

**Hooghly Women's College**

**Department of Philosophy**

**Course outcomes of NEP 2020**

**Year 2023-2024**

<b>Course code and Title</b>	<b>Course outcomes</b>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Major I, II &amp; III</b> <b>Outlines of Philosophy: Indian &amp; Western</b></p>	<p>The course outcome of this paper is to learn the meaning of Indian Philosophy, the salient features of Indian Philosophy, distinction between the nastika (Heterodox) and the Astika (Orthodox) schools. Carvaka, Buddhism and Jainism :the course outcome is to critically explain and examine Carvaka materialism, Pratitya- Samutpadakshanika vada, Nirvana, anekantavada, ekantavada, the meaning of 'syat' and sapta-bhangi-naya and the naya of jaina. Samkhya and Yoga: What is Prakrti? State and Explain the characteristics of prakrti. What is Purusa? the characteristics of Purusa. plurality of Purusa, proofs for the existence of Prakrti and Purusa , the evolution of Prakrti and its teleology, What is Yoga, the eight limbs of Yoga. Nyaya, Vaisesika and Mimamsa: From these chapters students will learn about Pratyaks (Nyaya), the different kinds of Pratyaksa. Savikalpa and nirvikalpa Pratyaksa, laukika and alaukika Pratyaksa, Anumana- distinction between Svartha Anumana and Parartha Anumana , the valid conditions of Shabda Pramana, Karma and Dharma of Mimamsa, Padartha - the different kinds of Padartha. Dravya as a kind of Padartha, the different kinds of Dravya, guna and its kinds, samanya, Samavaya, Abhava and its kinds. Vedanta : The nature of Brahman in Samkara's advaita vedanta. Maya - the characteristics of maya, nature of Jagat, atman and moksa. The nature of Brahman in Ramanuja's Visistadvaita Vedanta- cit and acit and moksa. The importance and usefulness of studying the history of modern western philosophy is that it is based on logical reasoning and as such it is more consistent than any other paper besides Logic. Descartes, Spinoza and Leibnitz: Descartes, the father of modern western philosophy employed mathematical method into modern philosophy, his methods are deduction, by studying Descartes, the students learn to use their reasons before accepting anything as the truth. By study Spinoza the students understand that he is the meeting point between the western and eastern philosophy. Spinoza identifies God with Nature and as such there is so much</p>

	<p>similarity between Spinoza and Shankara. In Leibnitz's spiritualistic pluralism one connects psychology with physics. Locke and Berkeley: The British empiricists lay more importance on sense perception rather than on innate ideas, with Locke the students learn to analyse their ideas derived from sense perception where some of our ideas are actually have no reality outside the mind. In Berkeley one learns the importance of God the infinite spirit. Though he is also an empiricist like Locke but for Berkeley there can be no ideas unless there is a mind to perceive them. Hume: In Hume the most consistent empiricist than Locke and Berkeley, we seem to reach the climax of empiricism as a theory of knowledge, the importance of Hume is that he made realize that there is no permanent stuff or substance be it physical or mental. He even rejects metaphysics since we are limited to sense perception as to what we can know. Yet by way of criticising Hume, one understands that besides sense perception as human we do have our moral and religious consciousness which are a part of experience. Kant: Kant the German critic is a great synthesizer where he synthesizes both empiricism and reason, where experience by themselves cannot be knowledge unless they are thought of and understood by the mind. Hence the importance of studying Kant is that experience cannot be taken for granted as a source of knowledge by itself, for experiences to be knowledge they must be thought of and understood by the understanding or the mind</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Major Ethics: Indian and Western I</b></p>	<p>From this course content students will learn the theory of Purusartha – Dharma ,Artha,Kama and Moksha and its application in ethical life, the doctrine of Niskama-karma of Bhagavad-Gita -its meaning ,purpose and destiny in achieving the ultimate goal of life i.e. Moksa,Ahimsa -its historical development the Gandhian notion of Ahimsa and its significance in ethical conduct and self-realisation.</p> <p>Nature and Scope of Ethics: From this course content students will learn the definition and nature of moral philosophy, the scope of moral philosophy the nature of moral judgements: the subjective nature and the objective nature, the relation and the difference between ethics and meta-ethics. Moral Concepts: From this course content students will understand what id 'Good 'in the ethical terms, the different traditional theories of 'Good', can 'Good' be defined?, the meaning of 'Right', the meaning of 'Duty' ,the relation between 'Good' , 'Right' and</p>

