

# Course Specific Outcomes – Philosophy

Learning Outcome -Based Curriculum Framework(LOCF)

After completing the course ,students will be able to know:-

Semester 1:

C1: History of Western Philosophy I (PHIACOR01T)

- Foundational Concepts: Explore the origins of philosophical thought in the pre-Socratic era, including Ionian cosmology, Eleatic discussions of being and change, Heraclitus' process philosophy, and the skepticism of the Sophists.
- Platonic and Aristotelian Theories: Delve into Plato's theories of knowledge (episteme vs. doxa) and Forms, while critically examining Aristotle's counter-arguments and his own concepts of form and matter.
- Faith, Reason, and God: Analyse the contrasting perspectives of Augustine and Aquinas on the relationship between reason, faith, and God's existence.
- Modern Foundations: Grasp the fundamental ideas of Descartes (method of doubt, cogito, types of ideas, truth criteria, knowledge and substance theories) and Spinoza (substance, attributes and modes, God's existence, pantheism, knowledge theory).
- Leibnizian Metaphysics and Epistemology: Understand Leibniz' concept of innate ideas, monads, truths of reason and fact, and pre-established harmony.

C2: Western Logic I (PHIACOR02T)

- Building Blocks of Logic: Master the essential concepts of propositions, propositional form, arguments and argument form, truth-functional connectives, and the distinction between truth and validity.
- Traditional Logic: A Deep Dive: Gain a comprehensive understanding of traditional laws of logic, including Boolean interpretations of categorical propositions, syllogisms, and the use of Venn diagrams.
- Propositional Logic in Action:
  - Employ truth tables and truth trees as decision procedures.
  - Identify tautologies, contradictions, and contingent statements using truth tables and truth trees.

- Assess consistency of statements with truth trees.
- Determine validity of arguments using truth tables and truth value assignment methods.
- Construct formal proofs of validity using 19 rules, including modus ponens and modus tollens.
- Recognize invalid arguments using the shorter truth table method.

## Semester 2:

- C3: Outlines of Indian Philosophy 1 (PHIACOR03T)
  - Learning Outcomes:
    - Grasp the fundamental concepts of Indian philosophy.
    - Understand Carvaka's epistemology, with perception as the sole source of knowledge and refutation of inference, and its metaphysical focus on causality.
    - Comprehend the core tenets of Buddhism, including the Four Noble Truths, pratityasamutpadavada, ksanabhangavada, nairatmyavada, and the basic principles of the four major Buddhist schools.
    - Analyse the Jaina concepts of jiva, ajiva, dravya, guna, anekantavada, and syadavada.
    - Master the four pramanas of the Nyaya system: Pratyaksha Pramana (perception), Anumana Pramana (inference), Upaman Pramana (comparison), and Sabda Pramana (verbal testimony).
    - Explore the basics of the Vaisesika system, including Dravya (substance), Guna (attribute), Karma (action), Samanya (universality), Visesa (particularity), Samavaya (inherence), Abhava (negation), and Paramanuvada (atomic theory).
- C4: Western Logic 2 (PHIACOR04T)
  - Learning Outcomes:
    - Quantification:
      - Grasp the need for quantification theory and comprehend singular propositions, quantifiers, and the translation of

traditional subject-predicate propositions into logical notation using propositional functions and quantifiers.

- Understand predicates and predicate functions, individual constants and individual variables.
- Master quantification rules and their application in proving validity and invalidity of arguments involving quantifiers.
- Induction:
  - Analyse Mill's Method (in brief) and Copi's criticism.
  - Explore induction per simple enumeration, analogical inference, and the criteria for a scientific hypothesis.
- Probability:
  - Understand alternative conceptions of probability and the fundamentals of the probability calculus.
  - Analyse joint occurrences and alternative occurrences.

### • Semester 3

#### C5: History of Western Philosophy 2 (PHIACOR05T)

- Grapple with Locke's revolutionary ideas, including his classification and critique of innate knowledge, his theory of substance realism, and his distinction between primary and secondary qualities.
- Unravel Berkeley's idealist challenge to abstract reality, exploring his rejection of primary/secondary qualities and his famous dictum "esse est percipi" ("to be is to be perceived").
- Navigate Hume's skeptical inquiry, examining his theories of impressions and ideas, the association of ideas, and his arguments against causal certainty.
- Witness Kant's "Copernican Revolution" in thought, understanding his groundbreaking distinctions between a priori/a posteriori and analytic/synthetic judgments, and his exploration of space, time, and the limits of knowledge.

#### C6: Outlines of Indian Philosophy 2 (PHIACOR06T)

- Confront the three forms of suffering ("duhkha traya") that define the human condition in Sankhya philosophy, and delve into the debate between efficient causation ("satkarya vada") and emergent causation ("asatkaryavada").
- Master the Yoga system's path to liberation, unlocking the secrets of "citta" (mind), its various states ("citta bhumi"), and the eightfold path ("nirodha astangayoga") for mastering your mind and achieving liberation.
- Explore the Mimamsa system's sophisticated tools for understanding meaning, focusing on key methods like "arthapatti" (inference to the best explanation) and "anupalabdhi" (non-perception).
- Dive into Sankara's influential Advaita Vedanta, understanding his conception of Brahman, its relationship with individual souls ("jiva") and the universe ("jagat"), and his transformative doctrine of maya (illusion).
- Compare and contrast Sankara's views with Ramanuja's critique of maya and his alternative interpretation of Brahman's relationship with the cosmos.

#### C7: Western Ethics (PHIACOR07T)

- Equip yourself with the tools to navigate complex ethical dilemmas by exploring diverse ethical theories like descriptivism vs. normativism and prescriptivism, deontologism, teleologism, and naturalism.
- Delve into the rigorous world of Kantian ethics, applying its core principles of duty-based reasoning to real-world moral challenges.
- Examine various forms of consequentialist ethics, including hedonism and the nuanced world of utilitarianism in its different forms.
- Analyze the theoretical underpinnings of punishment from both deontological and teleological perspectives.

#### Sec 1: Media Ethics (PHISSEC01M)

- Understand the critical role of media ethics in today's information-saturated world, exploring its impact on public discourse, democracy, and society.

- Gain a comprehensive understanding of the key roles and responsibilities of media in informing, educating, and entertaining while recognizing its potential ethical challenges.
- Develop the skills to critically evaluate media content and navigate the complexities of this ever-evolving field.

