

FOUR YEARS UNDER GRADUATE COURSE FOR SEMESTERIZED AS PER NEP IN PHILOSOPHY

INTRODUCTION

5.1. Major:

➤ Major is the discipline or subject of main focus and the degree will be awarded in that discipline. It allows a student to study a subject or area in-depth. It will provide opportunities to pursue rigorous specialization through a chosen major. A student will select a Major subject offered by the institution when applying for admission.

5.2. Minor:

➤ The Minor/s will provide the opportunity to broaden students' knowledge and skills. Students will have the option to choose Minor courses from disciplinary/ interdisciplinary courses.

5.4. Multidisciplinary Courses:

➤ The Multidisciplinary Courses are a component of the liberal arts and science curriculum and are meant to broaden the intellectual experience of the students. It would help students recognize the differences and similarities between disciplines and identify different ways of organizing knowledge.

5.6. Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC):

➤ The course aimed at imparting practical skills, hands-on training, soft skills, etc., to enhance the employability of students. The students will choose from the subjects/courses provided by the Institution.

5.8. Summer Internship/Apprenticeship/Project:

- A key element of the new undergraduate programme is exposure to real-world work situations.
- Internship/apprenticeship can be carried out during the summer term, especially for students who exit after two semesters or four semesters of study.

5.9. Research Project/ Dissertation & Internship:

➤ The students are expected to complete activities relating to the Research Project involving (eight credit hours) in the seventh semester. These activities will include writing a project/research proposal, reviewing related literature or studies and collecting the required data.

TABLE-1: SEMESTER & COURSEWISE CREDIT DISTRIBUTION IN B.A. (Major & Minor)

CourseCode	SEMESTER-I
	CourseTitle
PHIL-Mj-T-01	Outline of Indian and Western Philosophy-1

PHIL-Mi-T-01	Logic:IndianandWestern
PHIL-SEC-T-01	WesternLogicandItsApplication
CourseCode	SEMESTER-II
	CourseTitle
PHIL-Mj-T-02	OutlineofIndianandWesternPhilosophy-2
PHIL-Mi-T-02	Logic:IndianandWestern
PHIL-SEC-T-02	Ethics:Theory&Practice(IndianandWestern)

COURSE CODE AND COURSE TITLE:

A. Course Name & Code: PHILOSOPHY (MAJOR)

PHIL-Mj-T-01	OutlineofIndianandWesternPhilosophy-1
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Indian Philosophy is all about the first systematic study of Indian thought. After going through this paper students can gain knowledge and comprehensive accounts of different ancient Philosophers and Philosophical Schools particularly.

After going through this particular course, the student can enrich himself/ herself in the following manner:

1. Know about the distinctive features of Indian philosophy.
2. Gaining knowledge about the definition and division of Orthodox Schools and Heterodox Schools of Indian Philosophy. Basic concepts of Vedic and Upanisadic i.e. world views, rta (the Cosmic Order), rna (Duty/ Obligation), atman, preyas, karma etc.
3. Description of Carvaka philosophy and gain knowledge about the epistemology, metaphysics, ethics and materialism of Carvaka view.
4. Remember and understand the concepts of Jainism like sat, dravya, guna, paryaa, jiva and ajiva; and also contrast the metaphysical ideas such as *Anekāntavāda*, *Syādvāda* and *Saptabhangīnaya*.
5. Apply the four noble truths of Buddhism, and outline features of *Pratītyasamutpāda*, *Kṣaṇabhangavāda*, *Nairātmyavāda*.
6. Understand the views of different Schools of Buddhism, Vaibhāṣika, Sautrāntika, Jogācara, and Mādhyamika.
7. Acquaint with the historical development of western philosophy, distinctive features of ancient, medieval and modern periods.
8. Acquaint with Pre-Socratic philosophers, their theories of knowledge, and the metaphysics of Plato and Aristotle,
9. Know about the epistemological and metaphysical thoughts of western philosophers such as Socrates, Plato.

