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(NACC Accredited, Grade: B++, CGPA: 2.89)

COURSE OUTCOME OF PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY - 1

Indian Philosophy is about realising Indian thought. After going through the a thorough study of the same students can assimilate Knowledge and comprehensive accounts of different antediluvian Philosophers, culture, traditional and Philosophical Schools.

After studying this paper, the student can enrich himself in the following manner:

CO1. Knowledge about the definition and division of Orthodox school and Heterodox Schools of Indian Philosophy.

CO2. Description of Carwaka Philosophy and assimilate erudition about the Epistemology, Metaphysics, Ethics and Materialism of Carvaka view.

CO3. Description of the different concepts of Jaina Philosophy as well as the theory of reality and seven forms of judgment.

CO4 . Knowledge about the life and four noble truths as well as the various theories associated with Boudha Philosophy.

CO5. Knowledge about the different Samadhi or meditation, as well as the eightfold path of discipline, Astanga Yoga which generates certain supra-normal power.

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY – 2

The philosophy of a country is the cream of its culture and civilization. The different schools of Indian philosophy present diversity of views, although there

are some similarities amongst them. We can discern even in them the common stamp of an Indian culture. We may briefly describe this unity as the unity of moral and spiritual perspective. To understand this, let us consider its main aspects and illustrate point of accedence among the different schools.

By studying this paper students can come in acquaintance with the following concept related to Indian Philosophy:

CO1. This paper introduces the Indian philosophical theory of Brahman, atman, jiva, Iisvara and Brahman and liberation.

CO2. This paper discusses pramans of nyaya philosophy, the seven catagoies of vaisasika. It also provides the concept of Upanisadic view.

CO3. Description of Samkhya theory of cause and explanation of the dualistic view of Prakriti and Purusa.

CO4. Able to know through explanation of the Prabhakara and Bhatta school and the theories associated with this school.

CO5. Description of Samkara's Vedanta school and the analysis of the concept of Brahma as the ultimate reality and the knowledge of Satta.

CO6. Knowledge about the Ramanujacharya's attempt to harmonize the absolute and the personal theism and also the detail view of Brahman which is Jiva and Jagat.

INDIAN ETHICS -3

After studying the paper students can establish ethical knowledge as well as their The students will be able to get a broader concept of the following matters:

CO1. Gain acknowledgement power, Presuppositions, Concept of Sthitapragjna,

CO2. Karmayoga: Aware their root duty, (Gita) Puruṣrthas and their interrelations.

CO3. Meaning of Dharma, Concept of ṛṇa and ṛta.

CO4. Classification of Dharma: sdhraṇadharmā and Asadharaṇa
Dharma, Varnasrama Dharma

CO5. Buddhist Ethics: Able to realize Buddhist Ethics i.e. Panchasīla,
Brahmavihārahāvanā (Buddha) Anubrata, Mahābrata, Ahimsā.

CO6. Jaina Ethics: After knowing Jaina Ethics, they can relate it in day to day life.
Also the concepts of anubrata, mahanbrata .

WESTERN ETHICS - 4

The study of ethics makes the student less partial and more comprehensive in his perspective. The study of ethics engenders a firm conviction in the normal ideal. The chief value of Ethics is not the guidance it gives in particular cases, but in the development of a wider perspective and seriousness of purpose in dealing with moral matters.

CO1. The study of Ethics enriches the students in following manner. To introduce the nature and scope of Ethics as a discipline of Normative Study.

CO2. Has a bearing on moral life, able to know the exact nature of the subject, its range subject matter for discussion as well as its classification.

CO3. Gain knowledge about moral and non-moral actions. Can know the object of moral in judgements. . To determine the object of moral judgment, after resolving the quarrel between Motive and Intention—which one to be taken as its object.

CO4. Description of the moral theories of eminent philosophers like Plato and Aristotle which explain the moral relation between individual and Society and also the science of morality.

CO5. Understands the different theories regarding the ultimate moral standard. Moral theories are different in nature, know the true nature and types of various theory.

CO6. To trace out the standard of morality, whether Hedonism or Utilitarianism or Deontology (wherein comes Kant's theory of Categorical Imperative).

CO7. Able to know the concept and Justification of the very idea of 'punishment 'we know that punishment shrinks the personality of the erroneous Doer. It makes an erroneous doer conscious of the social ideal. It brings consciousness in the mind of an erroneous doer about the necessity of punishment into our society. To illustrate the Theories of Punishment as found in Western Ethics.

CO 8 . Virtue & Ethics – It is a very consequential part of western ethics . The study about sundry Greek philosophy specially Aristotle avails to develop aptitude centric towards virtue and ancient concept of Virtue is immanent in Greek philosophy. It is in Greek philosophy where there is deep rooted link between Ethics and Metaphysics, which can be understood with a thorough study of it.