## • Semester 4

Here's the rewritten version of the remaining course descriptions:

### C8: Social and Political Philosophy—Western (PHIACOR08T)

- Demystify the social and political landscape: Gain a thorough understanding of the core concepts that shape our world, including society, community, association, institution, caste, class, and social groups.
- Unravel the tapestry of social change: Explore contrasting perspectives on societal transformation, delving into the Marxist view of economic forces driving change and the Gandhian emphasis on non-violence and individual transformation.
- Navigating the family and beyond: Analyze the family structure through the lenses of Marxism and feminism, understanding their differing interpretations and the ongoing feminist-Marxist debate.
- Grappling with political ideologies: Explore the spectrum of political ideas, with a focus on democracy and its diverse forms, including socialism and its varied expressions.
- Understanding the machinery of government: Decipher the intricate framework of power separation, examining the roles and responsibilities of the three branches – legislative, executive, and judiciary.

### C9: Psychology and Philosophy of Mind (PHIACOR09T)

- Bridging the Mind-Body Gap: Explore the fascinating intersection of philosophy and psychology, examining how these disciplines inform our understanding of the mind and its workings.
- Seeing, learning, and interpreting: Unpack the Gestalt theory of perception and learning, uncovering its unique perspective on how we organize and make sense of the world around us.

- Peering into the mind's toolbox: Delve into the methodologies used by psychology to investigate the mind, including introspection, extrospection, and the powerful experimental method.
- The Freudian odyssey: Navigate the depths of Freud's psychoanalytic theory, understanding the concepts of consciousness, unconsciousness, the id, ego, and superego.
- Beyond mind-body dualism: Explore various alternative models for understanding the mind-body relationship, including dualism, behaviorism (philosophical and methodological), parallelism, interactionism, bundle theory, double-aspect theory, occasionalism, and the intriguing notions of emergentism and epiphenomenalism.

#### C10: Classical Indian Text (PHIACOR10T)

- Mastering the intricacies of Tarkasamgraha: Gain a comprehensive understanding of Annambhatta's influential text, focusing on the "buddhi" to "upamanakhandam" sections with the insightful commentary of Dipikatika.

#### Sec 2: Business Ethics (PHISSEC02M)

- Navigating the moral maze of business: Explore the realm of business ethics, understanding its key principles and their application to real-world business decisions. delve into specific areas like environmental ethics and the complex world of advertising ethics.

#### Semester 5

#### C11: Philosophy of Language - Indian and Western (PHIACOR11T)

- Decoding the world through words: Embark on a journey through the diverse world of philosophy of language, exploring both Indian and Western perspectives.
- Mastering the subtleties of Sanskrit: Deepen your understanding of Indian philosophy of language by engaging with Annambhatta's Tarkasamgraha with Dipikatika, with a focus on the "Sabdakhandam" section.
- Western insights on wordplay: Gain valuable insights into Western perspectives on language through Hospers' exploration of words, meaning, ambiguity, and vagueness.
- Beyond words: the power of speech acts: Understand the nuances of communication through Alston's analysis of speech acts and their impact on meaning and intention.

## C12 : Ethical and Social Philosophy of India (PHIACOR12T)

- Unveiling the Ethical Landscape of India: Dive into the rich tapestry of Indian ethical and social thought, understanding its unique characteristics and contrasting them with Western perspectives.
- Wisdom from the Bhagavad Gita: Explore the Bhagavad Gita, a cornerstone of Indian ethics, and uncover its socially significant concepts that continue to guide ethical decision-making.
- Pursuing the Four Goals of Life: Grasp the concept of "purushartha," the four fundamental goals of human life in Hinduism, and understand how they shape ethical behavior and personal fulfillment.
- Carvaka's Hedonistic Path: Discover the philosophy of Carvaka Sukhavada, focusing on its unique perspective on pleasure and its role in achieving a good life.
- Dharma and Karma: Navigating the Moral Compass: Gain a thorough understanding of the central concepts of Dharma (righteousness) and Karma (action and its consequences), and how they guide ethical conduct in Indian thought.
- Cultivating Virtue and Morality: Explore the ethical principles embodied in Pancasila (five vows), Brahmavihara (four divine attitudes), Anuvrata (minor vows), and Mahavrata (great vows), understanding their role in cultivating a virtuous and ethical life.
- Ahimsa: Embracing Non-Violence: Delve into the profound concept of Ahimsa (non-violence), its various interpretations, and its enduring impact on Indian ethical and social thought.

## DSE 2: Practical Ethics (PHIADSE02T)

- Navigating Moral Dilemmas: Equip yourself with the tools to analyze and address complex ethical challenges in the real world. Explore diverse issues surrounding animal rights, euthanasia, suicide, and various forms of discrimination.
- Championing Human Rights: Gain a comprehensive understanding of human rights principles and their application in various contexts. Analyze different types of discrimination and explore strategies for promoting a just and equitable society.
- Confronting Violence and Conflict: Understand the complexities of war, violence, and terrorism, examining their ethical implications and potential solutions.

- Stewardship of the Environment: Explore the principles of environmental ethics, understanding our responsibility towards the planet and developing frameworks for sustainable development.
- Feminist Perspectives on Ethics: Dive into diverse feminist ethical approaches, including justice-based, care-based, and empathy-based frameworks. Analyze critical issues like female foeticide and abortion through a feminist ethical lens.

### DSE 3: Philosophy of Religion (PHIADSE03T)

- Demystifying Religion: Unravel the scope and nature of religion, exploring its diverse forms and functions across human societies.
- Philosophy vs. Theology: Bridging the Gap: Understand the crucial differences between philosophy of religion and theology, and how each discipline approaches the study of religion.
- Spirituality and Beyond: Explore the distinction between spirituality and religiosity, the sacred and profane, and the relationship between religion and magic.
- The Problem of Evil: Reconciling Suffering and God: Grapple with the enduring philosophical challenge of reconciling the existence of evil with the concept of an omnibenevolent deity.
- Arguments for and Against God: Exploring Faith and Doubt: Examine various arguments for the existence of God, including the ontological, cosmological, teleological, and moral arguments. Consider critiques of these arguments and explore grounds for disbelief, including sociological and Freudian perspectives.
- A World of Faiths: Understanding Major Religions: Gain insights into some of the world's major religions, including Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam, understanding their core beliefs and practices.

### Semester 6

#### C13: Western Epistemology and Metaphysics (PHIACOR13T)

- Unraveling the Mystery of Knowledge: Delve into the nature of knowledge, exploring its definition, different types (knowing that vs. knowing how, acquaintance vs. description), and the ongoing debate surrounding its justification.
- Seeking Truth: Theories of Truth: Critically examine various theories of truth, including the correspondence theory, coherence theory, and pragmatism, understanding their strengths and limitations.



