

# **ASANSOL GIRLS' COLLEGE**

## **Department of Philosophy**

### **Programme Specific Outcome (PSO) and Course Outcome (CO)**

#### **Programme Specific Outcome (PSO):**

The Programme enables the students

PSO1: To acquire knowledge about Philosophy including its different branches like Ethics, Metaphysics, Psychology, Logic etc.

PSO2: To become familiar with the Philosophy of different Indian and western Philosophers.

PSO3: To develop logical reasoning.

PSO4: To develop ethical sense.

PSO5: To become familiar with social and Political Philosophy.

**Course Outcome (CO)**

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<b>Semester-I</b> Fundamentals of Indian Philosophy (MIJOR & MINOR)	<b>Module-I</b> <b>What is Philosophy</b> Darśana and Philosophy (including a discussion on the distinctive nature of Indian Philosophy) Basic Characteristics of Indian Philosophy Common Features of Indian Philosophical Schools	CO1 What is Philosophy CO2 What is Darsana CO3 Difference between Philosophy and Darsana CO4 Basic Characteristics and Common Features of Indian Philosophy. CO5 Different Indian philosophical schools.
	<b>Module-II</b> <b>Some Ethical Concepts of Indian Philosophy</b> Cosmic moral order: Ṛta, R̥ṇa and Yajña Dharma: sād̥hāraṇadhama and viśeṣadhama Concept of Puruṣārtha Śreyas and Preyas Cārvaka’s Hedonism Triratna Pañcaśīla	CO1 Some Ethical Concepts of Indian Philosophy CO2 Concept of Ṛta, R̥ṇa CO3 Concept of Yajña CO4 Concept of Dharma, Puruṣārtha, CO5 Concept of Śreyas and Preyas, CO6 Concept of Triratna, Pañcaśīla.
	<b>Module-III</b> <b>Some Basic Concepts of</b>	

	<b>Indian Epistemology</b>	CO1 About Some Basic Concepts of Indian Epistemology: CO2 Concept of pramā, apramā , different between prama and aprama
	pramā and apramā (Nyāya, Pūrva Mīmāṃsā, Vedānta)  Definition and kinds of pramāṇa	
	<b>Module-IV Different Theories of Causation</b>	CO1 Different Theories of Causation: CO2 Concept of satkāryavāda, asatkāryavāda, CO3 Concept of svabhāvavāda CO4 Concept of pratītyasamutpādavāda CO5 Concept of vivartavāda
	satkāryavāda  Asatkāryavāda svabhāvavāda  pratītyasamutpādavāda  Vivartavāda	

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
Semester-I  Reasoning: Deductive and Inductive (SEC-1)	What is Reasoning?  Standard form categorical propositions: Forms and Classification  Distribution of terms of standard form categorical propositions  Proposition and argument  Argument: deductive and inductive	CO1 Reasoning, Forms and Classification of categorical propositions  CO2 Argument: deductive and inductive  CO3 Mediate and Immediate inference,Categorical Syllogism  CO4 Rules and Fallacies of Categorical Syllogism

	<p>Deductive Argument: Immediate inference, Categorical Syllogism</p> <p>Opposition of propositions: Rules and Fallacies</p> <p>Immediate inference: Rules and Fallacies</p> <p>Categorical Syllogisms: Rules and Fallacies</p> <p>Fallacious Reasoning in Argumentation</p> <p>Inductive Argument: Rules and Fallacies</p> <p>Causal Reasoning</p> <p>Method of Scientific Reasoning</p> <p>Cause and Effect</p> <p>Mill's methods of causal reasoning</p> <p>Scientific Thought and Unscientific Thought</p> <p>Hypotheses</p>	<p>CO5 Rules and Fallacies of Opposition of propositions</p> <p>CO6 Rules and Fallacies of Immediate inference</p> <p>CO7 Fallacious Reasoning in Argumentation</p> <p>CO8 Rules and Fallacies of Inductive Argument</p> <p>CO9 Method of Scientific Reasoning and Causal Reasoning</p> <p>CO10 Mill's methods of causal reasoning</p> <p>CO11 Scientific Thought and Unscientific Thought</p> <p>CO12 Hypotheses</p>
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Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
Semester-I Yoga for Daily life: MDC-1	<b>Introduction</b>	
	Concept of <i>Yoga</i>	CO1 Basic concept Yoga
	Definition of <i>yoga</i>	
	History and Development of Yoga Philosophy	CO2 History and Development of Yoga Philosophy
	<b><i>Citta</i></b>	CO3 Concept of <i>Citta</i> , <i>cittabhūmi</i> ,
	<i>Cittabhūmi</i>	<i>cittavṛtti</i> , <i>cittavṛttinirodha</i>
	<i>cittavṛtti</i>	
	<i>cittavṛttinirodha</i>	CO4 Concept of <i>Aṣṭāṅgayoga</i>
	<b><i>Aṣṭāṅgayoga</i></b>	CO5 Concept of Yama
	Meaning of the <i>sutra</i> on <i>aṣṭāṅgayoga</i> ( <i>Yogasūtra</i> 2/29)	CO6 practices of <i>yama</i> in daily life
Yama	CO7 Relevance of <i>yama</i> in social interactions	
Importance of the five practices of <i>yama</i> in daily life		
Meaning of the <i>sutras</i> on <i>Yama</i> ( <i>Yogasūtra</i> 2/30, 35-39)		
Relevance of <i>yama</i> in social interactions		

