

Department of Philosophy

Course Outcome/ Program Outcome/Program Specific Outcome .

Course Outcome :

1. Outline of Indian philosophy :

Indian philosophy is optimistic . there are nine systems in Indian philosophy . sankhya , joga, nyaya, vaishesika , mimansa, and Vedanta - these six systems are called astika .on the other hand carvaka , jaina and Buddha darsana are called nastika darsana .

Except carvaka , other systems of the Indian philosophy admitted liberation . For example – Buddhism admits by the realization of four noble truths are can achive “nirbana” (liberation) . sankhya considers discriminative knowledge of prakriti (unconscious) and purusa (conscious) in the source of liberation . according to Adaita Vedanta , identical relation between “ giva” and “brahma” in the cause of liberation .

2. Outline the Western Philosophy :

Descartes considered there is a relation between mind and body . Berkely rejects lock’s nation of abstract ideas. There are three levels of Hegel’s dialectic method.

3. Indian Ethics :

Srimadbhagvodgita difined niskamakarma . Yoga ethics defined what is “yama” and what is “niyama” . jaina ethics differentiates among panchabrata , mahabrata , anubrata etc.

4. Western Ethics :

Kant's categorical imperative says, if a person has not free will, then he will not be responsible for what he does. Any ethical judgement must be given depending on a person's surroundings.

5. Indian logic :

There are seven padarthas according to Nyaya – Vaisheshika philosophy. Indian logic, i.e. tarkasamgraha gives a brief description about these seven padarthas such as dravya, guna, karma, samanya, viseso, samanya, and abhava. Right knowledge is called "prama" pratyakho, anumiti, upamiti, and sabda are four praman in the Nyaya Vaisheshika system. Right knowledge is called "pramanas" such as pratyakas, anumana, upamana, and sabda.

6. Philosophy in practice :

There are some differences between lecture philosophy and darsana. There are six types of philosophical discourse (katha) in Nyaya Vaisheshika darsana such as a. vada b. jalpa c. vitanda d. chhala e. jati and f. nigrasthana. According to Sankhya darsana, the state of the three gunas is called prakriti.

7. Western Logic :

In logic, there are different types of deductive and inductive arguments. There are nineteen rules in logic. Such as rules of the implication and rules of replacement etc.

8. Psychology :

Psychology gives importance upon the relation between mind and body. In this connection, the central nervous system has been discussed vividly. Introspection, extrospection and experimental methods are three methods in psychology.

9. Philosophy of Religion :

God is immortal according to Religion. There are difference between Theology and philosophy of religion . there is also same difference lecture religion and magic .

10. Philosophy of Human Right:

Equality and liberty are necessary condition in case of human rights
“ Natural Right “ tradition are the part of Human Right . There is right to life .

11.Socio – political Philosophy :

There is difference lecture society , government , state and society .
But they are dependent on each other . There is difference lecture association and intuition .

12. Kathopanisad :

Yama discussed Nachiketa about the death and path of liberation .
In this connection , Yama compare this body and soul with Ratha and Rathi .
In this connection , he discussed the difference between sreya and preya .
.Nachiketas is an suitable Adhikari purusa to get the knowledge Brahamana .

13. Russel : The Problem of philosophy :

Russell’s sense data theory is the basis of representative Realism .
There is difference lecture appearance and reality . There is difference lecture knowledge by acquaintance and knowledge by description .

14. Philosophy I the twentieth century : Indian –

According to Rabindranath , religion is “ The Religion of Man “
Rabindranath described What is finite man . Vivekananda described doctrine of maya . sri Aurobindo described purna yaga vividly .

15. Philosophy in the twentieth centure : Western :

Heidegger described difference lecture Authentic and Non Authentic existence . There is relation lecture knowledge by Acquittance and

knowledge by description . GE Moore arguments in favour of a defence of common sense .

16. Rabindranath Tagore : Sadhana

Man is related with this universe .According to him , suffering is important in our life . It is related with our joy . There is value of love in our life . Man realized his ultimate reality.

17. Hume : An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding :

Hume distinguished between impression and idea . He described association of ideas . Hume tried to show that custom is the great guide of human life . According to him , there is necessary connection between cause and effect .