- The Enigma of Induction: Reasoning from Specifics to Generals: Grapple with the problem of induction, questioning the reliability of reasoning from specific observations to general conclusions.
- Beyond Material Reality: Exploring Metaphysical Positions: Discover diverse metaphysical positions, including realism, idealism, and phenomenism, and engage with the complex issue of the nature of reality itself.
- The Problem of Universals: Are Things Real or Just Ideas?: Examine the enduring philosophical debate surrounding the problem of universals, exploring the question of whether concepts like "chairness" exist independently of individual objects.

#### C14: Some Modern Indian Thinkers (PHIACOR14T)

- Awakening to Practical Spirituality: Engage with Vivekananda's Practical Vedanta and Karma Yoga, understanding his vision for applying spiritual principles to daily life. Discover his message of religious inclusivity and the unification of faiths.
- Gandhi's Vision for a Just Society: Immerse yourself in Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of Sarvodaya (upliftment of all), non-violence, and trusteeship. Understand his revolutionary approach to social justice and his enduring impact on human rights movements.
- Sri Aurobindo's Journey of Transformation: Unravel the unique philosophy of Sri Aurobindo, focusing on his concepts of evolution and involution, and their implications for individual and societal progress.
- Ambedkar's Challenge for Equality: Grapple with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's powerful critiques of caste and social inequality. Understand his vision for a society based on casteless equality and fraternity, and his contributions to shaping the Indian Republic.

#### DSE 05: Problems of Philosophy – Russell (PHIADSE05T)

- Demystifying Knowledge with Russell: Embark on a journey through Bertrand Russell's exploration of knowledge, distinguishing between knowledge by acquaintance (direct experience) and knowledge by description (indirect knowledge).
- Induction: Bridging the Gap between Particulars and Generals: Analyze the concept of induction and its challenges. Understand how Russell tackled the problem of justifying knowledge gained through reasoning from specific observations to general conclusions.

- The Enduring Value of Philosophy: Appreciate the importance of philosophy, as highlighted by Russell, in questioning assumptions, challenging dogmas, and ultimately enriching our understanding of the world and ourselves.

DSE 06: Hume (PHIADSE06T)

- Decoding Hume's Enquiry concerning Human Understanding: Delve into David Hume's influential work, exploring his skepticism towards traditional notions of causality, induction, and substance. Gain insights into his empiricist approach to knowledge and its lasting impact on philosophy.

*Course Specific Outcome Of Philosophy (General)*

Semester 1

GE1/DSE1: Logic (PHIHGEC01T, PHIGCOR01T)

Decoding the Language of Reasoning: Master the fundamentals of logic, the cornerstone of clear and critical thinking. This course will equip you with the tools to:

- Unravel the Basics: Demystify key concepts like propositions, categorical propositions (quality and quantity), truth, validity, and the nature of arguments.
- Navigate the Square of Oppositions: Understand how propositions relate to each other, delving into distribution of terms, traditional square of oppositions, conversion, obversion, and contraposition.
- Syllogism Savvy: Conquer the art of categorical syllogisms, exploring figure, mood, rules for validity, and testing for validity using Venn diagrams.
- Beyond Words: Symbolic Logic: Uncover the power of symbolic logic, deciphering special symbols for conjunction, negation, disjunction, implication, equivalence, tautology, contradiction, and contingency.
- Truth Tables: Your Toolbox: Employ the truth table method to analyze and evaluate the accuracy of arguments, ensuring airtight reasoning.
- Unmask Hidden Biases: Explore John Stuart Mill's methods of experimental enquiry, developing critical thinking skills to identify potential biases and fallacies in arguments.

GE2/DSE2: Western Epistemology and Metaphysics (PHIHGEC02T, PHIGCOR02T)

Grappling with the Big Questions: Embark on a journey through the fundamental questions of existence and knowledge in Western thought. This course will engage you in:

- **The Quest for Knowledge:** Unravel the competing theories about the origin of knowledge, including rationalism, empiricism, and Kant's critical theory.
- **Realities in Question:** Explore the debate between realism and idealism, diving into concepts like naive realism, representative realism, subjective idealism, and the distinction between primary and secondary qualities.
- **Substance and Beyond:** Examine the contrasting empiricist and rationalist views of substance, questioning our understanding of the fundamental building blocks of reality.
- **Causality Unveiled:** Delve into the nature of causation, analyzing theories like the entailment theory and the regularity theory to understand how events come to be.
- **Mind vs. Body: The Great Divide:** Navigate the complex mind-body problem, grappling with philosophical stances like interactionism, parallelism, and epiphenomenalism.

### Semester 3

GE3/DSE3: Indian Epistemology and Metaphysics (PHIHGEC03T, PHIGCOR03T)

- **Demystifying Indian Knowledge and Reality:** Dive into the rich tapestry of Indian philosophical thought, exploring diverse perspectives on knowledge and reality. This course will equip you with insights into:
  - **Carvaka's Materialist Worldview:** Uncover the unique Carvaka school of thought, focusing on its empiricist approach to knowledge and its rejection of metaphysical concepts.
  - **Nyaya's Paths to Knowledge:** Delve into the renowned Nyaya system, examining its four valid means of obtaining knowledge (Pratyaksa, Anumana, Upamana, Sabda) and its rigorous methods of logical reasoning.
  - **Vaisesika's Categorizing Reality:** Discover the Vaisesika philosophy, focusing on its classification of reality into seven fundamental categories (Dravyaguna, karma, samanya, visesa, samavaya, avhava) to understand the building blocks of the universe.

- Advaita's One Ultimate Reality: Explore the influential Advaita Vedanta school, grappling with its concepts of Brahman (ultimate reality), Maya (illusion), Jagat (the phenomenal world), and the relationship between Brahman and Jiva (individual soul).

#### Sec 1: Media Ethics (PHISSEC01M)

- Navigating the Ethical Landscape of Media: Gain a critical understanding of media ethics, examining the roles and impact of media in society, its relationship with democracy, and the ethical responsibilities of journalists and media professionals.

