synthetic Judgements. Synthetic A priori Judgements,</p>

	General problem of the Critique, Copernican Revolution in Philosophy ;Transcendental Aesthetic : Space & Time—Metaphysical & Transcendental expositions of the Ideas of Space & Time.
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SEMESTER - 3	
NAME OF THE PAPER	COURSE OUTCOME
Core Course PHI-A-CC-5- Philosophy of Mind	<p>from this course outcome of this paper is to learn the students</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Psychology: Definition, Nature and Scope. Methods of Psychology: Introspection, Extrospection, Experimental Methods—variables—dependent & independent, Controls in experiment, Limitations of experimental method. Sensation and perception: Nature of sensation, Nature of perception, Relation between sensation and perception, Gestalt theory of perception. Illusion and Hallucination. Learning: Theories of Learning—Trial and error theory, Thorndike’s laws of learning, Gestalt theory, Pavlov’s theory of conditioned response, B.F. Skinner’s theory of Operant Conditioning (reinforcement, extinction, punishment). Philosophical Theories of Mind: Interactionism, Double-aspect theory, Philosophical Behaviorism, Materialism- mind-brain identity theory, The Person theory (Strawson). Consciousness: Levels of mind—Conscious, Sub-conscious, Unconscious, Proofs for the existence of Unconscious, Freud’s theory of Dream. Intelligence: Measurement of intelligence, IQ, Measurement of IQ, Binet-Simon test. Personality: Types, Factors and Traits of Personality.
Core Course PHI-A-CC-6- Social and Political Philosophy	<p>from this course the students will learn about</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and Scope of i) Social Philosophy ii) Political Philosophy iii)Relation between Social and Political Philosophy. Primary concepts: Society, community, association, institution, family: nature, different forms of family, role of family in the society. Social Class and Caste: Principles of class and caste, Marxist conception of class, Varṇāśrama dharma. Theories regarding the relation between individual and society: i)Individualistic theory ii) Organic theory iii) Idealistic theory Secularism—its nature, Secularism in India. Social Change: Nature, Relation to social progress, Marx-

	<p>Engles on social change, Gandhi on social change.</p> <p>g) Political Ideals: Nature of Democracy and its different forms, Direct and Indirect democracy, Liberal democracy, Democracy as a political ideal, Socialism: Utopian and Scientific, Anarchism.</p>
<p>Core Course PHI-A-CC-7-Philosophy of Religion</p>	<p>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. By studying this paper, students can come in acquaintance with the following concepts related to philosophy of religion,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nature and scope of Philosophy of Religion. Doctrine of karma and rebirth, doctrine of liberation, (Hindu, Bauddha and Jaina views). b) The Philosophical teachings of the Holy Quran: God the ultimate Reality, His attributes, His relation to the world and man. c) Some basic tenets of Christianity: The doctrine of Trinity, The theory of Redemption . d) Religious Pluralism, Inter-religious dialogue and Possibility of Universal Religion. e) Arguments for the existence of God: Cosmological, Teleological and Ontological arguments, Nyāya arguments. f) Grounds for Disbelief in God: Sociological theory (Durkheim), Freudian theory, Cārvāka, Bauddha and Jaina views . <p>The Peculiarity of Religious Language: The doctrine of analogy, Religious statements as Symbolic, Religious language as Non-Cognitive (Randal’s view), the language game theory (D.Z. Phillip).</p>
<p>PHI-A-SEC- A Logical Reasoning and application : Indian and Western</p>	<p>After Studying this paper, the students will be able to get a broader concept about the main objective of logical reasoning.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The main objective of logical reasoning. 2. Definitions : Sadhya, Paksha, Hetu, Sapaksha and Vipaksha 3. Construction of Kavalnvanai, Kebalvyatireki, and Anvayvyatireki Anumiti 4. Hetvābhāsa and its different kinds 5. Reasoning in practice: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i). Fallacy of relevance, Fallacies of ambiguity, Fallacies of weak induction, Avoiding fallacies (ii)Functional applications of ordinary operative relations between sense-organs and respective objects. 6. Analogy and Probable Inference