B. Course Name & Code: PHILOSOPHY (MINOR)-

PHIL-Mi-T-01	Logic:IndianandWestern
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Without thinking about victory or defeat, a man will strive to uncover the truth. After studying the paper students can realize the cognition area. This course helps students to understand the distinct features of

Indian Logical Rules and Fallacies, sources of knowledge. There will be a mindset of supporting both plaintiffs and defendants. Able to understand what a person should do before coming to a conclusion about a matter.

Completion of this course successfully will make the Students to –

1. Read more of Sanskrit text - *Tarkasamgraha* written by Navya Naiyayikas and Sri Annambhatta Acharya. *Sarvavyavaharaheturgunahbuddhirjnanam* to *Nigrahasthanantaramitinabina*. (upto *Hetvabhāsa*).
2. Penetrate into the arena of Indian Logic and gather the concepts like *prama*, *pramana*, *jnana*, *buddhi*, *smriti*, *karana*, *hetu* etc.
3. Think critically and logically.
4. Obtain the knowledge about traditional and Aristotelian logic comprising classification of categorical proposition, square of opposition such as conversion, obversion, contra position and inversion.
5. Having completed the course of Western Logic, students demonstrate proficiency in critical thinking and understanding of deductive and inductive reasoning and competence in the basic analytical methods of logic.

C. Course Name & Code: PHILOSOPHY (SEC)-

PHIL-SEC-T-01	Western Logic and Its Application
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This paper includes the primary concepts of logic and arguments-both deductive and inductive. Syllogistic arguments, rules and fallacies, Venn diagram, enthymeme, dilemma, the methods of experimental enquiry of Mill, patterns of scientific investigations, crucial experiments and probability are some of the topics discussed. This course helps the student to learn logical analysis, deduction and develop a rational bend of mind.

Successfully completing this Course ensures the students to

1. Think critically and logically.
2. Obtain the knowledge about traditional and Aristotelian logic comprising classification of categorical proposition, square of opposition such as conversion, obversion, contra position and inversion.
3. Having completed the course of Western Logic, students demonstrate proficiency in critical thinking and understanding of deductive and inductive reasoning and competence in the basic analytical methods of logic.
4. Identify premises and conclusions in both formal as well as informal proofs, and demonstrate an awareness of the limits of deductive forms as well as linguistic ambiguities.
5. Not only the knowledge of traditional Aristotelian logic but the students also gets acquainted with symbolic logic, the use of symbols, the truth-functions and usage of truth-tables for testing the validity of arguments and statement-forms. It develops a critical and logical mental attitude.
6. Explain inductive logic such as analogy, Mill's method of experimental enquiry, scientific hypothesis, and elementary probability calculus.

D. Course Name & Code: PHILOSOPHY (MAJOR)-

PHIL-Mj-T-02 Outline of Indian and Western Philosophy-2

Indian Philosophy is all about the first systematic study of Indian thought. After going through this paper students can gain knowledge and comprehensive accounts of different ancient Philosophers and Philosophical Schools particularly.

After studying the paper students will be able to realize the Western thoughts as well as they can apply these thoughts in day-to-day life.

Completion of this course successfully will make the Students to –

1. Understand epistemological concepts such as four *pramāṇas*: Perception, Inference, Comparison and Testimony; Theory of Error; Nature of Cause, Classification of Causes: *samavāyi*, *asamavāyi*, *nimitta*, *asatkāryavāda*, the Idea of God and proofs for His Existence.
2. Acquaint with the metaphysics of Vaiśeṣika, *paramāṇuvāda*, and Seven Categories.
3. Gain a detailed knowledge about the Outline of the second part of Indian Philosophy i.e. the different schools of Indian thought such as Samkhya, Yoga.
4. Know about the epistemological and metaphysical thoughts of western philosophers such as Socrates, Plato, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz.
5. Know about the concepts like rationalism, empiricism, idealism, criticism, analysis etc.