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<b>Semester-II</b> Fundamentals Of Western Philosophy  (MAJOR & MINOR)	<b>An Introduction to Western Philosophy</b>  Meaning of the Term “Philosophy”  Nature and Scope of Philosophy  Philosophy as the analysis of language and conceptual structure  Branches of Philosophy (Epistemology, Metaphysics, Ethics)	CO1 What is Philosophy?  CO2 Concept of nature and Scope of philosophy  CO3 Concept of epistemology  CO4 Concept of metaphysics
	<b>Basic Tenets of Early Greek Philosophy</b>	CO1- Basic idea of some Ionian Schools` philosopher  CO2- Idea of the basic elements of the universe
	Sophist, Ionian School, Parmenides, Heraclitus and Democritus,  Thales and Anaximander, Zeno	CO3- They will know about the nature of the main elements of the world  CO4- Learn about the nature of different types of main elements
	<b>Greek Philosophy: Aristotle and Plato</b>	CO1 Concept of knowledge, according to Plato .different types of knowledge  CO2 Concept of Plato's Idea different types of Ideas  CO3 Concept of Aristotle's Ideas, classification of Ideas  CO4 Concept of Causation theory  CO5 Concept of Form and Matter, difference between Form and Matter
	Plato: Theory of Knowledge, Theory of Ideas  Aristotle: Refutation of Plato’s Theory of Ideas, Classification of Ideas, Theory of Causation, Form and Matter	
	<b>Theories of Knowledge</b>	CO1 Concept of Rationalism
	Rationalism	CO2 Concept of Empiricism
	Empiricism	CO3 Concept of

Critical Philosophy (Kant)	
<b>Theories of Causation</b>	CO1 Concept of Cause and effect CO2 Concept of causal relation
Notion of Causal Relation Entailment Theory Regularity Theory	CO3 Casual relation of Entailment theory CO4 Casual relation of Regularity theory
<b>Theories of Reality.</b>	CO1 Concept of universal CO2 Concept of Realism CO3 Concept of naive Realism CO4 Concept of representative Realism CO5 Concept of Idealism CO6 Concept of Subjective Idealism CO7 Concept of Objective Idealism CO8 Concept of Substance and Quality different some western philosopher
Universal Realism (naïve, representative) Idealism (subjective, objective) Concept of Substance and Quality (Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Descar	

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<b>Semester-II</b> <b>Applied Ethics SEC - 2)</b>	An Introduction to Applied Ethics what is applied Ethics? Human Value in the light of applied Ethics Definition and Nature of Human Rights Mercy Killing and Euthanasia: Nature and Types Abortion Environmental Ethics: Definition and Concerns	CO1 Concept of Applied ethics CO2 Nature and Scope of applied ethics CO3 Concept of human values CO4 Concept of value of applied ethics CO5 Concept of human rights, different types of human rights CO6 Concept of: Suicide; CO7 Concept of Mercy Killing CO8 Concept of Euthanasia: Nature and different types of Euthanasia CO9 Concept of Abortion CO10 Basic Concerns of Environmental Ethics and different types. CO11 Basic concern of Anthropocentrism

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<b>Semester –III</b> <b>(Hons.)</b> Indian Ethics	<b>Module-I</b> Puruṣārtha (Cārvāka, Bauddha and āstika views)	CO1 Basis idea of moral values CO2 concept of Puruṣārtha CO3 different type of Puruṣārtha
	<b>Module-II</b> Vedic Concept of <i>ṛta</i> , <i>satya</i> , <i>yajña</i> , <i>ṛṇa</i> , <i>vidhi</i> and <i>niṣedha</i>	CO1 some basic Idea of vaidic Concept CO2 Idea of <i>ṛta</i> , <i>satya</i> , <i>yajña</i> CO3 Idea of <i>ṛṇa</i> , <i>vidhi</i> and <i>niṣedha</i> CO4 Difference between <i>vidhi</i> and <i>niṣedha</i>
	<b>Module-III</b> The concepts of <i>niṣkāmakarma</i> and	CO1 Concept of <i>niṣkāmakarma</i>



	<i>sthitaprajña</i> in the <i>Śrīmadbhagavadgītā</i>	CO2 Concept of <i>sthitaprajña</i> CO3 Idea of <i>Śrīmadbhagavadgītā</i>
	<b>Module-IV</b> Buddhist Ethics : pañcaśīla and Brahmavihārabhāvanā	CO1 Concept of <i>pañcaśīla</i> and <i>brahmavihārabhāvanā</i> , CO2 Idea of Buddhist Ethics CO3 Idea of <i>brahmavihārabhāvanā</i>
	Jaina Ethics : pañcamahāvratā, triratna, anuvratā and mahāvratā	CO1 Jaina Ethics CO2 pañcamahāvratā CO3 triratna CO4 Difference between anuvratā and mahāvratā
	<b>Module-V</b> Buddhist Ethics Yoga Ethics : himsā, ahimsā, yama and niyama	CO1 Concept of <i>himsā</i> , <i>ahimsā</i> , <i>yama</i> and <i>niyama</i>  CO2 Difference between <i>himsā</i> and <i>ahimsā</i>

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<b>Semester-III (Hons)</b>  <b>Western Ethics</b>	Nature and Scope of Ethics; Nature of Morality  Moral and Non-moral actions  Object of Moral Judgment : Motive and Intention  Postulates of Morality  The Development of Morality	CO1 Basic of the concept of ethics and moral values  CO2 Some ethical concepts: Moral and Non-moral actions, Moral Judgment.  CO3 How they develop morality in their life.

