

GHOKSADANGA BIRENDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA

Name of the Programme: B.A.

Subject: Philosophy (Major)

(Programme Outcome and Programme Objectives)

Programme Outcome:

The student will be able to identify, summarize and critically engaged with various philosophical concepts from the Indian and Western philosophical traditions. The student will become familiar with thinkers and their views (theories) with ability to understand the importance of those views.

The student will also be acquainted with current research trends and techniques in the field of philosophy through continuous projects assignments during their Under Graduate Programme. They also developed skills of organizing and participating in seminars, workshops and conferences by availing of opportunities for active involvement throughout the programme.

- The student is expected to develop and understanding in both Indian and Western philosophical trends in general. The aim is to graspe meaningfully the ideas and concepts in core branches of philosophy and its debate through the ages by thinkers across the world.
- The student should be able to appreciate and employ the various terms of academic philosophy and other interdisciplinary subjects.
- The various electives will enable the student to engage them with philosophical and academic text books with scholarly depth.
- Through the wide range of philosophical electives, the student will cultivate substantial reading and focus on specific areas of their research.
- Through assignments and other modules, the student will continually develop and ability on research problems in order to write and produce original work.
- The student will cultivate the techniques of critical thinking and apply them to a host of debates around conceptual, social, moral and political issues.
- The student develops the spirit of responsible citizenship and sensitivity to social and environmental issues through an exposure to a wide range of thinkers and their texts.
- The student will undertake substantial and critical engagement with values, such as interreligious and intercultural harmony, empathy, freedom, human rights and compare cross cultural traditions for better wholistic understanding of the world.

Programme Objectives:

Generally speaking, the objectives of a philosophy subject or program are designed to cultivate critical thinking, analytical skills, and a deep understanding of fundamental questions about existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind, and language. Here are some common objectives for a philosophy subject or program:

- Encourage students to engage in philosophical inquiry by exploring fundamental questions about reality, morality, knowledge, and existence.
- Develop the ability to analyze and evaluate arguments, identify logical fallacies, and construct sound arguments.
- Enhance students' ability to clarify and articulate complex ideas, theories, and concepts.
- Provide a historical understanding of key philosophical movements, ideas, and figures, helping students contextualize contemporary issues within the broader philosophical tradition.
- Foster ethical reasoning and the ability to critically evaluate moral theories and principles.
- Develop problem-solving skills through the application of philosophical methods to real-world issues and challenges.
- Encourage self-reflection and self-awareness, prompting students to consider their own beliefs, values, and assumptions.
- Introduce research methods in philosophy, including the critical assessment of philosophical literature and the development of original arguments.
- Cultivate an open-minded approach to inquiry, encouraging students to consider multiple perspectives and be receptive to new ideas.

These objectives collectively aim to equip students with the intellectual tools and mindset needed to navigate complex issues, engage in meaningful discourse, and contribute to society in various capacities.

GHOKSADANGA BIRENDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA

Name of the Programme: B.A. (Major)

Subject: Philosophy

(Course Title, Course Objectives, Course Outcome)

Course Title with Code	Course Objectives	Course Outcome
ETHICS PHI-MAJ1	Indian ethics as a branch of study includes moral as well as spiritual concern, especially when the ethics of astika schools are taken into account. Consequently, many of the knowledge tradition of Indian ethics have their origin in some religious faiths, but at the same time ethics of nastika tradition is also to be kept in mind. The goal of Indian ethics is to develop the sense of morality which ultimately aims at attaining the often desired supreme goal, Moksa or liberation. On the other hand, western ethics is the study of the conduct of human beings living in societies that deals with the evaluation of our action to be right or wrong, to be good or bad. It may be assumed that there is an ethical structure underlying our daily, mundane life, helping us to make decisions which create positive impacts and promoting us to be away from unjust deeds. Hence, ethics guides us to make the world a better place.	<input type="checkbox"/> To develop concept of morality and values embedded in Indian culture and tradition. <input type="checkbox"/> To develop the structure of value theories (Indian & Western) and their application. <input type="checkbox"/> To facilitate the understanding of the nature of ethical problems embedded in daily life situation. <input type="checkbox"/> To grow up as value-oriented person..
INDIAN PHILOSOPHY PHI-MAJ2	Indian philosophy deals with various problems as related to our spiritual as well as practical life. These are basically issues related to suffering, old age, disease and death.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To develop an overarching knowledge of the astika and nastika Indian Philosophical Systems.• To understand the nature of knowledge in Indian