#### Semester 4

#### GE3/DSE3: Ethics - Indian and Western (PHIHGEC04T, PHIGCOR04T)

- Bridging the Ethical Divide: Explore diverse ethical perspectives from both Indian and Western traditions, understanding their unique approaches to moral questions. This course will guide you through:
  - Foundation and Distinctions: Analyze the fundamental questions and methodologies of Indian and Western ethics, highlighting their key differences and commonalities.
  - Purusharthas: The Four Goals of Life: Delve into the central concept of Purusharthas in Indian ethics, understanding the four fundamental goals of human life (Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha) and their interconnectedness.
  - Karma: Action and its Consequences: Unravel the complex concept of Karma, exploring its various types (Sakama, Niskama, Nitya-naimittik, Kamya) and its role in shaping ethical decision-making.
  - Carvaka's Hedonistic Path: Engage with the Carvaka school, understanding its focus on pleasure and its critiques of traditional ethical norms.
  - Buddhist Path to Liberation: Discover the ethical principles of Buddhism, focusing on the Four Noble Truths, the Eightfold Path, and Pancasila (five precepts) as guides for a moral life.
  - Jain Ethics: Non-Violence and Liberation: Explore the Jain ethical framework, emphasizing the concepts of Anuvrata (minor vows) and Mahavrata (great vows) and their commitment to non-violence and liberation.
  - Moral vs. Non-Moral Actions: Grapple with the distinction between moral and non-moral actions, understanding the concepts and objects of moral judgment.

- Teleological Approaches: Seeking Happiness: Analyze various teleological ethical theories, including Hedonism (psychological & ethical), Ethical Egoism, and Utilitarianism (Bentham & Mill), focusing on maximizing happiness or pleasure.
- Deontological Ethics: Duty and Good Will: Dive into Deontological ethics, focusing on Kant's concept of the Categorical Imperative and the importance of duty for duty's sake.
- Theories of Punishment: Justice and Rehabilitation: Explore different perspectives on punishment, examining their justifications and effectiveness in achieving justice and rehabilitation.

## Sec 2: Business Ethics (PHISSEC02M)

- Ethical Dilemmas in the Business World: Equip yourself to navigate the complexities of business ethics, understanding the intersection of environmental, social, and personal obligations in business decisions. This course will delve into:
  - Foundations of Business Ethics: Gain a theoretical grounding in business ethics, including its connection to environmental ethics and advertising ethics.

## Semester 5

### DSE01: Applied Ethics (PHIGDSE01)

- Navigating Ethical Dilemmas: Delve into practical applications of ethical principles, grappling with real-world issues like:
  - Rights and Responsibilities: Explore the complexities of human and animal rights, examining their foundations and potential conflicts.
  - The Ethics of Life and Death: Discuss the sensitive topics of suicide and euthanasia, analyzing their ethical arguments and exploring the implications of each.
  - Environmental Imperatives: Understand the nature and importance of environmental ethics, recognizing its crucial role in human survival.

### Sec 3: Media Ethics (PHISSEC03M)

- Media's Ethical Landscape: Gain a nuanced understanding of media ethics, examining the media's roles, impact, and responsibilities in a democratic society. Explore issues like freedom of speech, media bias, and accountability.

### GE1: The Philosophy of Self-Development (PHIGGEC01T)

- Cultivating Personal Growth: Journey through diverse philosophical traditions and their perspectives on self-development. This course will expose you to:
  - Buddhist Path to Liberation: Engage with the Four Noble Truths, the Twelve Nidanas, and the Eightfold Path as guides for overcoming suffering and achieving enlightenment.
  - Yoga's Path to Self-Mastery: Explore the Yaga philosophy, emphasizing concepts like citta (mind), cittavrttini (mental states), and astangayoga (eight limbs of yoga) for inner transformation.
  - Vedanta's Quest for Liberation: Delve into Advaita Vedanta's spiritual journey, focusing on practices like sravana (listening), manana (reflection), and nididhyasana (meditation) to attain moksha (liberation).
  - Vivekananda's Karma Yoga: Discover Swami Vivekananda's philosophy of Karma Yoga, emphasizing selfless action and its potential for personal and social transformation.
  - Gandhi's Principles for a Just World: Explore Mahatma Gandhi's commitment to non-violence and truth as cornerstones of ethical living and social change.

#### Semester 6 (DSE03: Social and Political Philosophy)

- Understanding the Social and Political Landscape: Analyze the foundations and functions of social and political systems, exploring:
  - Social Philosophy: Grasp the core concepts of society, community, institutions, and social groups, understanding their diverse forms and dynamics.
  - Morality and Law: Examine the interplay between religious and moral codes, customs, and legal systems in shaping social order.
  - Culture and Civilization: Explore the evolution of cultures and civilizations across time, considering their unique values and expressions.
  - Class and Caste: Understand the concepts of social class and caste, their distinctions, and their impact on individual and group experiences.
  - Political Ideals: Analyze various forms of democracy, their merits and challenges, alongside diverse interpretations of socialism and its utopian, democratic, and scientific forms.

#### Sec 4: Business Ethics (PHISSEC04M)

- Ethical Dilemmas in Business: Equip yourself to navigate the complexities of business ethics, exploring the intersection of environmental, social, and personal obligations in business decisions. This course will delve into:
  - Environmental Responsibility: Understand the ethical dimensions of environmental issues in business practices.

- Responsible Advertising: Analyze the ethical considerations in advertising, addressing concerns about truthfulness, manipulation, and social impact.

GE2: Critical Thinking (PHIGGEC02T)

- Sharpening Your Thinking Skills: Master the art of critical thinking, becoming a more discerning and informed individual. This course will equip you with:
  - Foundations of Critical Thinking: Understand the core principles and methodologies of critical thinking, including its relationship to logic and reasoning.
  - Evaluating Information and Arguments: Develop skills to analyze and assess information critically, identifying biases, fallacies, and persuasive techniques.
  - Thinking, Reading, and Writing Critically: Apply critical thinking skills to enhance your reading comprehension, writing clarity, and overall communication effectiveness.

***Learning Outcomes-based  
Curriculum Framework  
(LOCF)***

***B.A .HONOURS and GENERAL  
in  
PHILOSOPHY***

***Under Choice Based Credit System***

***(1+1+1 Regulation)(Honours and General)***

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**Philosophy**

Undergraduate curriculum of B.A.(Honours and General)

Philosophy ,wef.2017-2018 Academic year

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Part I, Paper II

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### ***Course Outcomes -Philosophy(General)***

Learning Outcome-Based Curriculum Framework (LOCF)

Part I, Paper I

Part II, Paper II

Part II, Paper III

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### **Program Outcome – Philosophy**

Undergraduate curriculum of B.A.(Honours and Generic)

Philosophy ,wef.2017-2018 Academic year

This program cultivates a holistic understanding



of who we are , weaving together thread of Indian and Western philosophical traditions. Students will dive deep into moral, social and political questions, developing a thorough grasp of their responsibilities as a member of society.

