

**Department of Philosophy**  
**Paradip College, Paradip**

**Programme Outcome:**

1. After successfully completing this programme the students can pursue their Post Graduation in Philosophy in various recognized universities of India and abroad.
2. Apart from that students can go for Bed in English in Odisha universities or in other NCETE approved universities of India but they have to study a course from school subjects of social sciences such as History or Geography as their generic elective or soft core.
3. Students can opt for Master Programme in Journalism and Miscommunication.
4. They can also go for Master of Arts in Women Studies.
5. Besides these doing these programmes the students also can pursue Master of Arts in Translation Studies.
6. The students can also go for Master of Arts in Linguistic.
7. 1<sup>st</sup> Paper – General Philosophy benefits students intellectually, spiritually and morally also.
8. Logic and Scientific Method is remarkable intellectual connection of inference and argument which is very helpful for students.
9. Systems of Indian Philosophy get a great many benefits from doing so.
10. History of Greek Philosophy Exposes the student to critical debates on important and deep questions while teaching critical thinking skills that last a lifetime.
11. Systems of Indian Philosophy for graduate students are the subject necessary for the actual research and writing a dissertation.
12. Contemporary Indian Philosophy usually build successful careers in private business or in state- owned companies, in education, journalism, psychology, sociology, linguistics, economics, or the exact sciences.
13. Philosophy of language is very helpful for student's higher studies.
14. Social & Political philosophy has the opportunity to choose a specialization in the field of historical or modern philosophy.
15. Philosophy of Bhagvad Gita is one of the great scripts for meditation.
16. Philosophy of religion is the philosophical study of the meaning and nature of religion. It includes the benefits of moral perfection.

17. Symbolic logic is a way to represent logical expressions by using symbols and variables in place of natural language.
18. Gandhian studies create a method of social action and industrial civilization.
19. Western philosophy refers to the philosophical thought and work of the western world.
20. Modern European philosophy is a traditional focus of the department of philosophy.
21. Ethics seeks to resolve questions of human morality by defining concepts such as good and evil, right and wrong, justice and crime.
22. Project paper (Optional)-Vedanta philosophy will be more useful and valuable for students.

Programme Specific Outcome:

1. This field explains the ultimate nature of existence, reality, knowledge and goodness as discoverable by human reasoning.
2. This area concerned with the questions of how one should live (ethics); what sorts of things exist and what are their essential nature (metaphysics); what counts as genuine knowledge (epistemology).
3. This module will help the beginners of philosophy which is designed to understand the basic concepts and problems in philosophy which will definitely improve the interest of the students.
4. Medical ethics explains the application of the principles in social life.
5. The theory of euthanasia talks about talking human life is justified or not. It deals with argument and support of euthanasia.
6. This area also contains abortion is justified or not. There are also arguments in support and against of abortion. This will help students to develop their argument skills.
7. These are the social issues which are very useful for the students to know, how to apply ethical rules and principles.

**Semester I**  
**Core 1**  
**General Philosophy:**  
**Course Outcome:**

1. This paper is designed to expose the students to the general philosophy, which explains the basic concepts and problems of philosophy.
2. This unit concerned with the questions of how one should live (ethics); what sorts of things exist and what are their essential natures (metaphysics); what counts as genuine knowledge (epistemology).
3. This is an introductory module for philosophy. This field explains the ultimate nature of existence, reality, knowledge and goodness, as discoverable by human reasoning.
4. The problem of metaphysics is important problem in philosophy. It emphasizes the problem of substance, universal, mind and body.
5. This module will help the beginners of philosophy which designed to understand the basic concepts and problems in philosophical ethics which will definitely improve the interest of the students.

**Core-2**  
**Logic and Scientific method**  
**Course Outcome**

1. Definition of Logic and laws of thought.
2. Distinction of Terms, Square of appositions.
3. Existential Import of propositions.
4. Interpretation of Categorical proposition.
5. Inductive reasoning and scientific Enquiry.
6. Syllogistic rules of syllogism.
7. Mills Experimental Method.



**Semester II**  
**Core-3**  
**System of Indian Philosophy**  
**Course outcome:**

1. This paper is concerned with the different views of traditional Indian philosophical school.
2. It is concerned with the orthodox and heterodox school, the theory of causation, liberation, law of karma, epistemology, metaphysics, and soul theory.
3. The fundamental of this course is to enhance the knowledge of classical Indian philosophy.
4. There is a division between the two philosophy system astika and nastika. According to this, the school of Indian philosophy is differed.
5. The metaphysical, epistemological concept and its problem are discussed here.
6. The theory of causation and theory of elevation provides the knowledge to the student about the classical Indian philosophical understanding and the creation of the world.

**Core-4**  
**Symbolic Logic**  
**Course Outcome**

1. Explain Ideogram & Phonogram.
2. Truth-Table & Truth-Function.
3. Tautology, Contingent, Contradiction.
4. Positive and negative method of proposition.
5. Conjunctive normal form.
6. Derivation by substitution.
7. Boolean-Algebra.