	<p>Normative Theories : Consequentialism (Teleology); Ethical Egoism; Utilitarianism: Act and Rule Deontology; Kant’s Moral Theory; Divine Command Theory; Eudaemonism</p> <p>Theories of Punishment: Retributive, Deterrent And Reformative Theory</p> <p>Issues in Applied Ethics : Suicide; Mercy Killing and Euthanasia: Nature and Types; Famine and Affluence; Gender Equality; Basic. Concerns of Environmental Ethics: Anthropocentrism, Non-anthropocentrism and Eco-feminism</p>	<p>CO4 Moral theories: Normative Theories, Utilitarianism, Kant’s Moral Theory.</p> <p>CO5 Idea about Punishment</p> <p>CO6 Applied Ethics: Suicide; Mercy Killing and Euthanasia</p> <p>CO7 Nature and Types; Famine and Affluence; Gender Equality</p> <p>CO8 Basic. Concerns of Environmental Ethics: Anthropocentrism, Non-anthropocentrism and Eco-feminism</p>
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Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<p><b>Semester-III</b> (Hons) <b>Indian Logic</b></p>	<p>Annambhatta :Tarkasaṁgraha with Dīpikā</p> <p>“sarvavyavahāraheturg uṇobuddhirjñānam” to “smṛtirapidvividhāyath ārthāyathārthaśceti”</p>	<p>CO1 Idea of knowledge</p> <p>CO2 Concept of <i>Pramāapramā</i></p> <p>CO3 Difference between <i>Pramā</i> and <i>apramā</i></p> <p>CO4 Logical analysis</p> <p>CO5 Distinguish between valid and invalid argument</p> <p>CO6 Concept of Hettabhāsa</p> <p>CO7 Different types of Hettabhāsa</p>

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
Semester –III (Hons)  Logical Rules & Fallacies (Indian)	<b>Module-I</b>  <b>Definition and classification of anumāna</b>	CO1 Concept of Nyāyaanumana, different types of anumana CO2 Concept of svarthanumana and parathanumana, CO3 Difference between svarthanumana and parathanumana CO4 Concept of purvavatanumana, sheshavatanumana and samanyatodristaanumana CO5 Kevalanvayianumana, kevalavyatirekianumana and anvaya-vyatirekianumana CO6 Concept of vyapti, different types of vyapti CO7How to established vyapti CO8 Concept of Buddha anumana and different types of Buddha anumana. CO9 Concept of Svarthanumana and how to get it.
	a) The Nyāya model  b) The Buddhist model (Svārthānumāna)	
	<b>Module-II</b>  <b>Aid to anumāna:</b>	CO1 Concept of Tarka, avayava,drstanta,  CO2 Concept of siddhanta  CO3 Different types of siddhanta
	a)Tarka  b) avayava  c) drṣṭānta  d) siddhānta	
	<b>• Logical Fallacies</b>  a) hetvābhāsa : Nature and Types	CO1Concept of hetvabhasa CO2 Different types of hetvabhasa CO3 Nyāya concept hetvabhasa CO4 Buddha concept hetvabhasa

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<b>Semester –III</b> <b>GE</b> <b>Ethics :</b> <b>Western</b>	<p>Nature and Scope of Ethics; Nature of Morality</p> <p>Object of Moral Judgment : Motive and Intention</p> <p>Postulates of Morality</p> <p>Normative Theories :</p> <p>a) Consequentialism (Teleology): Ethical Egoism&amp; Utilitarianism,</p> <p>b) Kant’s Moral Theory</p> <p>Theories of Punishment</p> <p>Issues in Applied Ethics : Suicide, Euthanasia, Basic Concerns of Environmental Ethics</p>	<p>CO1 Basic of concept of ethics and moral values</p> <p>CO2 Nature of Morality</p> <p>CO3 Motive and Intention</p> <p>CO4 Some ethical concept: Moral and Non-moral actions, Moral Judgment.</p> <p>CO5 How they develop morality in their life.</p> <p>CO6 Moral theories: Normative Theories, Utilitarianism, Kant’s Moral Theory.</p> <p>CO7 Idea about Punishment</p> <p>CO8 Applied Ethics : Suicide; Mercy Killing and</p> <p>CO9 Euthanasia: Nature and Types; Famine and Affluence; Gender Equality;</p> <p>CO10 Basic. Concerns of Environmental Ethics: Anthropocentrism</p>

