

Department of Philosophy

Philosophy focuses on fundamental questions concerning the nature of reality, knowledge and values; metaphysics seeks to understand the true nature of reality in general and of humankind in particular; logic and epistemology endeavor to determine valid method of reasoning and the limits and criteria of knowledge; and ethics attempts to formulate the basic moral norms by which our choices and actions should be governed. Through the study of philosophy, students can improve their understanding of themselves and the world in which they live; they can increase their command of intellectually responsible methods of establishing and evaluating beliefs and theories; and they can develop more effective ways of determining their moral duties.

In general, the study of philosophy helps develop the ability to think clearly. If one understands how to think clearly, one can apply the techniques of critical and constructive thinking to the study of any discipline or to the concerns of any occupation. The department curriculum provides an opportunity for all students, whether majoring in philosophy or not, to be educated in the methods of critical and constructive thought through reflection on the fundamental presuppositions of knowledge in general and of individual disciplines such as art, mathematics, religions and science in particular. Genuine philosophy by its nature is dialectical; various points of view are brought into critical contact, their assumptions critically assessed, their connections and implications explored. This is the central task of the philosophical enterprise.

Learning outcomes of undergraduate courses

We provide all possible learning modes within our infrastructural constraints including Laptop Wi-Fi enabled, departmental library, PPT classes, remedial & tutorial classes, study material, extension lecture, students seminar, departmental Journal, students' mentoring to help students learn following outcomes.

- Study of Indian Philosophy students should make their ability to state a clear and strong objection to an argument advanced by others; and to articulate counter-arguments to their own objection.
- Psychology helps student justify their own and evaluate others' actions using general ethical principles of the psychological account as a framework.
- Students will be capable of reading both primary and secondary sources through the western philosophical thought and analyzing their argument.
- By the logical portion of entire syllabus of philosophy, will help identify arguments in ordinary language, as well as distinguish premises from conclusions and also help differentiate deductive arguments from inductive arguments, construct arguments of their own, and evaluate deductive arguments in terms of validity and soundness and inductive arguments in terms of strength and cogency.


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- After learning the rules of ethics students can analyze particular moral problems by applying those ethical theories which will help them examine the moral value of their own life as well as of others.
- Through practical ethics students must learn the concepts of right, wrong, good and bad in their environment and also have to learn the moral principles and their application in everyday life.

Logic

- Introduction to logic will teach you the basics of formal logic, which provides symbolic methods for representing and assessing the logical form of arguments. Through this teaching, we will develop understanding of symbolic language and logic, as well as familiarity with precise models of deductive reasoning.
- i) Logic is a foundational discipline.
- ii) Logic can help you evaluate your own beliefs.
- iii) Logic can help you to be more persuasive.
- Symbolic logic is a very useful tool for clarifying the philosophically important concepts of meaning, truth and proof.
- The logic used to explain miracles of everyday life, thinking logically helps man to question the functioning of everything around us, the logic used to argue and is somehow a thought an idea that influences us for an action we do in our daily lives. The logic helps me to speak properly to communicate with others.
- Logic is important because it influences every decision we make in our lives. Logical thinking allows us to learn and make decisions that will affect our lifestyle.

Western Epistemology and Metaphysics

- Epistemology is the study of knowledge, while metaphysics is the study of reality. 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.
- The study of epistemology in Philosophy is important because it helps us evaluate what we see or perceive. It helps us determine the true from the false and helps us gain productive knowledge i.e. knowledge that we can actually use to benefit oneself and others.
- Traditionally, metaphysics is defined as the science of being, or of reality as such. The western metaphysics has a historical character in so far as the metaphysical reflection of different philosophers unfolds historically, very much like events in human history.

- Metaphysics is a type of Philosophy or study that uses broad concepts to help define reality and our understanding of it. Metaphysical studies generally seek to explain inherent or universal elements of reality which are not easily discovered or experienced in our everyday life.
- Typical issues include transcendence, being, existence in its individual and communal dimensions, causality, relations, analogy, purpose, the possibility of metaphysics, and the relations of metaphysics to other disciplines.

Indian Ethics & Western Ethics

- 1. i) In Indian thought all ethical thinking has always been firmly rooted in Philosophy. The part of the paper aims at introducing the student to the distinctive elements of Indian thinking on ethics.
- ii) The chief concerns and presuppositions of Western Ethics are considerable different from those of Indian Ethics. This course is meant to introduce the student to the main types of ethical theories in the west.
- 2. Ethics serve as a guide to moral daily living and helps us judge whether our behaviour can be justified. Ethics refers to society's sense of the right way of living our daily lives. The discipline concerned with what is morally good and bad and morally right and wrong.
- 3. The ethical principles of justice, beneficence, accountability, autonomy and veracity.
- 4. The study of ethics helps a person to look at his own life critically and to evaluate his actions / choices/ decisions.
- i) Be kinder to the environment
- ii) Respect and defend human rights
- iii) Become more ethical in your career.

Indian Epistemology and Metaphysics

- The goal of epistemology is to determine the criteria for knowledge so that we can know what can or cannot be known, in other words, the study of epistemology fundamentally includes the study of meta-epistemology.
- Epistemology is a branch of Philosophy that is concerned with various theories of knowledge - Indian epistemology is rich in terms of its content and logical reasoning. Systems of Indian Philosophy may be broadly divided into Vedic and non-vedic or orthodox and heterodox.


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- Metaphysics is the foundation of philosophy. The degree to which our metaphysical worldview is correct is the degree to which we are able to comprehend the world, and act accordingly - without this firm foundation, all knowledge becomes suspect. Metaphysics is responsible for the study of existence.
- Metaphysics is the branch of Philosophy that studies the first principles of being, identity and change, space and time, causality, necessity and possibility. It includes questions about the nature of consciousness and the relationship between mind and matter.
- Metaphysics provides a base for educational thought by establishing knowledge, truths and values, as ontological realities whose nature must be understood to understand its place in educational matters.


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