	<p>‘Duty’. What is virtue- with reference of the Greek philosophers: Plato- the four Cardinal Virtues and Aristotle-moral and intellectual Virtues etc. Ethical Theories: In this course content the students will learn the teleological theories of Hedonismits meaning, origin, the psychological and moral development of Hedonism, the theory of Utilitarianism with reference to Bentham and J.S. Mill Along with their critical analysis. Ants Categorical Imperative – the disinclination between the hypothetical and categorical imperative, nature of ‘good will’, the three maxims will also be learnt by</p>
<p align="center"><b>MD/ID</b> <b>Value Education of Indian Tradition I, II&amp;III</b></p>	<p>According to Rabindranath, religion is nothing but “The Religion of Man “Rabindranath described What is finite man. Vivekananda described doctrine of maya, Universal religion, practical Vedanta. Sri Aurobindo described purna yaga vividly.</p>
<p align="center"><b>Minor I, II</b> <b>Philosophy: Indian &amp; Western</b></p>	<p>The course outcome of this paper is to learn the meaning of Indian Philosophy, the salient features of Indian Philosophy, distinction between the nastika (Heterodox) and the Astika (Orthodox) schools. Carvaka,Buddhism and Jainism :the course outcome is to critically explain and examine Carvaka materialism, Pratitya- Samutpadakshanika vada,Nirvana, anekantavada,ekantavada, the meaning of ‘syat’ and sapta-bhangi-nayaand the naya of jaina. Samkhya and Yoga: What is Prakrti? State and Explain the characteristics of prakrti. What is Purusa? the characteristics of Purusa. plurality of Purusa, proofs for the existence of Prakrti and Purusa , the evolution of Prakrti and its teleology, What is Yoga, the eight limbs of Yoga. Nyaya,Vaisesika and Mimamsa: From theses chapters students will learn about Pratyaks (Nyaya), the different kinds of Pratyaksa. Savikalpa and nirvikalpa Pratyaksa, laukika and alaukika Pratyaksa, Anumana-distinction between Svartha Anumana and Parartha Anumana , the valid conditions of Shabda Pramana, Karma and Dharma of Mimamsa, Padartha - the different kinds of Padartha. Dravya as a kind of Padartha, the different kinds of Dravya, guna and its kinds, samanya,Samavaya, Abhava and its kinds. Vedanta : The nature of Brahman in Samkara’s advaita vedanta. Maya - the characteristics of maya, nature of Jagat, atman and moksa. The nature of Brahman in Ramanuja’sVisistadvaita Vedanta- cit and acit and moksa.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SEC I</b> <b>Philosophy of Human Rights</b></p>	<p>Equality and liberty are necessary condition in case of human rights “Natural Right” are the part of Human Right. There is right to life.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SEC II</b> <b>Environmental Ethics</b></p>	<p>Appreciate key concepts from economic, political, and social analysis as they pertain to the design and evaluation of environmental policies and institutions. Appreciate the ethical, cross-cultural, and historical context of environmental issues and the links between human and natural systems.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SEC III</b> <b>Informal Fallacies</b></p>	<p>Students will acquire the basic concepts on logic, sentences, judgements, statements, propositions and arguments. Definitions: For example – stipulative, Lexical, Precising, theoretical, Persuasive, denotative, Connotative and ostensive definitions. Detect mistake in reason or reasoning in practice – Fallacy of relevance, Ambiguity and presumption. Translate ordinary language arguments into standard form categorical syllogism, evaluate immediate inference and syllogism using the traditional square of opposition</p>

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