Philosophy graduates are sought– after in diverse fields. Many pursue Master’s degrees in Philosophy or related areas, while others embark on fulfilling careers in Law, education, business administration, or government service. But regardless of their path, the critical thinking and analytical skills will equip them to excel in any venture.

The degree isn’t just about accumulating knowledge ; it’s about becoming the most practical version of yourself . Philosophy trains to think critically, evaluate arguments and reason effectively. Students will learn to ask the right questions , transforming seemingly “worthless” inquiries into catalysts for profound insights.

## Course Specific Outcomes – Philosophy(Honours)

Learning Outcome -Based Curriculum Framework(LOCF)

After completing the course ,students will be able to know:-

Part I, Paper 1

History Of Indian Philosophy

1. Vedic and Upanisadic Foundations:

- Students will be able to articulate the key concepts of the Vedas (Rta, Rna) and Upanishads (Atman, Brahman, Jiva) within their historical and philosophical context.
- Students will be able to critically analyze the relationship between Vedic rituals and Upanisadic philosophical inquiry.

## 2. Cārvāka Materialism:

- Students will be able to explain the epistemological basis of Cārvāka thought (perception as the only source of knowledge) and its critique of inference.
- Students will be able to analyze Cārvāka's metaphysical views on causality (yadricehāvāda, svabhāvavāda, ākasmikatāvāda) and the nature of the world (Jagat and bhutacaitanyavāda).

## 3. Jaina Philosophy:

- Students will be able to explain the central principles of Anekāntavāda (multifacetedness) and Syadvāda (sevenfold predication) in Jaina thought.
- Students will be able to analyze the implications of these principles for ethics and knowledge acquisition.

## 4. Buddhist Philosophy:

- Students will be able to articulate the Four Noble Truths and Pratityasamutpāda (dependent origination) as the core doctrines of Buddhism.
- Students will be able to analyze the concepts of Ksuabhangavāda (momentariness) and Nairātmavāda (no-self) within different Buddhist schools (Vaibhāsika, Sautrantika, Yogacara, Madhyamika).

## 5. Nyaya Logic:

- Students will be able to explain the four Pramānas (sources of knowledge) in Nyaya philosophy, with detailed analysis of Pratyaksa (perception) and Anumana (inference).
- Students will be able to apply Nyaya's logical tools (palas, sadhya, hetu, vyapti) to analyze and evaluate arguments.

#### 6. Vaisesika Atomism:

- Students will be able to explain the key categories of Vaisesika philosophy (Dravya, Guna, Karma), with detailed analysis of Samanya (universals), Visesa (particulars), Samavaya (conjunction), and Abhava (non-existence).
- Students will be able to analyze the concept of Paramānu (atomic theory) and its implications for the nature of reality.

#### 7. Samkhya Dualism:

- Students will be able to explain the principle of Satkaryavada (causality) in Samkhya thought and its contrast to Asatkarvada.
- Students will be able to analyze the concepts of Prakriti (primordial matter) and its constituents, Purusa (consciousness), and their interaction in the process of evolution.

#### 8. Yoga Philosophy:

- Students will be able to explain the nature of Citta (mind), Cittavrtti (mental modifications), and Cittabhumi (states of mind) in Yoga philosophy.
- Students will be able to analyze the Eightfold Path of Yoga and its role in achieving liberation.
- Students will be able to critically evaluate the concept of God in Yoga philosophy.

#### 9. Mimamsa Ritualism:

- Students will be able to analyze the role of Pramanas (sources of knowledge) in Mimamsa philosophy, with special focus on Mhapatti (non-perception) and Anupalabdhi (Prabhakara and Bhatta's views).
- Students will be able to evaluate the philosophical implications of Mimamsa's focus on rituals and scriptural interpretation.

#### 10. Advaita Vedanta:

- Students will be able to explain the key concepts of Advaita Vedanta (Brahman, Jiva, Maya) and their interrelationships.
- Students will be able to analyze the three grades of Sattā (existence) and their significance in Advaita philosophy.

## 11. Visistadvaita Vedanta:

- Students will be able to explain Ramanuja's critique of Sankara's concept of Maya and his own theory of Visistadvaita (qualified non-duality).
- Students will be able to analyze the implications of Visistadvaita for the nature of reality and the relationship between God, individual soul, and the world.

## Part I, Paper 2

### Psychology, Social and Political Philosophy

#### Group A: Psychology

- Define and differentiate between subjective, objective, and experimental methods in psychology.
- Explain the nature, classification, and attributes of sensation, and analyze its relationship with perception.
- Apply Gestalt theory to understand perception and differentiate between illusions and hallucinations.
- Evaluate the Information-Processing Theory (Atkinson & Shiffrin) of memory and identify different types and causes of forgetting.
- Critically analyze major learning theories (Gestalt, Classical Conditioning, Operant Conditioning) and their applications.
- Discuss the nature of intelligence, differentiate between Unifocal and Multifocal theories, and analyze major intelligence tests (Binet-Simon, Weschler).
- Identify different levels of consciousness (conscious, subconscious, unconscious), provide evidence for the unconscious mind, and analyze Freud's theory of dreams.

#### Group B: Social & Political Philosophy

- Define and differentiate between social and political philosophy, and explain their interrelationship.
- Analyze key concepts in social philosophy like society, community, association, institution, caste, and class.
- Compare and contrast the Marxist and Gandhian perspectives on social change.
- Critically evaluate different conceptions of justice, including Plato's and Rawl's theories.

- Distinguish between scientific and philosophical approaches to political theory.
- Analyze and evaluate major political ideals like democracy (different forms), socialism (varieties), and Sarvodaya.
- Discuss Gandhiji's concept of non-violence and trusteeship within the framework of political philosophy.
- Examine the changing nature of family in contemporary society, and critically assess Marxist and feminist perspectives on family structure.