### **Semester III**

#### **Core- 5**

#### ***System of Indian philosophy***

#### **Course outcome:**

1. This paper introduces the Indian philosophical theory of Brahman, atman, jiva, isvara and Brahman and liberation.
2. This paper discusses pramans of nyaya philosophy, the seven catagoies of vaisasika. It also provides the concept of Upanisadic view.
3. The unit explains the upanisadic philosophy in Indian concept. Upanisad is considered as the last phase of the vedic period because they reveal the final aim of the veda.
4. Out of the eleven important Upanisad Isabhasya upanisad is one of them.
5. The aim of this course is to improve the Upanisadic ideas among the students.
6. It is designed to enhance the knowledge of the student on the Indian philosophy tradition.

### **Semester III**

#### **Core-6**

#### ***Ethics***

#### **Course outcome:**

1. This course introduces ethical principles and concepts which will develop moral thinking.
2. It also provides the relation of sociology and ethic politics, and the relation of ethics with sociology, politics and religion.
3. The aim of this paper is to improve the oral thinking among students.
4. This paper provides the moral principles and concepts which will help students to change behavior and action in social sphere.
5. The moral, non-moral, actions and factual judgments are also present in course.

Core-7  
History of Greek Philosophy  
Course Outcome

1. Origin and development of Greek philosophy .
2. Philosophical thought.
3. Dialectical method of Socrates.
4. Epistemology and Ethics of Socrates.
5. Plato Theory of Idea.
6. Plato Theory of soul.
7. Aristotle Theory of Form and Matter.

**Semester- IV**

**Core-VIII**

*Contemporary Indian philosophy*

**Course outcome:**

1. This course is emphasizing on the modern Indian Philosophical concepts.
2. This fundamental of this unit is to develop the idea regarding Gandhian philosophy.
3. The Gandhian concept of truth, god, non-violence satyagrah and sarvodaya. The aim of this course is to motivate them towards the non-violence action.
4. This will help learners to change their behavior towards others.
5. The advantages of this course are to provide the concept of god, man, nature of the world, religion, reality, Maya and etc.

**Semester-IV**

**Core-IX**

*History of modern European Philosophy*

**Course outcome:**

1. This course introduces some basic concepts of the western philosophy.
2. This paper explains the Spinozas theory on substance, attribute and modes psychophysical parallelism.

3. The substance is the conception which does not require the conception of another thing in order to make its formation.
4. This course is designed to develop the philosophical knowledge and trend them to develop philosophical thought.
5. This emphasizes on the theory of substance, the sources of knowledge, reconciliation between empiricism and rationalism, space and time ad etc.

**Core-10**

**Philosophy of language**

**Course outcome**

1. Meaning of the word- Meaning.
2. Simulative and Reportive definition.
3. Ostensive forms.
4. Inference, Argument & Judgement.
5. Non-Sensual and Sensitive words.

**Semester-V**

**Core-XI**

***Study of western classic (meditations of Rene Descartes)***

**Course outcome:**

1. This course is completely based on Rene Descartes' s six meditations.
2. This paper deals with descarts third meditation which discusses the clear and distinct perception, theory of ideas, and existence of god.
3. This course gives scope to student that how we can get clear and distinct perception which cannot be doubted.
4. This is the base on the concepts of mind and body, primary and secondary quality, existence of god, will, intellect, theory of ideas, clear and distinct perception and etc.



**Core- 12**  
**Is' a Upanisad**

**Course outcome**

1. Nature of Is' a Upanisad.
2. Nature of the physical world.
3. Mantra regarding our action.
4. Mantra regarding our meditation.
5. Salvation of Soul.

**Core – 13**

**Social & Political Philosophy**

**Course outcome**

1. Mechanical, organic & Idealistic view.
2. Justice, Liberty & Equality.
3. Humanism, Secularism, Feminism.
4. Democratic Government.
5. Human Rights.

**Semester-VI**

**Core- XIV**

***Applied ethics***

**Course outcome:**

1. The objective of the course is the application of ethical rules and principles which can apply for well being of the society.
2. This course designed for the theory of animal rights, abortion, euthanasia, ecology, economic justice, doctor-patient relationship, business ethics and etc.



3. This course aims at introducing students to the ethical debates on the topics such as these, and preparing students to analyze the topics through a philosophical lens.

### DSE-I

#### Philosophy of Bhagabat Gita

##### Course outcome

1. Niskama Karma of Bhagabat Gita.
2. Karma- Yoga & Jnana Yoga.
3. Jnana & Vijnana.
4. Sattva-Raja-Tama Gunas.
5. Nature of Raja Yoga.

### DSE-2

#### Gandhian Studies

##### Course outcome

1. Non- Violence & human Freedom.
2. Gandhi's idea of social Engineering.
3. Upliftment of women.
4. Grama-Swaraj & Trusteeship.
5. Method of Satyagraha.
6. Method of Education.
7. World peace (Peaceful Society).

### **Semester-VI**

#### **DSE-3**

#### *Philosophy of mind*

##### **Course outcome:**

1. This course is completely based on nature and scope of philosophy of mind, mind and soul, nature or mental phenomena consciousness.

2. This course discusses some theories of mind- dualism, materialism, identity theory, double aspect theory.

**Project Paper**  
**Indian Philosophy (Vedanta)**

**Course outcome**

1. Non-dualism of Advaita-Vedanta.
2. Sankar's Theory of knowledge.
3. Indescribable Brahman.
4. Sankar's Theory of Maya.
5. Criticism of Ramanuja.

  
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