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Argument by Analogy ii) Appraising Analogical Arguments iii) Refutation of Logical Analogy <p>7. Scientific Explanations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The Value of Science ii) Explanations : Scientific and Unscientific iii) Evaluating Scientific Explanations <p>8. Inductive Reasoning in Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The method of inquiry in Law ii) Causation in legal Reasoning (iii) Analogical reasoning in legal argument iv) Probability in legal argument
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SEMESTER - 4	
NAME OF THE PAPER	COURSE OUTCOME
<p>Core course PHI-A-CC-8- Western Logic –I</p>	<p>After Studying this paper, the students will be able to get a broader concept about the main objective of logical reasoning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Logic and Arguments, Deductive and Inductive Arguments, Argument forms and arguments, Statement forms and statement, Truth and Validity. Categorical propositions and classes: quality, quantity and distribution of terms, Translating categorical propositions into standard form. b) Immediate inferences: Conversion, Obversion and Contraposition, Traditional square of opposition and Immediate Inferences based thereon; Existential Import, symbolism and Diagrams for categorical propositions. c) Categorical Syllogism: Standard Form categorical Syllogism; The Formal nature of Syllogistic Argument, Rules and Fallacies, General Rules; To test Syllogistic Arguments for validity (by applying general rules for syllogism); To solve problems and prove theorems concerning syllogism. d) Boolean Interpretation of categorical propositions; Review of the Traditional Laws of Logic concerning immediate inference and syllogism; Venn Diagram Technique for Testing Syllogisms, Hypothetical and Disjunctive Syllogisms, Enthymeme, The Dilemma. e) Induction: Argument by Analogy, Appraising Analogical Arguments, Refutation by Logical Analogy. f) Causal Connections: Cause and Effect, the meaning of

	<p>“Cause”; Induction by Simple Enumeration; Mill’s Method of Experimental Inquiry; Mill’s Method of Agreement, Method of Difference, Joint Method of Agreement and Difference, Method of Residues, Method of Concomitant Variations; Criticism of Mills Methods, Vindication of Mill’s Methods.</p> <p>g) Science and Hypothesis: Explanations; Scientific and Unscientific, Evaluating Scientific Explanations; The pattern of Scientific Investigation; Crucial Experiments and Ad Hoc Hypotheses.</p> <p>h) Probability: Alternative Conception of Probability; The Probability Calculus; Joint Occurrences; Alternative Occurrences.</p>
<p>Core Course PHI-A-CC-9- Western Logic – II</p>	<p>After Studying this paper, the students will be able to get a broader concept about the main objective of logical reasoning.</p> <p>a) Symbolic Logic: The value of special symbols; Truth-Functions; Symbols for Negation, Conjunction, Disjunction, Conditional Statements and Material Implication; Material Equivalence and Logical Equivalence; Dagger and stroke functions; inter-definability of truth functions.</p> <p>b) Tautologous, Contradictory and Contingent Statement-Forms; the Paradoxes of Material Implication; The Three Laws of Thought.</p> <p>c) Determining the logical character of statement form and statements by</p> <p>i) The Method of Truth-table. ii) The Method of Resolution [dot notation excluded]</p> <p>d) Testing Argument Form and Argument for validity by</p> <p>ii) The Method of Truth-table.</p> <p>iii) The Method of Resolution (Fell swoop & Full Sweep)[dot notation excluded].</p> <p>e) The Method of Deduction: 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.</p> <p>f) Quantification Theory: Need for Quantification Theory, Singular Propositions; Quantification; Translating Traditional subject predicate proposition into the logical notation of propositional function and quantifiers.</p> <p>g) Quantification Rules and Proving Validity; Proving Invalidity for arguments involving quantifiers.</p>
<p>Core Course PHI-A-CC- 10-</p>	<p>From this unit the students will learn about What is philosophy, the definition, method and scope of philosophy, the relation between philosophy and science, philosophy and religion etc.</p> <p>a) Concepts, Truth</p>