## Part II, Paper 3

### Western Philosophy

- Analyze and compare Plato and Aristotle's theories of knowledge (episteme and doxa), including Aristotle's refutation of Plato's theory of ideas.
- Critically evaluate Descartes' method of doubt, cogito principle, different types of ideas, criterion of truth, and arguments for the existence of God and the external world.
- Explain Spinoza's concepts of substance, attributes and modes, his arguments for the existence of God, his pantheistic philosophy, and his theory of knowledge.
- Analyze Leibniz's concept of the monad, distinguish between truths of reason and truths of fact, explain the concept of pre-established harmony, and discuss his theory of innate ideas.
- Evaluate Locke's theory of ideas (classification, refutation of innate ideas), his concept of substance, his realist epistemology, degrees of knowledge, and distinction between primary and secondary qualities.
- Explain Berkeley's rejection of abstract ideas and the distinction between primary and secondary qualities, analyze his *Esse est percipi* principle, and discuss his views on the place of God in reality.
- Critically evaluate Hume's distinction between impressions and ideas, his theory of association of ideas, his views on judgments concerning relations of ideas and matters of fact, his analysis of causality, and his skeptical conclusions.
- Explain Kant's conception of critical philosophy, his "Copernican Revolution," the distinction between a priori and a posteriori judgments, the distinction between analytic and synthetic judgments, and the possibility of synthetic a priori judgments.
- Analyze Kant's views on space and time as a priori intuitions and their role in shaping human experience.

## Part II, Paper 4

### Western Logic

- Apply truth functions and truth functional connections (negation, conjunction, disjunction, conditional statements, etc.) to evaluate the truth or falsity of propositional logic statements.
- Distinguish between argument forms and arguments, and identify valid and invalid argument forms using appropriate methods.
- Employ statement forms, tautologous, contradictory, and contingent statement forms, and the truth-tree method to test the validity of propositional logic arguments.
- Construct formal proofs of validity using the nineteen rules of deduction and prove invalidity by assigning truth values or using the principle of logical equivalence (modus ponens, modus tollens).
- Analyze and translate traditional categorical propositions into the logical notation of propositional functions and quantifiers, apply quantification rules, and prove validity or invalidity for arguments involving quantifiers and multiple general propositions.
- Explain various conceptions of induction and probability, apply the probability calculus to calculate probabilities, and differentiate between joint and alternative occurrences.
- Critically evaluate John Stuart Mill's methods of experimental inquiry (agreement, difference, joint agreement and difference, residues, concomitant variation) and their role in scientific reasoning.
- Analyze the relationship between science and hypothesis, distinguish between scientific and unscientific explanations, and evaluate scientific explanations based on various criteria.
- Apply the scientific investigative process (problem, hypothesis, data collection, hypothesis testing, conclusion) to real-world examples, and understand the importance of crucial experiments and avoiding ad hoc hypotheses.

## Part III, Paper 5

### Indian Logic & Epistemology (Tarkasamgraha)

- Analyze the nature and classification of Buddhi (cognition) and Smriti (memory), differentiating between Yathārtha (valid) and Ayathārtha (invalid) forms of each.
- Explain the concept of Anubhava (experience) and its classification into Yathārtha (valid) and Ayathārtha (invalid) types, including detailed explanation of different kinds of Ayathārtha Anubhava.
- Define and differentiate between Karana (cause), Karana (instrument), and Karya (effect), identifying various kinds of Karana and analyzing the concept of Anyathāsiddhi (non-dependence) with its different varieties.
- Explain the nature of Pratyaksa (perception) and its two divisions: Nirvikalpaka (non-conceptual) and Savikalpaka (conceptual) perception, assessing arguments for the existence of Nirvikalpaka.
- Analyze the concept of Sannikarsa (proximity) and its different types (Laukika and Alaukika), discussing the problem of sound transmission and providing solutions for the challenge of Anupalabdhi (non-apprehension) as a distinct Pramāna (source of knowledge).
- Define Anumāna (inference) and its key components (Parāmarsa, Pakṣatā, Vyāpti, Vyāptigraha), comparing Svārthānumiti (inference for oneself) and Parārthānumiti (inference for others).
- Analyze Pañcāvaya Nyāya (five-membered syllogism) and its structure, classifying Linga (hetus) and Pakṣa (premises) while evaluating the characteristics of a valid Sādhetu (probans).
- Identify and differentiate between various Hetvābhasas (fallacies of inference), including detailed analysis of five categories: Svavyabhicāra (contradiction), Viruddha (inconsistency), Satpratipakṣa (counter-positive instance), Asiddhi (inconclusiveness), and Upadhi (unnecessary condition).
- Explain the concept of Upamāna (comparison) and provide an illustrative example.
- Analyze Śabda (verbal testimony) as a Pramāna, exploring the concept of Sakti (meaning) in both Isvara Sanketa (divine institution) and Pada-Padārtha Sambandha (word-object relation), and discuss how Sakti can be apprehended.
- Provide detailed analysis of Lakṣaṇā (figurative meaning) and its three varieties: Gounivṛtti (secondary signification), Vyanjanāvṛtti (suggestive signification), and Asaṅketa (unconventional use).
- Identify the necessary conditions for Śābdabodha (understanding through verbal testimony) and differentiate between Vaidika (scriptural) and Laukika (secular) Vākya (sentences).

## Part III, Paper 6

### Ethics (Indian/Western) & Philosophy of Religion

- Compare and contrast the distinctive features of Indian and Western ethical traditions.
- Analyze the concept of Sthitaprajna (sage of steadfast wisdom) and Karma Yoga (path of action) as presented in the Bhagavad Gita.
- Explain the four Puruṣārthas (human goals) - Dharma (righteousness), Artha (wealth), Kāma (pleasure), and Mokṣa (liberation) - and their interrelationships.
- Understand the meaning and distinction between Sadharandharma (universal duties) and Viśeṣadharmā (specific duties), with particular reference to Varna-āśrama Dharma (caste and stage of life duties) and Svadharma (one's own duty).
- Analyze the five Yamas (restraints) - Ahimsa (non-violence), Satya (truthfulness), Asteya (non-stealing), Brahmacharya (continence), and Aparigraha (non-possessiveness) - as ethical principles in both Buddhist and Jaina traditions.
- Identify and distinguish between various theories of morality in Western Ethics, including Naturalism, Emotivism (Ayers' view), and Prescriptivism.
- Evaluate different standards of morality, including Ethical and Psychological Hedonism, Act and Rule Utilitarianism, and Kant's Deontological theory (distinguishing between Act and Rule Deontology).
- Explain the different theories on the origin

## Part III, Paper VU

### Group -A

## Group A - Analytical Philosophy

Upon successful completion of Group A, students will be able to:

- Analyze the nature of meaning and definition, including the challenges of word-meaning, definitional strategies, vagueness, and the relationship between word and sentence meaning.
- Critically examine the concept of knowledge, including its truth conditions, nature, and various sources.
- Evaluate different philosophical positions on our knowledge of the physical world, such as realism, idealism, and phenomenalism.