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<b>Semester- III (Program)</b> Introduction to Western Ethics	Nature and Scope of Ethics; Nature of Morality 2. Object of Moral Judgment: Motive and Intention 3. Postulates of Morality 4. Normative Theories: Consequentialism (Teleology): Ethical Egoism, Utilitarianism, Kant's Moral Theory 5. Theories of Punishment 6. Issues in Applied Ethics: Suicide, Euthanasia, Basic Concerns of Environmental Ethics	CO1 Students will know about the basic concept of ethics and moral values CO2 Some ethical concepts: Moral and Non-moral actions, Moral Judgment. CO3 How they develop morality in their life. CO4 Moral theories: Normative Theories, Utilitarianism, Kant's Moral Theory. CO5 Idea about Punishment CO6 Applied Ethics: Suicide; Mercy Killing and Euthanasia C7 Nature and Types; Famine and Affluence; Gender Equality; C7Basic. Concerns of Environmental Ethics: Anthropocentrism, Non- anthropocentrism and Eco-feminism

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<b>Semester-III</b> (Program) Logical Rules &	<b>Module-I</b> <b>Definition and classification of            anumāna</b> <b>a) TheNyāya model</b> <b>b) The Buddhist model</b> <b>(Svārthānumāna)</b>	CO1 Concept of Nyāya anumana, different types of anumana CO2 Concept of svarthanumana and parathanumana, CO3 Difference between svarthanumana and parathanumana CO4 Concept of purvavat anumana, sheshavat anumana and samanyatodrista anumana CO5 Kevalanvayi anumana, kevalavyatireki anumana and anvaya-

Fallacies (Indian)		vyatireki anumana CO6 Concept of vyapti, different types of vyapti CO7 How to established vyapti CO8 Concept of Buddha anumana and different types of Buddha anumana. CO9 Concept of Svarthanumana and how to get it.
	<b>Module-II</b> <b>Aid to anumāna</b> a)Tarka b) avayava c) dr̥ṣṭānta d) siddhānta	CO1 Concept of Tarka, avayava, dr̥ṣṭānta, CO2 Concept of siddhanta CO3 Different types of siddhanta
	<b>Module-III</b> <b>Logical Fallacies</b> a) hetvābhāsa : Nature and Types	CO1 Concept of hetvabhasa CO2 Different types of hetvabhasa CO3 Nyāya concept hetvabhasa CO4 Buddha concept hetvabhasa

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<b>Semester- IV (Hons)</b>  <b>Western Logic -I</b>	<b>Module- I</b>  Half-I :  Deduction Propositional Logic, 1st Order Predicate Logic up to singly general proposition.	CO1 Concept of Argument, different types of argument.  CO2 Concept of deductive argument, different types of deductive argument  CO3 Concept of Immediate inference, different types of immediate inference, different types of rules of immediate inference.  CO4 Concept of categorical syllogism and different types of categorical syllogism.  CO5 Concept of truth functional argument , different types of rules of Truth functional Argument and different types of fallacies of Truth functional Argument.  CO6 Concept of Reasoning in Argumentation
	<b>Module- II</b>  Half-II :Induction	CO1 Concept of Inductive Argument , different types of Inductive Argument , different types of rules and fallacies of Inductive Argument C11 Concept of causal relation  CO2 Concept of Mill's Methods  CO3 Concept of probability  CO4 Science and hypothesis  CO5 seven steps of scientific Methods

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
Semester-IV(Hons) <b>Psychology</b>	<p>Nature of Psychology</p> <p>Psychological Research Methods</p> <p>Biological Processes and Behavior: Nervous System and Endocrine System</p> <p>Perception: Colour and Depth , Pattern Recognition, Perceptual Organization.</p> <p>Attention</p> <p>Learning: Classical Conditioning Theory, Instrumental(Operant) Conditioning Theory</p> <p>Memory</p> <p>Cognition and emotion : Appraisal Theory of Emotion, Cognition-emotion- action</p> <p>Consciousness: Content and Levels of Consciousness</p> <p>Intelligence</p>	<p>CO1 Basic ideas of Psychology</p> <p>CO2 Learn about the Psyche with deference Research Methods</p> <p>CO3 Some human Biological Processes and Behavior:</p> <p>CO4 Nervous System and Endocrine System</p> <p>CO5 How they develop Attention</p> <p>CO6 Some Learning theories: Classical Conditioning Theory</p> <p>CO7 Instrumental(Operant) Conditioning Theory</p> <p>CO8 Memory, Consciousness, Intelligence</p>



Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<b>Semester- IV</b> (Hons)  <b>Philosophy of Religion</b>	Nature and Scope of Philosophy of Religion  Origin and Development of Religion  Religion, Dharma, Dhamma  Hinduism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism : Basic Tenets, Prophets (if any), Incarnation, Bondage and Liberation  Arguments for the Existence of God  Arguments against the Existence of God  The Problem of Evil  Monotheism, Polytheism, Henotheism  God as Immanent or Transcendent	CO1 Basic idea of Religion, CO2 Origin and Development CO3 Religion, CO4 Difference between Dharma and Dhamma CO5 Hinduism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism CO6 History and Development of Religion CO7 Different types of Religion CO8 Concept of God CO9 Concept of Bondage and Mokṣa CO10 Idea of Monotheism, Polytheism, Henotheism CO11 Problem of Evil