Epistemology and Metaphysics (Western)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Sources of Knowledge c) Some Principal uses of the verb “To know”, Conditions of Propositional Knowledge, Strong and weak senses of “know” d) Analytic truth and logical possibility e) The a-priori f) The Problem of Induction g) Cause and Causal Principles h) Realism, Idealism i) Phenomenalism j) Substance and Universal
PHI-A-SEC-B Philosophy of Human Rights	<p>After studying this paper, the students will be able to get a broader concept about the main objective of following arias.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Definition and Nature of Human Rights 2. The Idea of Human Rights: Its Origins and Historical Developments during Ancient period, Modern period and Contemporary period 3. The Idea of Natural Law and Natural Rights: Thomas Hobbes and John Locke. 4. The Natural Rights Tradition: Some Reactions from Jeremy Bentham, Edmund Burke and Thomas Paine 5. Natural Right, Fundamental Right and Human Right 6. Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties (Indian Constitution) 7. Contemporary Perspectives: Joel Feinberg—Basic Rights

SEMESTER - 5	
NAME OF THE PAPER	COURSE OUTCOME
Core Course PHI-A-CC-11-Nyāya Logic and Epistemology –I	<p>From this unit the students will learn about detailed Naya logic and epistemology, different between Indian logic and Western logic etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Definition of buddhi or jñāna (cognition), its two kinds; Definition of smṛti; Two kinds of smṛti (memory); Definition of anubhava, its division into veridical (yathārtha) and non-veridical (ayathārtha); Three kinds of non-veridical anubhava; Definitions clarified in Tarkasaṁgraha Dīpikā. b) Four-fold division of pramā and pramāṇa. Definition of “Kāraṇa” (special causal condition) and “kāraṇa” (general causal condition). The concept of anyathāsiddhi (irrelevance) and its varieties. The definition of kārya (effect). Kinds of cause: samavāyi, a-samavāyi and nimitta kāraṇa (definitions and analysis). c) Definition of pratyakṣa and its two-fold division : nirvikalpaka and savikalpaka jñāna. Evidence for the actuality of nirvikalpaka.

	d) sannikarṣa and its six varieties. Problem of transmission of sound; The claim of “anupalabdhi” as a distinctive pramāṇa examined.
Core Course PHI-A-CC-12-Ethics (Indian)	From this course content students will learn the theory of Purusartha – dharma ,Artha, kama and moksha and its application in ethical life a) Introduction: Concerns and Presuppositions, Concept of Sthitaprañjna, Karmayoga: (Gīta) Puruṣārthas and their inter-relations. b) Meaning of Dharma, Concept of Ṛṇa and Ṛta. Classification of Dharma: sādharmaṇadharmā and Asādharmaṇa dharmā,Varnāsrma dharmā. c) Vidhi and Niṣedha. d) Buddhist Ethics: Pañcaśīla, Brahmavihārabhāvanā (Bauddha) Anuvrata, Mahāvratā, Ahimsā. e) Jaina Ethics: anubratā, mahabratā. Mīmamsa Ethics: nitya naimittika karma and kāmya karma, the imperative in kāmya karmas and in kāmya karmas involving himsā.
PHI-A-DSE-A(1) Philosophy of Language (Indian)	After studying this paper, the students will be able to get a broader concept about the main objective of following arias. 1) Definition and classification of pada 2) Introduction of concepts of āsatti, योग्यता, तार्प्या, अकाम्श 3) Different types of lakṣaṇā 4) śābdabodha 5) anvitābhidhānvāda and avihitānvayavāda.
PHI-A-DSE-B(1) An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding -D. Hume	After studying this paper, the students will be able to get a broader concept about the main objective of following chapters. • Chapter 1—3 • Chapter 4—6 • Chapter 7- 9 • Chapter 10--- 12.