- Demonstrate a strong understanding of key philosophical texts, particularly John Hospers' "An Introduction to Philosophical Analysis."

## Group B - Problems of Philosophy

Upon successful completion of Group B, students will be able to:

- Identify and critically evaluate central philosophical questions concerning the relationship between appearance and reality, knowledge, induction, and the nature of universals.
- Distinguish between different forms of knowledge, specifically knowledge by acquaintance and knowledge by description.
- Analyze and assess the arguments for and against the value of philosophy, considering its potential contributions to understanding the world and our place within it.
- Demonstrate a strong grasp of key philosophical texts, particularly Bertrand Russell's "The Problems of Philosophy."

Part III , Paper Vm

## Rewritten Course Description: Philosophical Classics

This course explores a diverse range of classical philosophical texts, each revealing unique perspectives on fundamental questions about human existence, knowledge, and the world around us. Students will delve into two distinct sections, Group A and Group B, each offering 50 marks towards the final grade.

Group A: Choose your philosophical journey (50 marks)

- Encounter Eastern wisdom: Delve into Sadananda Yogindra's Vedantasāra, a cornerstone of Vedanta philosophy, exploring the nature of self and reality.
- Decipher the mind: Navigate Gilbert Ryle's seminal work *The Concept of Mind*, grappling with the distinction between knowing and doing, the will, and self-knowledge.
- Master the art of reasoning: Sharpen your logical thinking through Set Theory chapters from *Introduction to Logic*, and hone your argument analysis skills with Truth-Tree for Quantification Entailment.

- Embrace practical wisdom: Dive into Vivekananda's Practical Vedanta, exploring the application of Vedantic principles to daily life and spiritual growth.
- Analyze political ideology: Unravel the complexities of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels' Manifesto of the Communist Party, engaging with historical theories and their societal ramifications.
- Examine ethical landscapes: Engage with Rabindranath Tagore's seminal work Dharma, contemplating human values, suffering, hope, and the search for meaning.
- Confront contemporary challenges: Investigate pressing ethical concerns in Practical and Environmental Ethics, including issues like bioethics, animal rights, feminism, human rights, and environmental responsibility.

Group B: Express your philosophical understanding.

- Craft your arguments: Choose two essays from a selection of twenty covering the entire syllabus of Philosophy Honours, demonstrating your mastery of diverse philosophical concepts and theories.

This course aims to empower you to:

- Engage critically with classical philosophical texts.
- Develop strong analytical and argumentative skills.
- Explore diverse philosophical perspectives on fundamental questions.
- Apply philosophical insights to contemporary issues.
- Articulate your own philosophical understanding through essays.

## Course Specific Outcomes – Philosophy(General)

Learning Outcome -Based Curriculum Framework(LOCF)

After completing the course ,students will be able to know:-

### Part I, Paper I

Group A: Indian Epistemology and Metaphysics

- Critically analyze the Carvāka school of thought: Explain how perception serves as the sole source of knowledge in Cārvāka epistemology, and critique their arguments against inference and testimony.
- Compare and contrast Carvāka metaphysics with other Indian schools: Differentiate Svabhāvavāda, Yadrīchāvāda, and Akasmikatāda as explanations for causality, and evaluate Jagat and Bhutachaitanyavāda in the context of Carvāka philosophy.
- Master the key concepts of Nyāya epistemology: Define Jñāna, distinguish between Smṛiti and Anubhava, and identify what constitutes both valid (yathārtha) and invalid (ayathārtha) knowledge.
- Comprehend Nyāya theories of perception: Explain the nature of perception and its various classifications, including Determinate (Savikalpaka) and Indeterminate (Nirvikalpaka) forms.
- Analyze the metaphysical framework of Vaiśeṣika: Explain the seven categories, focusing on Dravya, Guna, and Karma. Provide detailed explanations of Sāmānya, Viśeṣa, Samavāya, and Abhāva.
- Grasp Advaita's approach to reality: Understand the nature of Brahman, Māyā, and Jagat, and critically examine the relationship between Brahman and Jiva.

#### Group B: Western Epistemology and Metaphysics

- Differentiate between major theories of knowledge origin: Articulate the core principles of Rationalism, Empiricism, and Kant's Critical Theory, and evaluate their strengths and weaknesses.
- Critically analyze contrasting views on the nature of reality: Compare and contrast Realism and Idealism as fundamental metaphysical positions, including examples like Naive Realism and Locke's Representationalism on the realist side, and Subjective Idealism (Berkeley) on the idealist side.
- Examine the concept of substance and its treatment in different philosophies: Analyze contrasting empiricist and rationalist perspectives on substance.
- Evaluate competing theories of causality: Critically assess the Entailment and Regularity theories of causality, highlighting their key arguments and limitations.
- Debate the mind-body problem through major philosophical positions: Compare and contrast Interactionism, Parallelism, and Identity Theory as solutions to the mind-body problem, and engage in critical discussion about their viability.

## Psychology and Ethics

### Group A: Psychology

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

#### 1. Define and apply key concepts in psychology:

- Explain the definition and purpose of psychology in understanding human behavior and mental processes.
- Differentiate between subjective, objective, and experimental methods used in psychological research.

#### 2. Analyze sensory experiences and perception:

- Describe the nature of sensation, its different classifications (e.g., visual, auditory), and key attributes (e.g., intensity, quality).
- Explain the relationship between sensation and perception, and explore the Gestalt theory of perception as a framework for understanding how we organize and interpret sensory information.

#### 3. Understand how memory functions and its influence on behavior:

- Analyze the Information Processing Theory of memory, including the stages of encoding, storage, and retrieval.
- Evaluate the role of memory in learning, decision-making, and everyday life.

#### 4. Explore different levels of consciousness and their associated phenomena:

- Differentiate between conscious, subconscious, and unconscious levels of consciousness and provide evidence for their existence.
- Analyze Freud's theory of dreams and its implications for understanding the unconscious mind.

#### 5. Explain various theories of learning and their mechanisms:

- Critically compare and contrast different learning theories, such as the Gestalt theory and Pavlov's classical conditioning theory.
- Apply learning principles to real-world situations and evaluate their effectiveness in different contexts.

## 6. Understand the concept of intelligence and its measurement:

- Define intelligence and distinguish between mental age and chronological age.
- Discuss the concept of Intelligence Quotient (IQ) and its limitations as a measure of intelligence.
- Analyze the Binet-Simon test as a historical example of intelligence testing and its impact on the field of psychology.