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<b>Semester-IV</b> (Hons)  <b>Reasoning, Logical Rules &amp; Fallacies (Western) SE</b>	Argument: deductive and inductive  Deductive Argument: Immediate inference , Categorical Syllogism, truth functional argument and quantificational argument  Opposition of propositions: Rules and Fallacies  Immediate inference: Rules and Fallacies  Categorical Syllogisms : Rules and Fallacies	CO1 Concept of Argument, different types of argument. CO2 Concept of deductive argument, different types of deductive argument CO3 Concept of Immediate inference, different types of immediate inference, different types of rules of immediate inference. CO4 Different types of fallacies of immediate inference.

	<p>Truth functional Argument : Rules and Fallacies</p> <p>Quantificational Argument: Rules and Fallacies</p> <p>Fallacious Reasoning in Argumentation</p> <p>Inductive Argument : Rules and Fallacies</p>	<p>CO5 Concept of categorical syllogism and different types of categorical syllogism.</p> <p>CO6 Concept of truth functional argument , different types of rules of Truth functional Argument and different types of fallacies of Truth functional Argument.</p> <p>CO7 Concept of Quantificational argument, different types of Quantificational argument</p> <p>CO8 Concept of Opposition of propositions, different types rules of opposition of proposition, different types of fallacies of opposition of proposition.</p> <p>CO9 Concept of Reasoning in Argumentation</p> <p>CO10 Concept of Inductive Argument , different types of Inductive Argument , different types of rules and fallacies of Inductive Argument</p> <p>CO11 Concept of causal relation</p> <p>CO12 Concept of Mill's Methods</p> <p>CO13 Concept of probability</p> <p>CO14 Science and hypothesis</p> <p>CO15 seven steps of scientific Methods</p>
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Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<b>Semester-IV</b> <b>GE</b> <b>Logic : Western</b>	Categorical propositions Categorical Syllogism: Figure and Mood, Venn Diagram technique for Testing Validity Symbolic Logic : Test of Truth-functional Arguments by Truth-Tables Analogical Reasoning Science and Hypothesis Analogical Reasoning Science and Hypothesis	CO1 Concept of Argument, different types of argument. CO2 Concept of deductive argument, different types of deductive argument CO3 Concept of Immediate inference, different types of immediate inference, different types of rules of immediate inference. CO4 Concept of categorical syllogism and different types of categorical syllogism. CO5 Concept of truth functional argument , different types of rules of Truth functional Argument and different types of fallacies of Truth functional Argument. CO6 Concept of Reasoning in Argumentation

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<b>Semester IV</b> (Program)  Introduction to Western Logic	1. Categorical propositions  2. Categorical Syllogism: Figure and Mood, Venn Diagram Technique for Testing Validity  3. Symbolic Logic: Test of Truth-functional Arguments by Truth-Tables  4. Analogical Reasoning  Science and Hypothesis	CO1 Concept of Argument, different types of argument.  CO2 Concept of deductive argument, different types of deductive argument  CO3 Concept of Immediate inference, different types of immediate inference, different types of rules of immediate inference.  CO4 Concept of categorical syllogism and different types of categorical syllogism.  CO5 Concept of truth functional argument , different types of rules of Truth functional Argument and different types of fallacies of Truth functional Argument.  CO6 Concept of Reasoning in Argumentation

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<b>Semester-IV</b>  Reasoning, Logical Rules & Fallacies (Western) SE	Argument: Deductive and Inductive  Deductive Argument: Immediate inference, Categorical Syllogism, Truth functionalArgument  Opposition of propositions: Rules and Fallacies  Immediate inference: Rules and Fallacies  Categorical Syllogisms : Rules and Fallacies	CO1 Concept of Argument, different types of argument.  CO2 Concept of deductive argument, different types of deductive argument  CO3 Concept of Immediate inference, different types of immediate inference, different types of rules of immediate inference.  CO4 Different types of fallacies of

