SIDDHINATH MAHAVUDYALAYA

DEPT. OF PHILOSOPHY

BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS) MAJOR IN PHILOSOPHY

After the completion of the UG General programme in Philosophy a student will be benefited as follows :

1.	To have an overview of the current state of knowledge in this field for the solution to philosophical problem in contemporary times.
2.	It helps a student to develop the knowledge of analysis and the critical thinking.
3.	It brings depth in understanding the issues of metaphysics, epistemology, logic and ethics.
4.	To think logically by developing skills in explaining, critically examining and responding to Philosophical theories, issues and claims.
5.	To provide the means of attending the knowledge of highest sublimation in life.

COURSE OUTCOMES

COURSE NAME AND OUTCOME

MJ-1: Indian Philosophy-1

1. Indian philosophy has developed intricate metaphysical systems, such as Advaita Vedanta, which explores the nature of reality, the self, and the ultimate reality

2. It has formulated ethical systems like the concept of Dharma, Karma, and Moksha, which guide individuals on righteous living, the law of cause and effect, and liberation from the cycle of birth and death.

3. Indian philosophy has contributed to epistemology through the concept of Pramana (means of knowledge) and debates on the nature of knowledge and perception.

4. The Indian philosophical tradition has developed sophisticated systems of logic and reasoning, notably in the Nyaya and Vaisheshika schools.

5. It has given rise to various practices and disciplines such as Yoga and meditation, which are aimed at spiritual realization, mental well-being, and self-awareness.

6. Indian philosophy has also contributed to aesthetics, with discussions on the nature of beauty, art, and the experience of the sublime.

7. Indian philosophy often embraces pluralism, accepting diverse views and paths to truth, leading to a culture of tolerance and inclusivity.

8. Indian philosophy has influenced and been influenced by various philosophical traditions, including Greek, Persian, and Buddhist philosophies, contributing to the richness and diversity of world thought.

MJ-2: History of Western Philosophy – I

1. Western philosophical perspectives have led to diverse understandings of reality,consciousness, and the relationship between the mind and the external world in Western thought.
2. The critical theory influenced by Kant's ideas has played a crucial role in shaping contemporary debates in philosophy, politics, sociology, and other disciplines, offering alternative perspectives on power, knowledge, and social justice.
3. The outcomes of these various perspectives include ongoing debates about the nature of consciousness, the relationship between mind and body, and the implications for issues such as free will, ethics, and the nature of reality itself in Western philosophy.
4. The theory of causation in Western philosophy has led to diverse outcomes, shaping our understanding of the natural world, human behavior, and the foundations of scientific inquiry.
5. Various western theories involves examining their coherence, explanatory power, empirical support, and implications for issues such as free will, consciousness, and personal identity.

MI – 1: Ethics: Indian and Western

- It gives us norms or principles to determine which action is good or bad, right or wrong, ethical or unethical in the socio-human affairs.

- Indian ethical and philosophical ideas, such as yoga, meditation, and non-violence, have gained global recognition and influence.
- Indian ethics often includes a reverence for nature and the environment, promoting a sense of ecological responsibility.

- Students earn the power to deal with difficult and controversial moral issues in their day-to day life.

- Western ethical thought places a strong emphasis on concepts of justice and fairness.
- Western ethics often operates within a secular framework, separating moral considerations from religious doctrines.

MI-2: Western Logic

- Logic has also been applied to ethical and value theory, with discussions on the logical structure of moral reasoning and the analysis of ethical concepts.

- By going through the methods and principles of Logic, students can distinguish valid form of reasoning's or arguments from invalid ones.
- Western logic has faced challenges and critiques, including debates over the limitations of formal logic in capturing all aspects of human reasoning and the diversity of logical systems.

SEC 1: Yoga for Stress Management

1.In Indian philosophy, particularly in the context of yoga, the outcome of stress management is often seen as achieving a state of inner peace, balance, and harmony.

2. Yoga is a holistic practice that encompasses physical postures, breath control, meditation, and ethical principles. When practiced regularly, it can help individuals manage stress by promoting relaxation, reducing anxiety, and improving overall well-being.

3. The goal of yoga is often described as attaining union with the divine, self-realization, or liberation (moksha). By managing stress through yoga, individuals may experience a deeper understanding of themselves and their place in the world, leading to a more peaceful and fulfilling life.

SEC 2: Environmental Issues in India

1. The Indian government has implemented various policies and initiatives, such as the National Clean Air Programme, the Namami Gange Programme for cleaning the Ganges River, and the National afforestation Programme.

2. More efforts are needed to effectively tackle these environmental challenges and ensure a sustainable future for India.