## Group B :Ethics - Indian and Western Perspectives

By the end of this course, you will be able to:

### 1. Understand the foundations of Indian and Western ethical thought:

- Indian: Analyze the concept of Purusarthas (goals of human life) and their interconnectedness.
- Western: Critically evaluate the theories of Utilitarianism (Mill and Bentham) and Deontological Ethics (Kant).

### 2. Explore key concepts in Indian ethical traditions:

- Karma: Analyze the distinctions between Sakama (action with desire) and Niskama (action without desire) Karma.
- Carvaka Ethics: Explain the core principles of Carvaka materialism and its critique of traditional Indian ethics.
- Buddhist Ethics: Comprehend the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path as frameworks for ethical living.
- Jaina Ethics: Analyze the significance of Anuvratas (minor vows) and Mahavratas (major vows) in Jaina moral conduct.

### 3. Develop critical thinking skills in moral reasoning:

- Moral vs. Non-moral Actions: Distinguish between moral and non-moral actions, and identify the object of moral judgment.
- Standards of Morality: Apply and critically evaluate different ethical theories (e.g., Utilitarianism, Deontology) to real-world dilemmas.

### 4. Engage in comparative analysis of Eastern and Western ethical perspectives:

- Identify key similarities and differences in the approaches to morality taken by Indian and Western traditions.
- Reflect on the strengths and limitations of each tradition, and consider their potential for cross-cultural dialogue on ethical issues.

#### 5. Enhance your written and oral communication skills:

- Participate in class discussions and debates on ethical topics.
- Write clear and concise essays analyzing different ethical theories and their applications.

#### Part II, Paper III

This course will equip the students with the fundamentals of logic, both in its Eastern and Western forms. Students will gain:

#### Group A: Indian Logic (Nyaya and Jaina):

- Understanding of the key concepts of Nyaya logic:
  - Paramartha (perception)
  - Vyapti (invariability)
  - Vyaptigraha (fallacies of inference)
  - Classification of inferences: Svārthānumiti (inference for oneself), Parārthānumiti (inference for others), Kevalanvaya (inference based solely on positive concomitance), Kevalavyatireki (inference based solely on negative concomitance), and Anvayavyatireki (inference based on both positive and negative concomitance)
- Knowledge of Jaina logic's unique features:
  - Syadvāda (sevenfold way of predication)
  - Saptabhanginaya (seven-fold predicative matrix)

#### Group B: Western Logic:

- Solid foundation in basic logical concepts:
  - Proposition (statement) and its types
  - Categorical propositions and their properties (quality, quantity, distribution)

- Arguments, truth, and validity
- Mastery of the traditional square of oppositions:
  - Understanding of term distribution and its implications
  - Skill in converting, obverting, and contraposing propositions
- Advanced knowledge of categorical propositions:
  - Recognizing existential import and its implications
  - Applying Boolean interpretations to analyze propositions
- Comprehensive understanding of categorical syllogisms:
  - Identifying figures and moods
  - Applying rules for validity
  - Testing the validity of arguments using Venn diagrams
- Introduction to symbolic logic:
  - Familiarity with special symbols for logical operations (conjunction, negation, disjunction, implication, equivalence)
  - Ability to distinguish between tautologies, contradictions, and contingencies
- Competence in constructing and analyzing truth tables:
  - Mastering the truth-table method for testing the validity of arguments
- Exposure to inductive logic:
  - Understanding Mill's methods of experimental inquiry and their application in reasoning

By the end of this course, you will be able to:

- Analyze and evaluate arguments effectively, using both Eastern and Western logical frameworks.
- Construct valid arguments of your own.
- Identify and avoid common fallacies in reasoning.
- Apply logical principles to solve problems and make sound decisions.
- Appreciate the historical and cultural contexts of different logical traditions.

This course will be beneficial for students who want to:

- Develop critical thinking and analytical skills.
- Improve their communication and argumentation abilities.
- Enhance their understanding of philosophy, science, and other disciplines.
- Prepare for further studies in logic or related fields.

## Part III, paper IV

### Group A: Deepening Ethical Understanding

This group will delve into two key areas: ancient wisdom and contemporary ethical dilemmas. Students will explore:

#### 1. Bhagavad Gita:

- Samkhyayoga (Second Chapter): Gain a foundational understanding of the Gita, including the concepts of selfless action (karmayoga), desire and detachment (sakama-niskama karma), and mental stability (sthitaprajna).
- Karmayoga (Third Chapter): Analyze the complete chapter, delving deeper into the nature of karmayoga and its practical application in daily life.
- Jñānayoga (Fourth Chapter): Explore the complete chapter, gaining insights into the path of knowledge yoga and its connection to karmayoga.

#### 2. Practical Ethics:

- Nature of Practical Ethics: Understand the scope and importance of practical ethics in guiding our everyday decisions and actions.
- Human and Animal Rights: Analyze the concept of rights, exploring the ethical implications of human rights and animal rights in various contexts.
- Killing and the Morality of Choice: Examine complex ethical questions surrounding suicide and euthanasia, considering different types, arguments for and against, and their impact on individuals and society.
- Feminist Ethics: Explore the core principles and perspectives of feminist ethics, understanding its contribution to ethical discourse and its relevance in addressing contemporary issues.
- Environmental Ethics: Grasp the central concerns and arguments within environmental ethics, recognizing its importance for ensuring sustainable practices and environmental protection.



- Crime and Punishment: Analyze the theories and justifications for punishment, critically examining different approaches and their impact on criminal justice systems.

Group B

## Social and Political Philosophy

- Conceptual Foundations: Define and analyze core concepts in social and political thought, including society, community, association, institutions, social groups, religious and moral codes, custom and law, culture, civilization, class, and caste.
- Critically Evaluate Social Structures: Distinguish between social class and caste, explore class attitudes and consciousness, and analyze their social implications.
- Political Ideologies: Examine and compare different forms of democracy and socialism, critically evaluate their strengths and weaknesses in light of various political ideals.

## Philosophy of Religion

- Understanding Religion: Define the concept of religion and explore its origins through anthropological and philosophical perspectives.
- Arguments for God's Existence: Analyze and critically evaluate philosophical arguments for the existence of God, including the ontological, cosmological, and teleological arguments.
- Epistemology of Religion: Engage with concepts like positivism and agnosticism as they relate to religious belief and knowledge.
- The Problem of Evil and Suffering: Explore philosophical approaches to the challenge of evil and suffering in the context of religious belief.