	<p>Truth functional Argument : Rules and Fallacies</p> <p>Fallacious Reasoning in Argumentation</p> <p>Inductive Argument : Rules and Fallacies</p>	<p>immediate inference.</p> <p>CO5 Concept of categorical syllogism and different types of categorical syllogism.</p> <p>CO6 Concept of truth functional argument, different types of rules of Truth functional Argument and different types of fallacies of Truth functional Argument.</p> <p>CO7 Concept of Quantificational argument, different types of Quantificational argument</p> <p>CO8 Concept of Opposition of propositions, different types rules of opposition of proposition, different types of fallacies of opposition of proposition.</p> <p>CO9 Concept of Reasoning in Argumentation</p> <p>CO10 Concept of Inductive Argument , different types of Inductive Argument</p> <p>different types of rules and fallacies of Inductive Argument</p> <p>CO11 Concept of causal relation</p> <p>CO12 Concept of Mill's Methods</p> <p>CO13 Concept of probability</p> <p>CO14 Science and hypothesis</p> <p>CO15 seven steps of scientific Methods</p>
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Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
Semester-V (Hons)  Socio-Political Philosophy	Nature and Scope of Social Philosophy and Political Philosophy	CO1-Know about Social Philosophy
	Basic Concepts : Society, Social Group, Community, Association, Institution, Customs, Folkways and Mores	CO2- Know about Political Philosophy  CO3-Basic Concepts of Society
	Social Class and Caste: Class Attitude and Class Consciousness, Marxian Theory of Class, Caste System in India, B. R .Ambedkar's Criticism of Caste System, Dalit Movement	CO4- Social Group,  CO5- Community,  CO6- Association,  CO7- Institution,  CO8- Customs,
	Socio-Political Ideas: Democracy – its Different Forms Socialism – Utopian and Scientific Secularism and its Nature Secularism in India Nation, Nationalism and Internationalism (Rabindranath Tagore) Humanism (Manabendranath Roy) Swaraj and Sarvodaya (M.K.Gandhi)  Basic issues of Human rights	CO9- Folkways and Mores  CO10- Social Class and Caste  CO11- Class Attitude and Class Consciousness  CO12- Marxian Theory of Class  CO13-Caste System in India  CO14- Ambedkar's Criticism of Caste System and Dalit Movement  CO15- Different Forms Democracy  CO16- Nation, Nationalism and Internationalism and Humanism  CO17- Swaraj and Sarvodaya  CO18- Basic issues of Human rights

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
Semester- V  (Hons)	<b>Module-I</b>  Chapter 9: Sets	CO1 Sets  CO2 Empty set  CO3 Difference between membership and Inclusion of sets  CO4 Principles of identity for sets  CO5 Elementary principle about operations on sets
Western Logic –II	<b>Module-I I</b>  Chapter 10: Relations	CO1 Relations  CO2 Difference between sets and relation  CO3 Properties of Binary relations  CO4 Expressing various relations by means of formulas  CO5 validity of syllogisms by means of Venn diagram  CO6 Representing sets diagrammatically  CO7 Testing the consistency of different statements

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
Semester- V <b>(Hons)</b> Special Text: Bertrand Russell: The Problems of Philosophy	Chapters 1-9 & 15	CO1 Idea of appearance and reality CO2 Idea of matter CO3 Sense-data CO4 Definition of knowledge CO6 Types of knowledge CO7 Problems of philosophy CO8 Value of philosophy CO9 nature of philosophy CO10 definite description CO11 ways of knowing



Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<b>Semester-V</b> (Hons) Special Text: ShibadityaMisra : Saptapadārthī- BAHPHIDSE505	<i>maṅgalācaraṇa,</i> <i>uddesāprakaraṇa,</i> <i>lakṣaṇaprakaraṇa</i>	CO1 Concept of maṅgalācaraṇa, CO2 Significance of maṅgalācaraṇa, CO3 Concept of Substance of Nyaya philosophy CO4 Different types of Substance CO5 Concept of Cause and different types of cause CO6 Concept of Perception, different types of perception CO6 Concept of anumana, different types of anumana CO7 Concept of vyapti, different types of vyapti CO8 Concept of hetvabhasa , different types of hetvabhasa CO9 Concept of niḥśreyaṣa , how to achieve niḥśreyaṣa

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<b>Semester V</b> GE Outline of Indian Philosophy	<b>Module-I</b> Introduction: (a) General Features of Indian Philosophy Cārvāka: (a) Perception as the only Source of Knowledge (b) Refutation of Inference and	CO1 Students will be benefited by studying Indian Philosophy because this subject shares many concepts dealt by the Indian school of philosophy CO2 Different schools of Indian philosophy with almost all of them focusing on the CO3 epistemology, metaphysics and

	<p>Testimony as Sources of Knowledge</p> <p>(c) jaḍavādaand dehātmavāda</p>	<p>ethics.</p> <p>CO4 This subject will help the students to realize the spiritual values of life.</p> <p>CO5 carvake dehātmavāda and jaḍavādaand</p>
	<p><b>Module-II</b></p> <p>Jainism:</p> <p>(d) anekāntavāda</p> <p>(e) syādvāda and nayavāda</p> <p>(f) Theory of Self and Liberation</p>	<p>CO1 know about Jain anekāntavāda</p> <p>CO2 syādvāda and nayavāda</p> <p>CO3 Theory of Self and Liberation</p> <p>CO4 way of Liberation</p>
	<p><b>Module-III</b></p> <p>Buddhism:</p> <p>(a) Four Noble Truths</p> <p>(b) pratītyasamutpāda</p> <p>(c) kṣaṇabhangavāda</p> <p>(d) nairātmyavāda</p> <p>(e) Schools of Buddhism</p>	<p>CO1 knows about Four Noble Truths</p> <p>CO2 pratītyasamutpāda</p> <p>CO3 knows about nature of self and mukti</p> <p>CO4 Knows about different school of Buddhism</p>
	<p><b>Module-IV</b></p> <p>Nyāya–Vaiśeṣika:</p> <p>(a) Nyāya Epistemology: Perception, Inference, Comparison and Testimony;,</p> <p>(b) Vaiśeṣika Metaphysics: Theory of Causality, paramanuvāda, Seven Categories</p>	<p>CO1 Knows about the idea of Perception, Inference, Comparison and Testimony;,</p> <p>CO2 Theory of Causality</p> <p>CO3 Paramanuvāda</p> <p>CO4 Seven Categories</p>

