



BEJOY NARAYAN MAHAVIDYALAYA

(GOVT. SPONSORED)

NAAC ACCREDITED

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Ref. No.

Date. 01-08-2022

B.A. Honours in Philosophy under The University of Burdwan (CBCS)

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (PO):

PO-1: The relationship between philosophy and the wider world: The goal of philosophy is to conduct an exhaustive investigation into the connections between all of the things and people in the world, as well as to investigate and comprehend the meaning of the content as a whole.

PO-2: The significance of Value and Responsibility:

We should better understand each person's value to the world. It is commonly held that every member has something unique to offer the world, and they are all essential in some way. Given the significance of each individual member, people everywhere must be respected.

PO-3: The philosopher operates as a guide: In many challenging circumstances throughout our lives, we have been placed in a moral bind between doing what is right and wrong. Even now, we are unsure of what action to take. At that moment, we require the assistance of a friend, a philosopher, and a guide on the level of Sri Krishna to triumph over our moral struggles and arrive at an accurate understanding of who we are.

PO-4. The relationship between morality, logic, and society: To improve the quality of life for people, we must maintain peace. Everyone in society carries some responsibility for the children who will follow us, and we must recognise our interdependence. Every decision must be made with the welfare of others in mind, and we should prioritise the progress of society as a whole. It is not impossible if we combine ethical ideals with strong reasoning.

PO-5. We have to build a civilised society. Every community member must exercise self-discipline and make good on his or her commitments to the group to meet the essential requirement for the development of a civilised society, which is that every individual must regulate his or her own behaviour. Forming a civilised community is contingent on each individual fulfilling their responsibilities without regard to the potential for gain or loss.

Principal
Bejoy Narayan Mahavidyalaya
P.O.- Itachuna, Dt.- Hooghly.

Head
Department of Philosophy
Bejoy Narayan Mahavidyalaya

**B.A. Honours in Philosophy PROGRAMME SPECIFIC
OUTCOMES (PSO):**

- PSO-1:** Introducing the general features of Indian philosophy and different schools of Indian Philosophy.
- PSO-2:** Critical analysis of different thoughts of western philosopher.
- PSO-3:** Understanding the value of life, nature of relation between human and non-human world etc.
- PSO-4:** Comparative study between characteristics of Philosophy and Darshana.
- PSO-5:** Differentiating between Deductive and Inductive reasoning.
- PSO-6:** Understanding the nature of Philosophy of Religion and the fundamental features of major Religions.
- PSO-7:** Interpreting different philosophical thoughts in the Twentieth Century: Indian & Western.
- PSO-8:** Elaborating the Human Rights and different Political Ideas.

Pranab Kirtania
01.08.2022

B.A Honours in Philosophy (CBCS)

COURSE OUTCOMES (CO):

SEMESTER-I

CC-1 Outlines of Indian Philosophy-I:

- CO1. Is Indian Philosophy Can be treated as Pessimistic Philosophy?
- CO2. What is Ksana?
- CO3. On what ground does the Carvaka reject anumana as a pramana?
- CO3. Distinguish between svarthanumana and pararthanumana.
- CO4. What is dravya, according to the Jainas?
- CO5. Discuss Samavaya as an independent padartha of the Vaisesikas.
- CO6. Is it at all possible to get liberation? If yes, how is it possible?

CC-2 Outlines of Western Philosophy-I:

- CO1. Do you think water is the fundamental element of the universe?
- CO2. How does Descartes explain the relation between mind and body?
- CO3. What is the literal meaning of 'Cogito Ergo Sum'? Following Descartes bring out its full meaning and significance.
- CO4. What is substance, according to Spinoza? How does he equate substance with God with nature? Discuss.
- CO5. Distinguish following Aristotle between Form and Matter.
- CO6. Discuss following Leibniz between the truths of reason and truths of fact.
- CO7. Critically explain the Cartesian dualism of mind and body.
- CO8. Is experience only source of all ideas? Discuss.

SEMESTER-II

CC-3. Outlines of Indian Philosophy-II

- CO1. Explain swarupalaksana and tatasthalaksana of Brahman after Sankara.
- CO2, What are the arguments in favour of the existence of prakriti?
- CO3. What is cittavrtti? Explain five types of cityavrtti after Patanjali.
- CO4. Do you believe the existence of Prakrti, according to Samkhya?
- CO5. Give a brief account of anupalabdhipramana after Bhattamimansa.
- CO6. What is astangayoga? Explain.
- CO7. Is there any relation between Jiva and Isvara?
- CO8. Is there any need for yama and niyama in today's society?

CC-4 Outlines of Western Philosophy-II:

- CO1. Why is Locke called a representative realist?
- CO2. What is personal identity?
- CO3. How does Kant show that Space and Time are intuitions, not concepts?
- CO4. Why does Hume hold that there is no necessary connection between cause and effect?
- CO5. Are synthetic a priori judgments possible?

Ranab Kirtunia

01-08-2022

SEMESTER-III

CC-5 Indian Ethics:

- CO1. What is sakaama karma? How is, according to the Gita, niskama karma possible?
- CO2. What is Mahavrata? Explain five Mahavratas according to Jaina ethics.
- CO3. Explain the Vedic notion of Rta.
- CO4. Explain the concept of Sthitaprajna after the Gita.
- CO5. Explain the central tenets of Carvakasukhavada.

CC-6 Western Ethics:

- CO1. Is environmental ethics play any leading role for protecting environment?
- CO2. What is fundamental difference between ethics and law?
- CO3. Is traditional norms are sufficient to resolve the moral issues in our daily life?
- CO4. Do you believe that if responsible person work with honesty for the society then society not to be harmed?
- CO5. Do you support capital punishment?

