

Department of Philosophy Programme outcome.

Philosophy learning provides initial knowledge about the study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality and existence especially when considered as an academic discipline. Philosophical methods include questioning, critical discussion, rational argument and systematic presentation. Being a student of philosophy they develop critical thinking and the skill of analysing. Enable them to understand and fulfil the moral, social and political responsibilities as a member of the society. At the same time the students also understand the need of thinking beyond a particular religious tradition to which they are born and practice. They are able to broaden their approach towards others religions; Right/Ideal attitude towards other religion is also developed.

Programme specific outcome.

Philosophy seeks to understand all aspects of human social behaviour, including the behaviour dynamics of small groups, large organization, communities, institutions, and entire societies. Enable by the students to grasp the knowledge of political ideals and social & political philosophy, fosters knowledge about constitutionalism and comparative constitutional system. After completing graduate in philosophy a student can develop reasoning power to understand.

Critical thinking:- The programme seeks to develop in student the philosophical knowledge and skills that will enable them to think critically and imaginatively about the study of the theoretical basis of a particular branch of knowledge and experience.

Analytical thinking:- Analytical thinking is developed with qualitative and quantitative analytical skills we enhanced.

Professional and career opportunities-Student will have the opportunity to professional careers in philosophy in still ideas and undertake research in any aspect of philosophy in future.

Course outcome

The objective of this course is to provide the origin and development of the philosophy on the Greek sphere. The presocratic, platonian and Aristotelian conception of epistemology, ethics, causation, theory of ideas, theory of forms and matters and etc in Greek philosophy. The three year Under Graduate course in Philosophy Honours initiates students to Epistemology and Metaphysics, Logic, Indian Philosophy, History of Modern and Western Philosophy and Ethics, Philosophy of Religion and Existentialism. The course develops interests in learning philosophy with clarity and analysing the philosophical concepts with philosophical reflection and analysis. The course also helps to develop critical thinking. After successfully completing the 3year degree course the following Programme. Specific Outcomes are expected of the students:

Courses	Courses Outcomes
1. Indian Philosophy (The Vedas, Upanishads, Bhagavad-Gita ,Different schools of Indian Philosophy and their teachings)	To get an ability to search for the truth through thinking and speculation, about life and reality.
2. Logic (propositions and Arguments, Truth and Validity, Deduction and induction)	Creates an ability to evaluate arguments and reasoning. Helps the Critical thinking as the process of evaluation to separate truth from falsehood, and reasonable from unreasonable belief itself.
3. Greek Philosophy (from Thales to Aristotle)	To introduce with the philosophies of the ancient Greece that influenced much of Western culture.
4. Logic (Symbolic logic)	Gives the basic concept of Symbolic logic of Mathematical logic
5. Western Philosophy (From Philosophy of Descartes to Hegel)	It enables the students to know about thinking of the Western philosophers and their system buildings

Courses	Courses Outcomes
6. Ethics (General concepts of Ethics)	To introduce with the general concepts of Ethics.
7. Contemporary Indian philosophy (Philosophies of Aurobindo, Radhakrishnan, Gandhi, and Vivekananda)	Enables the students to know about the philosophical thinking of the great Indian thinkers about the human life and reality.
8. Philosophy of Religion (Proofs for the existence of god, faith and revelation, Freedom of will, Immortality of the soul, Religious language and symbolism)	After the completion of this paper student will be able to know how we can see the religious viewpoints scientifically.
9. Political and Social philosophy (Rights and Duties, Equality and liberty, Political ideologies, Forms of government, corruption, violence, genocide, gender discrimination, Women Empowerment, caste discrimination, female foeticide, Gandhi and Ambedkar)	To know about social and political aspects of our society.

10. Analytic Philosophy (Philosophies of Moore, Refutation of Idealism, Russell's Logical atomism, Wittgenstein's philosophy of language)	To give clarity and precision of moral concepts, often making use of formal logic, conceptual analysis and some degree, mathematics and the natural sciences.
11. Phenomenology and Existentialism (Kierkegaard, Sartre, Heidegger, Husserl)	To introduce with the phenomenological standpoint to the reality , and different interpretations of human life from

	the standpoint of our own existence in the world.
12. Philosophy of Mind (Psychology and philosophy of mind, problem of Cartesian dualism, Parallelism, Epiphenomenalism, personal identity)	Enables the students to think critically about human mind.
13. Meta Ethics (ethics and meta ethics, G.E. Moore, Ayer and Stevenson, R.M. Hare)	Makes students to understand about the nature of ethical properties, statements, attitudes, and judgments.
14. Philosophy of Upanishads (Relations to Vedas, general social conditions, Diversity of theories, Ultimate reality, Individual destiny)	To give the interpretations about the general social conditions, Ultimate reality and Individual.
15. Philosophy of the Gita	To introduce the basic ideas and theories of The Gita.
16. Applied Ethics Introduction, Environmental Ethics, Cyber Ethics, bio-medical ethics)	To introduce how can we apply the moral considerations in our practical world.
17. General Philosophy (causality, Space and Time, Problem of knowledge, Relation of god and the world, proofs for the existence of god, Theories of truth),	To know what the primary sources of human knowledge are, how can we testify the truth of propositions or statements, about the existence of God and its relation with the world.

Vision

Philosophy, as a discipline, offers a panoramic vision of human inquiry and understanding. It transcends mere intellectual curiosity, delving into fundamental questions about existence, knowledge, ethics, and reality. At its core, philosophy seeks to illuminate the nature of reality and the human condition, fostering critical thinking, reflection, and open mindedness.

Through the lenses of logic, metaphysics, epistemology, ethics, and aesthetics, philosophy provides frameworks for interpreting the world and our place within it. It invites exploration of diverse perspectives and challenges entrenched beliefs, encouraging intellectual humility and curiosity. Moreover, philosophy serves as a beacon of enlightenment, guiding humanity toward greater self-awareness, societal progress, and ethical conduct. It inspires contemplation of timeless themes such as the nature of truth, the meaning of life, and the pursuit of justice. In essence, the vision of philosophy encompasses a quest for wisdom, insight, and understanding that enriches both individuals and societies, fostering a deeper appreciation of the complexities of existence.

Mission

The mission of philosophy is to engage in rigorous inquiry, critical analysis, and reflection on fundamental questions about existence, knowledge, ethics, and reality. It aims to cultivate intellectual curiosity, clarity of thought, and reasoned discourse, fostering deeper understanding and appreciation of the world and our place within it.

Philosophy seeks to challenge assumptions, question conventional wisdom, and explore diverse perspectives, promoting intellectual humility and open-mindedness. Through the pursuit of truth and wisdom, philosophy strives to enhance individual lives and contribute to the betterment of society by fostering ethical awareness, social justice, and moral responsibility.

Furthermore, philosophy endeavors to bridge disciplines, facilitating interdisciplinary dialogue and collaboration to address complex contemporary challenges. By nurturing a culture of critical thinking and rational inquiry, philosophy empowers individuals to navigate

the complexities of modern life with clarity, purpose, and integrity, ultimately enriching human experience and advancing the collective pursuit of knowledge and wisdom.