	<p><b>Module-V</b></p> <p>Sāmkhya:</p> <p>(a) Theory of Evolution</p> <p>(b) prakṛti and its guṇa-s</p> <p>(c) Notion of puruṣa, bahupuruṣavāda</p> <p>(d) Theory of Causality</p>	<p>CO1 Theory of Evolution</p> <p>CO2 Student will know about the nature of prakṛti and its guṇa-s</p> <p>CO3 nature of puruṣa</p> <p>CO4 Theory of Causality</p>
	<p><b>Module-VI</b></p> <p><i>Yoga :</i></p> <p>(a) <i>citta</i></p> <p>(b) <i>cittabhūmi</i></p> <p>(c) <i>cittavṛtti</i></p> <p>(d) <i>cittavṛttinirodha</i></p>	<p>CO1 Student will know about the nature of citta, cittabhūmi, cittavṛtti, cittavṛttinirodha</p> <p>CO2 ways of mukti</p>
	<p><b>Module-VII</b></p> <p><i>Advaita Vedānta</i></p> <p>(a) <i>Nature of Brahman</i></p> <p>(b) <i>vivartavāda</i></p> <p>(c) <i>māyā</i></p> <p>(d) <i>jīva and jagat</i></p>	<p>CO1 Student will know about the nature of Brahman</p> <p>CO2 can make a distinction between jīva and jagat</p> <p>CO3 nature of māyā</p>

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<b>Semester V</b> (Program) Methods of Philosophical Enquiry (Indian)	Common and differentiating characteristics of Philosophy and darśana Nature of Inquiry in darśana Types of Inquiry in darśana: 1. Epistemic Inquiry in darśana 2. Metaphysical Inquiry in darśana 3. Axiological Inquiry in darśana Methods of Philosophical Discourse (kathā) a) nigrāha-sthāna b) chala c) jāti d) vāda e) jalpa f) vitaṇḍā	CO1 Students will know about the Basic characteristics of Indian philosophy. CO2 Can be made a distinction between darśana and Philosophy CO3 Can know the tof Inquiry in darśana CO4 Know about some Philosophical Discourses like nigrāha-sthāna, chala, jāti, vāda, jalpa and vitaṇḍā

<b>Semester V</b> (Program) Plato : The Republic DSE	Part I, Chapters 1-4 Part II, Chapters 5,6,10-14 Part III, Chapters 18, 23	CO1 This will help the students to know the basic concepts of Platos The Republic. CO2 As a western philosophical text book this book will help the students to undergo through a new philosophical outlook. CO3 Know about the nature of knowledge CO4 Nature of Idea CO5 Moral Valus CO6 Good and bad ways CO7 nature of politic CO8 Nature of Justic and Government CO9 Nature of Human
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Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<b>Semester- VI</b> (Hons) Philosophy in the Twentieth Century: Indian	Rabindranath Tagore (a) Nature of man : The Finite Aspect of Man, the Infinite Aspect of Man ,the Finite-Infinite Aspect of Man, (b) Nature of Religion, (c) Problem of Evil (f) Surplus in Man	CO1- Basic concept of contemporary thinkers  CO2- Rabindranath Tagore Nature of man, Surplus in Man
	Swami Vivekananda (a) Practical Vedānta, (b) Universal Religion, (c) Yoga	CO3- Nature of Religion
	Sri Aurobindo (a) Nature of Reality, (b) Human Evolution– its different stages, (c) Integral Yoga	CO4- Problem of Evil  CO5- Know about Swami Vivekananda's` Practical Vedanta, Universal Religion and Yoga
	S. Radhakrishnan (a) Nature of Man, (b) Nature of Religious Experience, (c) Nature of Intuitive Apprehension	CO6- Sri Aurobindos`Nature of Reality,
	Md. Iqbal (a) Nature of the Self, (b) Nature of the World, (c) Nature of God	CO7- Integral Yoga
	Mahatma Gandhi (a) God and Truth, (b) Ahimsā, (c) Trusteeship	CO8- Human Evolution– its different stages  CO9- S. Radhakrishnans` Nature of Man,  CO10- Nature of Religious Experienceand Nature of Intuitive Apprehension  CO11- Md. Iqbals` Nature of the Self  CO12- Nature of the World C10- Nature of God  CO13-Mahatma GandhiGod and Truth  CO14- Ahimsā and Trusteeship