CC-7 Indian Logic:

- CO1. What is sannikarsa?
- CO2. Despite svarthanuman, why pararthanumana needed?
- CO3. Give an account of Para-Samanya and A-Para-Samanya, after Annambhatta.
- CO4. What is asiddhyahetvabhava?
- CO5. What is vyapti?.

SEC-1 Philosophy in Practice:

- CO1. What according to Kant, are the roles of sensibility and understanding in the formation of knowledge?
- CO2. Mention the subjects of epistemic enquiry in Indian Philosophy.
- CO3. How do the philosophers of the West make a distinction between knowledge and belief?
- CO4. Bring out the dualistic realism of Samkhya philosophy.
- CO5. Give a brief description of the problem of substance discussed in Western Metaphysics.

SEMESTER-IV

CC-8 Western Logic:

- CO1. What is the theoretical basis for using Venn diagram method to distinguish it from invalid argument?
- CO2. What is the contraposition? Give an example.
- CO3. What is the propositional function, explain with the help of example.
- CO4. Explain why on the Boolean interpretation 'I' and 'O' proposition are not sub-contraries.
- CO5. In what figures, if any, can a valid standard form of categorical syllogism have its middle term distributed in both premises?

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CO6. State how the mood and the figure of a standard form categorical syllogism are determined.

CC-9 Psychology:

- CO1. What is forgetfulness? Explain the causes of forgetting.
- CO2. Explain the structure and functions of Central Nervous System.
- CO3. What is IQ? Explain Binet-Simon Test of Intelligence.
- CO4. Critically explain Trial and Error Theory of Learning.
- CO5. What is Psychology? Explain the nature of Psychology as a science.

CC-10 Philosophy of Religion:

- CO1. What is monotheism?
- CO2. Analyse Emile Durkheim's sociological theory of religion.
- CO3. Explain critically the Freudian theory of religion.
- CO4. Distinguish between natural evil and moral evil. Does the existence of evil in the world contradict the conception of God as all good?
- CO5. State and examine the cosmological argument for the existence of God.

SEC-2 Philosophy of Human Rights:

- CO1. How important is the right of protection of people in the society?
- CO2. Is freedom of expression very important for human being?
- CO3. What is meant by "natural rights tradition"?
- CO4. Do you think that equality and liberty are necessary conditions of human rights?
- CO5. What is meant by the right to life?

SEMESTER-V

CC-11 Socio-Political Philosophy:

- CO1. What is the best kind of society?
- CO2. What is the best kind of society? State your own view.
- CO3. Discuss the role of mores' as forces of social control. What is the best sort of Government? State your view.
- CO4. Explain the main features of Liberal Democracy
- CO5. Distinguish between an association and an institution.

CC-12 Western Logic II:

- CO1. What is the difference between induction and deduction?
- CO2. Explain the a priori theory of probability.
- CO3. Explain the pragmatic theory of truth briefly.
- CO4. What is induction by simple Enumeration?
- CO5. Explain the notion of ostensive definition.
- CO6. What is a scientific explanation?

DSE-1 – Special Text: Kathopaniṣad

- CO1. Explain the first boon ('vara) prayed by Naciketa to Yama.
- CO2. State the difference between Sreya and preya.
- CO3. Why does Yama consider Naciketa as adhikari of 'âtmajnana'?

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- CO4. What happens to a family when a guest does not get properly satisfied?
CO5. What is the significance of the word 'om'?

DSE-2 Special Text: B. Russell: The Problems of Philosophy

- CO1. Is there any reason for believing in the uniformity of nature, according to Russell?
CO2. Explain, following Russell, the distinction between the appearance of a table and the real table (if there is one).
CO3. Explain Russell's view that proper names are really descriptions.
CO4. Explain Russell's neo-realism.
CO5. How does Russell analyse the inductive principle?

SEMESTER-VI

CC-13 Philosophy in the Twentieth Century: Indian:

- CO1. How does Rabindranath explain our infinite existence?
CO2. Why does Rabindranath hold that his religion is 'the Religion of Man'?
CO3. How does Sri Aurobindo emphasise the Bliss aspect of Saccidananda?
CO4. Explain the doctrine of Maya according to Vivekananda.
CO5. What is the nature of Reality, according to Sri Aurobindo?

CC-14 Philosophy in the Twentieth Century: Western:

- CO1. Distinguish between practical verifiability and verifiability in principle, following Ayer.
CO2. What are the arguments in favour of a defence of common sense by G.E. Moore?
CO3. How does Heidegger distinguish between 'authenticity' and 'inauthenticity' of human existence?
CO4. What does Sartre mean when he says that "being human" is "to be free"?
CO5. Give a brief account of Wittgenstein's theory of meaning.

DSE-3 Rabindranath Tagore: Sadhana:

- CO1. How do the men realise his ultimate being or the ultimate reality?
CO2. How do we overcome the conflict between will and wishes?
CO3. What is meant by self-deception on a large scale?
CO4. Where does the value of civilisation lie?
CO5. How freedom and non-freedom both reside in love?
CO6. What is the aim of our self?

DSE-4 Hume: An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding:

- CO1. Distinguish after Hume the relations of ideas and matters of fact. Discuss after Hume, how we come to know the relations of ideas?
CO2. Discuss how Hume tries to show that custom is the great guide of human life.
CO3. Is causal relation a necessary connection, if not, explain what, according to Hume, is the real nature of the relation.
CO4. Critically examine Hume's refutation of the view about the experience of mental power.
CO5. Is our idea of the power copied from the influence of volition over the organs of the body or from any sentiment or consciousness of power within ourselves?



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