	<p>Further, the nature and origin of this world, the questions on the ultimate reality, the nature of knowledge, its conditions, limit and acquisition etc. comprise the broad scope of Indian Philosophy. The underlying aim of Indian philosophy is to deal with suffering and consequent release from suffering by realizing the context of valid knowledge of the self and the world leading to the attainment of liberation. This paper concentrates mainly on the metaphysical and epistemic notions of both astika and nastika school.</p>	<p>Philosophical Schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop the knowledge of metaphysical concepts in Indian Philosophical Schools • To attain the knowledge of liberation which may help to understand the meaning of life and search for personal identity
<p>HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY - I</p>	<p>The problems of Philosophy in the sphere of western tradition comprise the syllabi of this paper. Apart from learning the Eastern systems of Philosophy the structure of Western Philosophy seems to be vital to the acquisition of comprehensive knowledge by any student of Philosophy. In fact, when we deal with the term ‘Philosophy’, we find that it is derived from the Ancient Greek language, literally meaning ‘love of wisdom’. So, when the very meaning of Philosophy is routed in the thoughts of Western Greek thinkers it is indispensable to know and understand the origin and development of Western Philosophical thoughts starting from pre-Socratic to post-Socrates era. Western philosophers are primarily responsible for the intellectual</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • . It exhibit knowledge of basic concepts in Western Philosophy. • Student may attain knowledge of the core concepts and central figures in major subfields in western philosophy. • Student may acquire skill in the use of dialectical approaches of learning and discussion.

	development of knowledge regarding external world, metaphysics, casual relations, mind-body etc.	
WESTERN LOGIC – I	<p>Primary objective of studying Western Logic is to understand the principles of inference, argument or reasoning. In his book, Introduction to Logic, I.M. Copi says, “Logic is the study of the methods and principles used to distinguish correct from incorrect reasoning.” The sole purpose of logic in philosophy is to examine the validity or invalidity of various arguments in solving critical thinking and real-life problems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study of Western Logic involves exploring its historical development and its impact on various intellectual traditions. • Understanding the logical principles enhances one’s ability to communicate ideas clearly and persuasively. • A logical brain will be helpful in order to live a consistent life.
HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY - II	<p>This paper on Western Philosophy includes classical Empiricism, Critical method, Dialectical method etc. These notions actually offer to build up a strong foundation of Western Philosophy and would provide a clear understanding in continuation to the previous paper on Western Philosophy where introduction to the rationalistic trends of thoughts is offered. This paper is deeply engaged with the questions of the nature of reality and the nature of knowledge. From the idealism of G.B.Barkeley to the empiricism of Hume, philosophers have grappled with fundamental questions about the existence and the limits of human understanding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will provide both an overview of the history of Western Philosophy and as well as exploration of some of the most important philosophical questions. • Student exhibit skills in the use of dialectical method. • It imparts knowledge in founding principles of Western Philosophy.
PSYCHOLOGY	Psychology is a scientific discipline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychology involves

<p>PHI-MAJ6</p>	<p>that contributes to the broader body of knowledge about human behaviour and mental states. The main objective of Psychology is to uncover the underlying mental processes that shape human cognition, perception, memory, learning and decision making which accordingly aims at balanced functioning. This paper is mainly concerned with pure psychology.</p>	<p>studying the cognitive, emotional and behavioural processes that influence how individuals think, feel, and act in various situations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would explore how the different psychical processes take place.
<p>WESTERN LOGIC – II PHI-MAJ7</p>	<p>Logic fosters critical thinking skills by teaching individuals how to deal with arguments and evidence objectively. The objective of studying Western Logic is to formalise arguments using symbolic notation. By mastering logical techniques individuals can improve their problem solving abilities in diverse areas. The main focus of previous logic paper is Aristotlean Logic, Symbolic Logic and preliminary Inductive part while this paper is comprised of Quantification and onward.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logic contributes to lifelong learning and personal growth • It provides the foundation of scientific reasoning, enabling individual to formulate hypothesis, design experiments and interpret empirical data systematically. • A solid understanding of logic is essential for advancing knowledge in scientific disciplines.
<p>SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY PHI-MAJ8</p>	<p>Social philosophy tries to find out the basic principles which are operational in society and thereby helps to maintain the various shades of human relations. Political philosophy, by contrast, tries to examine the political dimensions and policies visible in a society. It provides a comprehensive understanding of the matters like justice, liberty, freedom, and equality. Social and political philosophy encourages individuals to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and political Philosophy provides insight into the nature of society, governance, power dynamics and human relationship. • It encourages individuals to understand the underlying principles and ideologies shaping political system and social structures. • It helps individuals to develop ethical formworks for evaluating social policies, • political practices and

	critically engage with both social and political issues and to fulfil their responsibilities as citizen in a democratic society.	human behaviour.
PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION PHI-MAJ9	The study of philosophy of religion involves exploring fundamental questions about the nature of religion, the existence of God and the significance of religious experiences. Philosophy of Religion is the philosophical examination of various themes and concepts involved in religious traditions. It deals with the origin and development of religion, existence of God, concepts of religious language, and finally consistency with reason.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study of philosophy of religion helps to understand and analyse key concepts within religious traditions, such as God, faith, revelation, salvation, and the afterlife. • It provides insight for the beliefs, practices, and values of different religious traditions. • It fosters tolerance, respect and empathy towards individuals with different religious beliefs and worldviews.
INDIAN PHILOSOPHY (SPECIAL TAXT) PHI-MAJ10	As Epistemology and Logic are the important branches of philosophy, and when one cannot think without the help of rules of thought, this study within Indian domain justifies the textual study of Nyaya-Vaisesika's Epistemology and logic in comprehension. For, anything, whatever it may be, cannot be accepted if it is devoid of logical justification or distracting the concerns of epistemology. In this paper, the suggested text is Tarkasamgraha which is considered as an elementary Navya Nyaya text. A student of Philosophy should engage himself or herself with this book authored by Annam Bhatta in order to develop the knowledge of basics of Navya Nyaya which is a great tradition of Indian Philosophy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Epistemology and Logic fosters critical thinking skill by encouraging individuals to analyses arguments and the validity of philosophical claims. • Indian logic, particularly Nyaya deals with into the nature of language, semantics and linguistic analysis. • It has the potential to promote intellectual growth by encouraging individual to reflect on fundamental question about knowledge, reality and existence.