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<b>Semester</b> <b>(Hons)</b> Philosophy in the Twentieth Century: Western	Philosophical thoughts of G.E. Moore, B. Russell, Quine, M. Heidegger and J.P. Sartre	CO1 different questions of life and world dealt by the modern western philosophers.
	G.E.Moore: (a)The Refutation of Idealism (b) The Defence of Common Sense	CO2 The ideas that sprung from the minds of the great philosophers of the modern western world.
	B. Russell: (a)Knowledge by Acquaintance and Knowledge by Description	CO3 comprises of six philosophers, and aimed to demonstrates methodical development of philosophical thought propounded by them
	L. Wittgenstein: (a) Use Theory of Meaning → Quine: (a) Critique of Empiricism	CO4 Concept of Idealism CO5 Concept of Common Sense CO6. Concept of Knowledge CO7. Knowledge by Acquaintance and Knowledge by Description CO8. Difference between Knowledge by Acquaintance and Knowledge by Description CO9. Concept of Meaning of word CO10. How to know the meaning of word CO11 Concept of Empiricism CO12. How to get knowledge by Empiricism CO13. Concept of World CO14 Relation of the human being and the world CO15 Concept of Existenz, Facticity , Fallenness, ,AutExistenz, Facticity and Fallenness (b) Authenticity and

		<p>Inauthenticity</p> <p>CO16 Different between the Authenticity and Inauthenticity</p> <p>CO17 Concept of Nothingness, Freedom, Consciousness, Bad faith</p> <p>CO18 Relation of the human being and world</p>
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Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<p><b>Semester- VI</b></p> <p>(Hons)</p> <p>Special Text: Hume: An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding</p>	<p>Sections 1 to 8 &amp; 12</p>	<p>CO1 two types of philosophy: easy and obvious philosophy</p> <p>CO2 Abstruse Philosophy</p> <p>CO3 sources of knowledge impression and ideas</p> <p>CO4 Laws of associations of idea</p> <p>CO5 Causal relation</p> <p>CO6 two types of knowledge: knowledge about relations of ideas and knowledge about a matter of fact.</p> <p>CO7 Scepticism universal</p> <p>CO8 Scepticism and mitigated</p> <p>CO9 Probability</p>

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
Semester- VI (Hons) Special Text: Rabindranath Tagore: Sādhana	Soul consciousness	CO1 Idea of soul and consciousness
	The problem of Evil	CO2-Problem of evil
	The problem of self	CO3-Idea of <i>karma</i>
	Realisation in Action	CO4-Social values CO5-Morality CO6 problems of human live CO7 Moral action

Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
Semester- VI GE History of Western Philosophy	Descartes :	CO1 This course will help the students to know different questions of life and the world dealt with by the Western philosophers.
	(a) Method of Doubt, (b) Cogito Ergo Sum, (c) Criterion of Truth, (d) Existence of God, e) Mind and Body	CO2 This course will help to share the ideas that sprung from the minds of the great philosophers of the modern western world.
	Spinoza :	CO3 know about the Method of Doubt.
	(a) The Doctrine of Substance, Attributes and Modes, (b) Relation between Mind and Body : Parallelism, (c) Degrees of Knowledge	CO4 Existence of God
	Leibniz :	CO5 Mind and Body Relation
(a) Doctrine of Monads and Pre-established Harmony, (b) Truths of Reason and Truths of Fact, (c) Theory of Knowledge	CO7 Doctrine of Monads	



<p>Locke :</p> <p>(d) Refutation of Innate Ideas and Principles, (b) Theory of Ideas, (c) Theory of Substance, (d) Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities, (e) Theory of Knowledge</p> <p>Berkeley :</p> <p>(e) Rejection of the Lockean notion of Substance, (b) Refutation of Abstract Ideas (c) Esse Est</p> <p>Percipii</p> <p>Hume :</p> <p>(f) Origin of Knowledge : Impressions and Ideas, (b) Laws of Association, (c) Distinction between Relations of Ideas and Matters of Fact, (d) Notion of Causality (F) Hume's Scepticism.</p>	<p>CO8 Theory of Knowledge</p> <p>CO9 Theory of Substance</p> <p>CO10 Theory of Ideas</p> <p>CO11 Abstract Ideas</p> <p>CO12 Impressions and Ideas</p> <p>CO13 Notion of Causality</p> <p>CO14 Notion of Scepticism</p> <p>CO15 notion of and Pre-established Harmony</p> <p>CO16 Criterion of Truth</p>
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Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<p><b>Semester VI</b> DSE Shibaditya Misra : Saptapadārthī</p>	<p>maṅgalācaraṇa, uddesā prakaraṇa, lakṣaṇa prakaraṇa</p>	<p>CO1 Concept of maṅgalācaraṇa,</p> <p>CO2 Significance of maṅgalācaraṇa,</p> <p>CO3 Concept of Substance in Nyaya Philosophy</p> <p>CO4 Different types of Substance</p> <p>CO5 Concept of Cause and different types of cause</p> <p>CO6 Concept of Perception, different types of perception</p> <p>CO7 Concept of anumana, different types of anumana</p> <p>CO8 Concept of vyapti, different types of vyapti</p> <p>CO9 Concept of hetvabhasa ,</p>

		different types of hetvabhasa CO10 Concept of nihsreyasa , how to achieve nihsreyas
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Semester	Module and Topic	Module specific CO
<b>Semester- VI</b> Methods of Philosophical Enquiry (Western) SE.	Reasoned Speculation Conceptual Analysis Linguistic Analysis Logical Argumentation Critical Reflection	CO1 Students will learn about Logical Argumentation CO2 Conceptual Analysis CO3 Linguistic Analysis CO4 Critical Analysis CO5 Metaphysical concept CO6 western episteme