

BIJOY KRISHNA GIRLS' COLLEGE, HOWRAH

Estd : 1st August 1947. Affiliated to University of Calcutta
NCTE approved NAAC B accredited College with CPE status

POs PSOs and COs

8. Program Outcome:

B.A. Programme enables students

- To appear for competitive examination
- To choose the post graduate programme of their choice
- To acquire the knowledge with human values
- To Understand reality from different perspectives
- To learn research methodology

9. Program Specific Outcome:

- Philosophy aims at critical evaluation of our belief, knowledge and attitude. We foster personal and professional success through the development of critical thinking, effective communication, and creativity. Our mission is to enable students to grow, thrive and prosper. We are dedicated to provide opportunities and support for them from diverse backgrounds.
- Philosophy examines the relationship between individual and society. It enhances our ability to solve problems and persuasive powers. As Philosophy touches many subjects, it can be applied in any endeavor. Those who study Philosophy have skill necessary for academic and nonacademic jobs. We assist students to become well-informed global citizens with the capacity to negotiate in a rapidly changing and complex world. We support the career and personal development of our students with an effective, supportive, safe and affordable learning environment using modern technology.

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10. Course Outcome:

CC1

- The course outcome of this half of the course is functionally relevant. The systems of Indian Philosophy that are discussed herein shape the thought of the reader regarding the division of the systems basing on their belief in the Vedas.
- At the end, the course arouses the urge to study the different systems and how they differ and agree on the basic belief that Vedas is to be accepted as the core principle or not, belief in reincarnation, permanent soul, knowledge and the instruments of knowledge and so on.

CC2

- The course is a systematic narration of the History of Western Philosophy and is therefore very relevant for the students of philosophy. Dealing with a bouquet of philosophers starting from ancient Greek philosophy, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and St. Thomas Aquinas along with the father of modern philosophy Rationalist Descartes continuing with Spinoza and Leibnitz, the course is an integrated study of Greek philosophers and the rationalist ones.
- It helps the students to know and understand the chronology starting as early as from pre-Socratic period and covering the Rationalist philosophers in the modern era.
- CC3
- This half of the course relates to the systems of Indian Philosophy of which the constituents are—the systems of Samkhya, Yoga, Mimamsa finally giving way to Vedanta i.e. end of the Vedas where again there is a distinction between Monism and Dualism.
- The students get a comprehensive view of the varied views of the different systems of Indian Philosophy and thereby get a comprehensive view of Indian Philosophy with its different systems.

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CC4

- The course relates to the Empirical philosophers starting with Locke, Berkeley, Hume and finally rounding up with Kant. It is a continuation and yet variation is there, as the source of knowledge here is sense-experience which lies in sharp contrast to rationality as cited in CC2. However, at the end it is Kant's theory which tries to make a synthesis between the two.
- The course will enable the student to have an overview of the two opposing views, regarding the source of knowledge and also following Kant how to make the two contradicting theories coordinate and thereby give a new one.

CC5

- This course handles Psychology as an integral part of Philosophy. It discusses the physical and the mental faculties and how the latter influences the former. The course very skillfully handles the distinction between mind and body and at the same time tries to unravel the intricacies of the mental maze.
- The course is a variation from the regular Philosophy course and it enables the students to understand the subject as well as the relation between the mental and the physical i.e. how and why the traits of a person change, why do people dream, how learning occurs, how intelligence can be measured and what are the methods of reaching out to mind and many more.

CC6 Social and Political Philosophy

- The course discusses one of the central questions of philosophy: How should we, as human beings, live together? This general question reveals the normative character of the philosophical approach to social issues. Philosophy does not just describe and analyze social structures and ways of thinking.
- It aims to address relations among persons in social life, and to ask what persons can demand or expect from their involvement in society. The course

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addresses ethical issues by examining the tension between personal moral principles and the obligations of social life.

CC7 Philosophy of Religion

- Philosophy of religion as a field may be popular because of the overlapping interests found in both religious and philosophical traditions. It raises fascinating questions and possibilities about the nature of reality, the limits of reason, the meaning of life, reasons for believing in God? Nature of good and evil and so on.
- To engage in philosophy of religion is therefore to engage in a subject that affects actual people, rather than only tangentially touching on matters of present social concern.

CC8&9 Western Logic

- Logical thinking encourages learners to think for themselves, to question hypotheses, to develop alternative hypotheses, and to test those hypotheses against known facts.

High value is given when strong logical thinking or reasoning skills is displayed.

- Logical reasoning aptitude tests are designed to measure ability to draw logical conclusions based on statements or arguments, and to identify the strengths and weaknesses of those arguments.

CC-10-Epistemology and Metaphysics

- Epistemology deals with the subject of what it means to know, and what it means to know that you know. Knowledge as justified true belief also deals with the subjects of what it means to be justified, what is the nature of truth, and finally, what the nature of a belief is.

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- Epistemology looks at how we know what the truth is and whether there are limits to this knowledge, while metaphysics seeks to understand the nature of reality and existence.
- There is difference between what is true and what is real. In philosophy, the terms mean different things, even though we use them interchangeably in everyday life. What is true has to do with what beliefs we can justify, while what is real is about all of existence.

CC11&13 – Nyaya Logic and Epistemology

- Nyaya, (Sanskrit: "Rule" or "Method") one of the six systems (darshans) of Indian philosophy, important for its analysis of logic and epistemology.
- The major contribution of the Nyaya system is its working out in profound detail the means of knowledge known as inference (see anumana).