SEMESTER - 6	
NAME OF THE PAPER	COURSE OUTCOME
Core Course PHI-A-CC-13-Nyaya Logic and Epistemology	From this unit the students will learn about detailed Naya logic and epistemology, different between Indian logic and Western logic etc. a) Definiton of anumāna, anumiti and parāmarśa. Analysis of pakṣatā. Definition of vyāpti;Vyāptigraha. b) Definition of pakṣadharmatā—svārthānumiti and parārthānumiti; Analysis of pañcāvayavi Nyāya. Necessity of parāmarśa. Three

<p align="center">-II</p>	<p>kinds of linga or hetu: kevalānvayi, kevalayatirekī and anvayavyatirekī. Definiton of pakṣa, Sa-pakṣa and vipakṣa with illustrations. Marks of sat hetu.</p> <p>c) Hetvābhāsa-two types of definition. Five kinds of hetvābhāsa: (1) “Savyabhicāra and its three kinds-defined and illustrated; (2) “Viruddha” defined and illustrated: (3) “Satpratipakṣa” defined and illustrated; (4)</p> <p>Three kinds of “Asiddha” enumerated; (a) āśrayāsiddhi (b) svarūpāsiddhi and (c) vyāpyatvāsiddhi. Vyāpyatvāsiddhi defined as “sopādhika hetu”. Upādhi and its four kinds (definition and illustration) (5) “Bādhita” (definition and illustration).</p> <p>d) zx“Upamāna pramāṇa” :Definition and analysis.“Śabda pramāṇa” : Definition and analysis. “Śakti” (the direct signifying power), the padapadārtha- sambandha considered as Īśvara-saṁketa, Controversy between the Mīmāṃsakas and the Naiyāyikas regarding the nature of Śakti as universal or particular.</p> <p>e) “Śaktigraha” (ascertainment of the meaning-relation), lakṣaṇa, varieties of lakṣaṇa, Analysis of “Gauṇī-vṛtti” (the secondary signifying power of a term), “Vyāñjanā-vṛtti” (the suggestive power of a term) analysed as a kind of śakti or lakṣaṇā.</p> <p>f) The question of lakṣanā-bīja tātparya, The concept of “yoga-rūḍhi”. The three conditions of “śabda-bodha”—ākāṅkṣā, yogyatā and sannidhi. Two kinds of statements distinguished— Vaidika and Laukika.</p> <p>g) “Arthāpatti” as a distinctive pramāṇa: Controversy between the Mīmāṃsakas and the Naiyāyikas.</p> <p>h) The theory of prāmānya: the issue between svataḥ-prāmānyavāda and parataḥ-prāmānyavāda regarding utpatti and jñapti; The Prābhākara theory of akhyāti.</p>
<p>Core Course PHI-A-CC-14-Ethics (Western)</p>	<p>From this course content students will learn the definition and nature of moral philosophy, the scope of moral philosophy the nature of moral judgments: the subjective nature and the objective nature, the relation and the difference between ethics and meta-ethics.</p> <p>A. Nature and Scope of Ethics, Classification of Ethics: a) Prescriptive, b) Meta Ethics, c) Applied Ethics.</p> <p>B. Moral and Non-moral actions, Object of Moral Judgement— Motive and Intention</p> <p>C. Moral Theories: Plato and Aristotle</p> <p>D. Standards of Morality: Hedonism—Ethical, Psychological. Utilitarianism: Act-utilitarianism, Rule-utilitarianism. Deontological Theories: Act-Deontological Theories, Rule-Deontological Theories— Kant’s Theory</p> <p>E. Theories of Punishment</p>
<p>PHI-A-DSE-A(2) Applied</p>	<p>From this course content students will learn about the detailed of the following topics.</p>