E. Course Name & Code: PHILOSOPHY (MINOR)-

PHIL-Mi-T-02 Logic: Indian and Western

Completion of this course successfully will make the Students to –

1. Think critically and logically
2. Obtain the knowledge about traditional and Aristotelian logic comprising classification of categorical proposition, square of opposition such as conversion, obversion, contra position and inversion.
3. Having completed the course of Western Logic, students demonstrate proficiency in critical thinking and understanding of deductive and inductive reasoning and competence in the basic analytical methods of logic.
4. Identify premises and conclusions in both formal as well as informal proofs, and demonstrate an awareness of the limits of deductive forms as well as linguistic ambiguities.
5. Not only the knowledge of traditional Aristotelian logic but the students also get acquainted with symbolic logic, the use of symbols, the truth-functions and usage of truth-tables for testing the validity of arguments and statement-forms. It develops a critical and logical mental attitude.
6. Explain inductive logic such as analogy, Mill's method of experimental enquiry, scientific hypothesis, and elementary probability calculus.
7. Read more of Sanskrit text - *Tarkasamgraha* written by Navya Naiyayikas and Sri Annambhatta Acharya. *Sarvavyavaharaha turgunah buddhirjnanam* to *Nigrahasthanantaramitinabina*. (upto *Hetvabhāsa*).

8. Penetrate into the arena of Indian Logic and gather the concepts like *prama*, *pramana*, *jnana*, *buddhi*, *smriti*, *karana*, *hetu* etc.

F. Course Name & Code: PHILOSOPHY (SEC)-

PHIL-SEC-T-02 Ethics: Theory & Practice (Indian and Western)

After studying this course, students can establish ethical knowledge as well as their responsibilities towards the society. Ethics is said to be the system of moral principles which affect how people make decisions and lead their lives. Ethics is concerned with what is good for individuals and society. It is also described as Moral Philosophy. Applied Ethics deals with the controversial topic like Abortion, Euthanasia, animal rights, etc.

Having completed this course, the students can –

1. Improve their moral principles and attitudes because ethics is a study of moral issues of individuals as well as others;
2. Guide themselves as a proper social being;
3. Familiarize themselves with the ethical values such as right and wrong, virtue and vice, good and bad, etc.
4. Know more about Indian moral concepts enshrined in Vedas like Dharma, Adharma, Liberation, Purusarthas and their interactions, Niskama and Sakam Karma etc;
5. Develop a critical understanding about Indian Ethical concepts enshrined in Karmayoga of Gita, Buddhist's Pancasila and Brahmaviharabhavna, Jaina's anubrata and mahabrata, and Mimamsa's nitya, naimittika karma and kamyakarma.
6. Develop critical insight on this Western Ethics, its nature and scope, moral and non-moral action, and object of moral philosophy along with motive or intention.
7. Familiarize with ethical values such as right and wrong, virtue or vice, good or bad.
8. Discusses about object of moral judgement and also about the Moral Theories of Plato and Aristotle.
9. Know that western ethics also consists of standards of Morality like Hedonism, Deontological Ethics of Kant, Utilitarianism and their variations.
10. Know and evaluate concepts of practical ethics such as killing, euthanasia, suicide the different theories of punishment.

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES OF PHILOSOPHY

PO1. Students will develop awareness of responsibility and values towards the society as an enlightened citizen.

PO2. Inquiring skills are developed through philosophical discussion to produce objectively creative thinking.

PO3. Philosophical method helps the students to analyse any problem, prove the reasoning and arrive at an acceptable conclusion.

PO4. Philosophy helps prepare students for research or careers in any field. Philosophy helps people to acquire the highest quality knowledge of moral and ethical issues in human society.

PO5. A strong foundation in critical thinking and representation of philosophical theories, which have strong connections and applications to everyday life especially practical ethics, helps to gain knowledge in areas such as - tradition, culture, socio-political etc.

PO6. This course helps the students to achieve their future goals in life, they are- Realization of human values, sense of social service, which they are made to practice in this BA course, sense of duty and responsibility, ability to think rationally, creative ability, etc.

PO7. The study of logic helps to think logically and critically, which teaches the student to argue and evaluate in a constructive way.

PO8. The course introduces the moral concepts of good and bad, right and wrong. It helps build a strong foundation of character and personality.

PO9. After studying this course students can realize the cognition area. This course helps students to understand the sources of knowledge.

PO10. The study of philosophy helps develop an integrated and developed view of life and the world.

Geelata Bera

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