<p>PRACTICAL ETHICS PHI-MAJ11</p>	<p>Practical Ethics involves the application of ethical principles to real-world situations and decision-making. Engaging with practical ethics enhances individual's moral reasoning skills by encouraging them to critically evaluate moral dilemmas, ethical arguments, competing values and weigh ethical considerations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practical ethics raises awareness about ethical issues and promotes ethical sensitivities and mindfulness in individuals and organizations. • It cultivates ethical leadership qualities, such as integrity, empathy and moral courage in individuals across various roles and profession. • It empowers individuals to contribute to positive social change and uphold ethical principles in society.
<p>INTRODUCTION TO ANALYTIC PHILOSOPHY PHI-MAJ12</p>	<p>The tradition of Analytic Philosophy is a paradigm shift in the history of Western Philosophy. It can be viewed as an extension and advancement of the traditional way of philosophising. It contains the philosophical thinking of different 20 th century Western thinkers, which critically examines and tries to resolve every aspect of philosophical problems by emphasising the role of analysis of language and twists the mode of philosophical problems in a different way.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytic philosophy focuses on the analysis of language, meaning and communication. • It seeks clarity and precision in the use of language. • It helps to eliminate ambiguity and promote a more rigorous and systematic approach to philosophical problems.

GHOKSADANGA BIRENDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA

Name of the Programme: B.A. (Minor)

Subject: Philosophy

(Course Title, Course Objectives, Course Outcome)

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Minor 1 ETHICS AND RELIGION PHI-MIN1	Ethics and religion are closely intertwined in many societies, influencing individuals values, behaviours, and moral decision-making. The outcomes of the relationship between ethics and religion can vary widely based on cultural, philosophical, and religious diversity. Religious teachings often provide a moral framework and ethical principles that guide believers in making decisions and navigating ethical dilemmas.	The primary outcome of ethics is to provide guidance on what is considered right and wrong behaviour. <input type="checkbox"/> Ethics offers principles and guidelines to help individuals and communities make morally informed decisions. <input type="checkbox"/> Ethics seeks to contribute to the moral development of individuals and societies. This involves fostering virtues, character development, and the cultivation of ethical reasoning skills.
Minor 2 INDIAN PHILOSOPHY: AN OVERVIEW PHI-MIN2	Indian philosophy deals with various philosophical problems. These problems include the nature of world, the nature of realism, the nature of knowledge. The sole aim of Indian philosophy is the realization of self, and thereby attaining liberation.	The student would be able to understand the ancient Indian philosophical systems. <input type="checkbox"/> They would be able to understand the basic concepts of these different Indian Philosophical schools. <input type="checkbox"/> They would be able to understand present overviews of these schools.

GHOKSADANGA BIRENDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA

Name of the Programme: B.A.

Subject: Philosophy (MDC)

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<p>Practical Application of Philosophy PHI-MDC1</p>	<p>The practical application of philosophy can have various outcomes that extend across different aspects of life, including personal development, decision-making, social interactions, and societal structures. Here are some potential outcomes of the practical application of philosophy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The practical application of philosophy is versatile, and its objectives can be tailored to specific contexts and goals. Whether in personal, professional, or societal realms, the practical application of philosophy seeks to contribute to a more thoughtful, ethical, and meaningful way of engaging with the world.• Apply philosophical principles to address societal issues and advocate for social justice. Philosophy can inform activism and contribute to efforts aimed at creating a more just and equitable society.
<p>Practical application of Ancient Indian tradition PHI-MDC2</p>	<p>Indian philosophy deals with various philosophical problems. These problems include the nature of world, the nature of realism, the nature of knowledge. The sole aim of Indian philosophy is the realization of self, and thereby attaining liberation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The student should be able to understand the ancient Indian philosophical systems.• They should be able to understand the basic concepts of these different schools.• They should be able to understand present overviews of these schools.
<p>Application of Logical Reasoning PHI-MDC3</p>	<p>Logical reasoning is vital in legal contexts, where arguments must be presented and analyzed systematically. Legal professionals use logical principles to construct sound legal arguments and evaluate evidence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To impart the students basic knowledge of traditional deductive logic.• To explore the arguments for deductive logic.• To throw light on Aristotelian Logic