<p>ethics</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature and scope of applied ethics. 2. Killing: Suicide, Euthanasia, Animal killing. 3. Poverty, Affluence and Morality. 4. War and Violence: Terrorism. 5. Right: Nature and Value of Human Rights—Discrimination on the basis of race, caste and religion. 6. The Ethics of Care. 7. Value beyond sentient beings, Reverence for life, Deep Ecology, Concepts of Kinship Ethics. 8. Ecological Concern in Indian thoughts: Jaina and Bauddha views.
<p>PHI-A-DSE-B(2)</p>	<p>Students reading Some Modern Indian Thinkers specially M. K. Gandhi is helpful in a) getting updated with the works in Indian philosophers, b) open up research avenues for the same.</p> <p>M.K.Gandhi</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. God and Truth. 2. Nature of Man. 3. Non-Violence 4. Satyāgraha 5. Swaraj 6. Theory of Trusteeship

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DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
Course Outcomes (COs)

MAJOR COURSES IN ACCORDANCE WITH CCF FOR 4YR UG PROGRAM-2022		
CORE COURSE -MAJOR		(4 Credits per Course)
Semester	Paper- Credit Division	22 – Major CORE COURSES
Semester-1	DSCC -1-3Th&1TU	Fundamentals of Philosophy
Semester-2	DSCC-2-3Th&1TU	Outlines of Indian Philosophy
Semester-3	DSCC-3-3Th&1TU	Indian Philosophy-I
	DSCC-4-3Th&1TU	Western Logic-I
Semester-4	DSCC-5-3Th&1TU	History of Western Philosophy-I
	DSCC-6-3Th&1TU	Indian Philosophy-II
	DSCC-7-3Th&1TU	Western Logic-II
	DSCC-8-3Th&1TU	Social and Political Philosophy
Semester-5	DSCC-9-3Th&1TU	Indian Logic and Epistemology-I
	DSCC-10-3Th&1TU	History of Western Philosophy-II
	DSCC-11-3Th&1TU	Psychology and Philosophy of Mind
	DSCC-12-3Th&1TU	Philosophy of Religion
Semester-6	DSCC-13-3Th&1TU	Indian Logic and Epistemology-II
	DSCC-14-3Th&1TU	Epistemology and Metaphysics: Western
	DSCC-15-3Th&1TU	Ethics: Indian and Western
Semester-7	DSCC-16-3Th&1TU	Western Logic (Symbolic)
	DSCC-17-3Th&1TU	Normative and Meta-ethics
	DSCC-18-3Th&1TU	Philosophy of Language (Indian)
	DSCC-19-3Th&1TU	Philosophy of Language (Western)
Semester-8	DSCC-20-3Th&1TU	Western Logic (Philosophical)
	DSCC-21-3Th&1TU	Applied Ethics
	DSCC-22-3Th&1TU	Contemporary Indian Thinkers
MAJOR Courses for candidates not pursuing dissertation (4 Credits per Course)		
Semester-7	DSCC-23-3Th&1TU	The Problems of Philosophy Or Srimadbhagavadgita
Semester-8	DSCC-24-3Th&1TU	Critique of Pure Reason
	DSCC-25-3Th&1TU	Tarkasamgraha (Prameya part)
SKILL ENHANCMENT COURSES (4 Credits per Course)		
Semester-1	SEC- 1-3TH&1TU	Man and Nature
Semester-2	SEC- 2 -3TH&1TU	Recent Issues in Philosophy: Political and Ethical
Semester-3	SEC- 3-3TH+1TU	Logical Reasoning and Application: Indian and Western
IDC-INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE (3 Credits per Course)		
	IDC-2TH+1TU	Philosophy of Peace and Conflict Resolution

MINOR COURSES (4 Credits per Course)		
	Paper- Credit Division	4 – Minor COURSES
Semester-1 or Semester- 3	m ¹ -1- 3Th&1TU	Fundamentals of Philosophy
Semester-2 or Semester- 4	m ¹ - 2- 3Th&1TU	Outlines of Indian Philosophy
Semester-5	m ¹ -3- 3Th&1TU	Western Logic-I
Semester-6	m ¹ - 4- 3Th&1TU	Social and Political Philosophy

Note: Courses Designed for Minor will be offered for students of Other Disciplines

VIDYANAGAR COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

Course Outcomes (COs)

The Department follows the syllabus and curriculum structure as mandated by the affiliating University. During the four years of B.A Philosophy Honours programme(Under CCF22), spread over 8 semesters, 25 CC papers, and 3 SEC Papers are taught. The semester wise distribution of the papers and their course outcomes are listed below.