CC12 – Indian Ethics

- Every religious and every philosophical system of India has a prominent ethical component. Ethics is the core of all these systems.
- In every religious tradition, good moral conduct is considered essential for a happy and contented life.

CC14 – Western Ethics

- Ethics is the business of moral philosophy by which humans try to determine what behaviors are right and wrong; good and bad; noble and ignoble. Each person strives for rectitude as they understand it, while working within the accepted values of a larger group dynamic.
- Ethics as normative science deals with moral ideal or the good in order to enquire the nature of our conduct. ... Ethics is concerned with the highest good or absolute good. It investigates the nature of its fundamental notions i.e. right, duty and good.

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DSE (Discipline Specific Elective Paper)

-DSE-A(1) & A (2) (Any one from the following options)

Logic, Ethics, Philosophy of Language (Indian)

- Logic helps us to construct effective arguments and to spot weak ones. It is a skill that is useful in the field of reasoning, critical thinking and aptitude enhancement.
- Ethics grants us some expectation of consistency and predictability in behavior/action. The origins of moral standards and the role they play in society helps to understand the lines separating right and wrong types of behaviour.
- The whole object and purpose of language is to be meaningful, because the needs of human communication are various. It consists of vocabulary and how concepts are expressed through words.

DSE-B (1) Classical Texts (Any one from the following options)

Epistemology takes the central position in Philosophy because it influences researchers to frame their research in their attempts to discover knowledge.

An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding -D. Hume

Empiricism is a fundamental part of the scientific method that all hypotheses and theories must be tested against observations of the natural world rather than depending on a priori reasoning, intuition, or revelation.. Hume is concerned about what and how we know. For instance, he does not deal with the question of whether there actually are necessary connections between events, he simply asserts that we cannot perceive them and argues that as we cannot perceive necessary connections between events, the question of whether or not they actually exist is irrelevant and meaningless. Hume is a keen opponent of rationalist metaphysics, which seeks to answer questions such as whether or not God exists, what the nature or matter and

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soul is, or whether the soul is immortal. The mind, according to Hume, is not a truth-tracking tool. He deals with how the mind works and why it reaches the conclusions, but it cannot take us beyond reason.

The Problems of Philosophy—Bertrand Russell

Bertrand Russell forms a brief and accessible guide to the problems of philosophy. He focuses on problems which will provoke positive and constructive discussion, Russell concentrates on knowledge rather than metaphysics. If it is uncertain that external objects exist, we can have knowledge of them by probability. There is no reason to doubt the existence of external objects simply because of sense data. Russell distinguishes between knowledge by acquaintance and knowledge by description. Hence theory of knowledge occupies a larger space than metaphysics in this book.

DSE-B(2)

The contemporary Indian philosophers offer a meaning and purpose to life and make it an aspect of the process of enriching every sphere of life.

Contemporary Indian Philosophy (Any one from the following course)- a) Swami Vivekananda b) Rabindranath Tagore (6 Credits per week) c) Sri Aurobindo d) M.K.Gandhi

- Swami Vivekananda was a great lover of Vedantic philosophy. He believed in monism. He had firm faith on one God. His motto was to establish a link among different religions. He did not see any difference between a Veda or Koran or Bible. Temple. Through his universal religion, Vivekananda preached the unity of God. He attached great importance to the unity of all religions and their union into one universal religion. Swami Vivekananda says, "Each soul is potentially divine. The goal is to manifest this divinity within, by controlling nature, external and internal.

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- According to Rabindranath Tagore, the essence of religion is humanity. It is this human aspect which forms the basis of religion. Humanity and divinity do not belong to two different orders. The aim of religion is to awaken the element of divinity that lie hidden in man. To Tagore, religion should be always a uniting force but not a dividing force. True religion is that which accepts the unity of all people instead of their differences in religious faiths. True religion is inner development of the individual that makes a man to rise above his society, country and sect.
- Aurobindo's supermind is an intermediary power between the unmanifested Brahman and the manifested world. He claims that the supermind is not completely unknown to us and can be realized within ourselves as it is always present within. It can be found in the Vedas and that the Vedic Gods represent powers of the supermind] In The Integral Yoga he declares that "By the supermind is meant the full Truth-Consciousness of the Divine Nature in which there can be no place for the principle of division and ignorance; it is always a full light and knowledge superior to all mental substance or mental movement." Supermind is a bridge between Sachchidananda and the lower manifestation.
- The two pillars of Gandhism are truth and nonviolence to transform the individual and society. We learn truth, right method for living, peacefulness, regard for seniors, opportunity and making progress toward it. The social goal was described by Gandhi as Sarvodaya. The welfare of human beings, not of systems or institutions, is the ultimate consideration.

SEC-A (any one of the following) :

1. Logical Reasoning & Application: Indian & Western

- This reasoning tricks for competitive exam app plays a major role in all the competitive exams, bank exams and other entrance test of various institutions

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because logical reasoning reveals a person's analyzing ability and to make the decision based on the given conditions.

2.Man & Environment

- It deals with the study of flow of energy and materials in the environment.It deals with the study of nature and its function.
- It deals with the exchange of various materials between the biotic and abiotic components of environment. E.g., Biogeochemical cycles.

SEC-B (any one of the following)

1. Bussiness Ethics

- Business ethics (also corporate ethics) is a form of applied ethics or professional ethics that examines ethical principles and moral or ethical problems that arise in a business environment.
- It applies to all aspects of business conduct and is relevant to the conduct of individuals and entire organizations."