

**P.N.DAS COLLEGE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY**  
**COURSE OUTCOMES**

**SEM 1**

**Logic (PHIHGEC01T/PHIGCOR01T)**

1. 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.

2. Symbolic logic is a very useful tool for clarifying the philosophically important concepts of meaning, truth and proof.

3. 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.

4. 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.

**SEM 2**

**Western Epistemology and Metaphysics (PHIHGEC02T/PHIGCOR02T)**

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

### **SEM 3**

#### **Indian Epistemology and Metaphysics(PHIHGEC03T/PHIGCOR03T)**

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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 .

### **SEM 4**

#### **Indian Ethics & Western Ethics(PHIHGEC04T/PHIGCOR04T)**

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.

this firm foundation, all knowledge becomes respect. Metaphysics is responsible for the study of existence.

4. 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.

## **SEM 5 -DSE**

### **Applied Ethics (PHIGDSE01T)**

1. Students be able to demonstrate a thorough insight in problems of applied ethics, and also be able to discuss different views critically in writing.
2. Students be able to demonstrate an overview of differences, similarities and connections between different views within applied ethics and to give critical assessments of the different views.

## **SEM 5- GE**

### **The Philosophy of Self Development (PHIGGEC01T)**

1. Students compare and contrast the main contributions and ideas of philosophers in the ancient period.
2. Students write good philosophical essays which reveal improved skill in the presentation and defense of arguments, especially as they relate to the study of Ancient Philosophy.
3. According to Vivekananda, education is a process in which the young minds, will receive strength, energy and vigorous character. Through this process, the individual will mould them self into a complete and perfect human being of their life. All knowledge and all powers are within.
4. Gandhiji's philosophy to life is based upon the philosophy of idealism. He advocated the ideals of truth, non-violence and moral values to achieve the ultimate truth of self-realization. Gandhi believed that the education system gave primacy to the mind and kept the body & spirit somewhere at the backburner.

## **SEM 6 - DSE**

### **Social & Political Philosophy (PHIGDSE03T)**

1. It is generally agreed that the central task of social and political philosophy is to provide a justification for coercive institutions. Coercive institutions range in size from the family to the

nation-state and world organizations, like the United Nations, with their narrower and broader agendas for action.

2. i) Composes the fundamental qualities of the relation of ethics and politics.

ii) Explains the basic concepts of political philosophy such as state, society, law, order, freedom/liberty, sovereignty etc.

iii) Explains and illustrates the disadvantages and mutual responsibilities faced by an individual living and in democratically ruled society.

## **SEM 6 -GE**

### **Critical Thinking ( PHIGGEC02T)**

1. Students will be able to apply Critical Thinking skills through a process of inquiry that explores evidence for developing innovative and creative solutions to make informed decisions and evaluations.
2. Engage the imagination to explore new possibilities. Formulate and articulate ideas. Recognize explicit and tacit assumptions and their consequences.
3. Critical Thinking can help you better understand yourself, and in turn, help you avoid any kind of negative or limiting beliefs, and focus more on your strengths, Being able to share your thoughts can increase your quality of life.

## **SEC ( SEM 3 & SEM 5 )**

### **Media Ethics ( PHISSEC01M)**

1. This topic discusses the relationship between the concepts of ethics and media. It aims to facilitate introspective reflection on this ways in which all of us, as individuals, play a part in the creation and dissemination of media.
2. Make a ethical decisions regarding media, whether as providers or consumers, professionals, or as mere users of social media.
3. It is important for media practitioners to understand media ethics so that they can go out in the world and practice their profession in such a way that they are a living example that media ethics are real and meaningful.

## **SEC (SEM 4 & SEM 6)**

### **Business Ethics (PHISSEC02M)**

1. Learn from business ethics case studies and understand key business ethics issues. It also learn corporate social responsibility, whistleblowing, insider trading, conflict of interest, code of ethics, ethical practices, moral principles, and more.
2. Social responsibility is a crucial part of business ethics. A responsible organization considers and recognises the impact that its decisions and activities impact on society and the environment.
3. Business ethics focus on doing what is best for the shareholders and stakeholders. On the other hand, social responsibility is focused on the company's impact on environment and community.

#### **After words:**

The undergraduate courses of philosophy help develop a sense of the value of life and how living beings are connected to the world.

Thank You.