SEMESTER - 1	
NAME OF THE PAPER	COURSE OUTCOME
<p><u>PHI-H</u>: Core Courses</p> <p>DSCC-1: Fundamentals of Philosophy</p>	<p>A. Introduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature of Philosophy • Commonsense, Science and Philosophy • Branches of Philosophy- Metaphysics, Epistemology, Ethics, Logic, Social and Political Philosophy etc. <p>B. Metaphysics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance: General Introduction, Rationalist View of Substance, The Empiricist View of Substance • Causality: Notion of Causal relation, The Rationalist View of Causality-Entailment Theory, The Empiricist View of Causality-Regularity Theory <p>C. Epistemology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three principle uses of the verb ‘to know’, Conditions of propositional knowledge, Strong and weak senses of “know”, Theories of origin of knowledge: Rationalism, Empiricism, Kant’s Critical Theory <p>D. Ethics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and scope of ethics, Branches of ethics: Normative ethics, Meta-ethics, Applied ethics • Moral and non-moral actions, Concepts of good & bad, right & wrong, duty & obligation, Right & Duty, Duty & virtue. • Object of Moral Judgement- Motive and Intention
<p>SEC-Man and Nature</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction The meaning of the word nature; Narrow and broad sense of

	<p>nature; Attitude towards nature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classical Indian Attitude to Nature The Upanisadic world-view; Tagore's understanding of nature; The Post-Upanisadic view of nature • Respect for nature The attitude of respect; Bio-centric outlook to nature; Ethical standards and rules that follow from the attitude of respect to nature, The idea of inherent worth of nature. • Intrinsic Value of nature Moore's talk of 'intrinsic properties'; Chisholm's idea of intrinsic Value; Attfield on the intrinsic value of nature; Callicott's idea of intrinsic value of nature; Rolston - III on intrinsic value of nature; Intrinsic value: Subjective and objective value • Deep Ecology and its Third World Critique Arne Naess on Deep Ecology; Ramchandra Guha's critique of Deep Ecology
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SEMESTER - 2	
NAME OF THE PAPER	COURSE OUTCOME
DSCC-2: Outlines of Indian Philosophy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Philosophy: A Historical Overview • Rise of different Philosophical Systems • Common Characteristics of different systems of Indian Philosophy • Concepts of Vedas and the Upaniṣads: Ṛta, Ṛṇa • The reality of the world • The Law of Karma • The reality of Self • Liberation • Meaning of Dharma, Classification of Dharma: sādhāraṇadharmā and Asādhāraṇa dharmā, Varnāśrama dharmā.
SEC: Recent Issues in Philosophy: Political and Ethical	<p>A. Human Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Idea of Human Rights: Its Origin and Development during Ancient period; Modern Period and Contemporary Period • Normative Justification of Human Rights • Nature and Value of Human Rights: Discrimination on the basis of Race, Caste and Religion • Concepts of Justice and Equality • Theory of Justice – John Rawls

- Idea of Justice – Amartya Sen

B. Feminist Ethics: Some Key Concepts of Feminism

- The Sex/Gender Dichotomy
- Three Forms of Gender Discrimination: Sexism, Patriarchy and Androcentrism or Phallocentrism
- Androcentrism in Philosophy: Feminist Approach
- Feminist Movement – Feminist Consciousness
- Liberal and Radical Feminism: Their Distinction
- A Brief Overview of Feminist Approach to Different Branches of Philosophy: Metaphysics, Epistemology and Ethics.
- Ethics of Care.