

**Department of Philosophy
Liberal College Luwangsangbam
Programme Outcome**

Philosophy learning provides ability develops through proper study of analytic. It helps to from capability to analyse various situation in life. Logical and critical attitude study of logic helps to think logically and critically.

The students are introduced to the definition, nature and scope of philosophy. They become acquainted with its different methods like introspection and extrospection, sensation, perception, illusion and hallucination are the important topics in the paper, Emphasis is given on analysing and clarifying the different theories of learning. Philosophical theories of mind, consciousness, intelligence and personality.

The students to understand the different religious traditions and their implications. They are introduced to the theory of orthodox and heterodox schools of philosophy. Argument for the existence and non-existence of God, the particular of religious language are some of the topics in this paper. Basic tenets of Christianity and Islam are explained and analysed. The course does not confine itself to discussion about ancient religious beliefs, it throws light upon the recent concepts of universal religion, interreligious understanding and communication.

The main objectives of logical reasoning, legal language, its nature and function, inductive and deductive reasoning in law are the thrust areas of study. It has both theoretical and practical content. It helps to develop reasoning ability and an analytic outlook towards various life situation.

**First Semester
Greek Philosophy – 101
Course Outcome**

The aims and objective of this course is to provide the origin and development of the philosophy on the Greek sphere. The pre-Socratic thoughts, i. e. Thales conception of Reality, Parmenides number theory, Platonic, and Aristotle conception of epistemology, ethics, causation, theory of ideas, theory of forms and matters in Greek philosophy. After completion of these course students can know-

C01- The starting of Greek philosophy in different philosophical topics and different philosophical thought.

C02- Students can know Socrates conception “virtue is knowledge”, Socrates believed that he was guided in all action by a supernatural voice which he called his “daemon”.

C03- Identified in detail Platonic theory of knowledge, immortality of soul, and ideas are only reality according to Plato.

C04- Understood the criticism of Plato theory of ideas by Aristotle, according to “Form and matter” are real.

C05- Students can know the Aristotle agrees with Plato that knowledge is what is truth and that this truth must be justified in a way which shows that it must be true.

**Second semester
Indian Philosophy- 202
Course Outcome**

This course is concerned with the different views of traditional Indian philosophical school. It is concerned with the heterodox school, viz- Buddha, Jaina and Carvaka philosophy, the theory of philosophy, liberation, law of karma, epistemology, metaphysics, and soul theory also will be able to.

On completion of the course the student can know-

C01- Identified in detail about the course the Heterodox and Orthodox of Indian school of philosophy, believe and not believe the authority of Veda.

C02- Identified in detail “Pleasure is the good” in life according to Carvaka school and matter is the only reality.

C03- Students know the Jainism concept of Reality and the good of right conduct.

C04- Knows that the Buddhist thought “life is full of sufferings” and there is the way to stop this life sufferings to reach a state from misery.

C05- Identified in detail the reality of external object is only on idea of our consciousness. Identified the detail the schools of Buddhism that Vaibhasika, Soutrantika, Yogacara and Madhyamika about the reality external objects.

**Third Semester
Logic – 303
Course outcome**

This course designed to provide Mathematica, symbolical method proof arguments. Logic is the systematic study of valid thought and valid rules of inference.

On successful completion of the course the student can know-

C01- That knowledge of the logical argument, argument form and Diagram for complex arguments.

C02- Identify in detail difference between the grammatical sentences and logical proposition (AEIO).

C03- Identify in detail the variable proposition p and q and their functions. And the method of truth Table in different three forms. (Tautologies, contradictories and contingencies).

C04- Identify in detail the valid argument forms and formal proof of validity, the rules of conditional proof; The Rule of indirect proof.

C05- To learning of Syllogism is Rules of syllogism- rule one : there must be terms: the major premise, the minor premise and the conclusion- no more, no less.

**Fourth Semester
Moral Philosophy- 404
Course Outcome**

This course evaluates the character of persons and considers moral thinking. It is concerned with the ideal or standard to which our conduct should conform. It does not explain human actions by means of certain law.

On completion of the course-

C01- Student can know what is right or good in human conduct.

C02- Identified in detail the notions right and good are the most fundamental of all moral concepts.

C03- Students well know the moral ideal and Hedonism, Utilitarianism, Intuitionism.

C04- Identified in detail the moral judgment is the main cognitive factor in moral consciousness.

C05- Well understood the capital Punishment. The moral attitude to the environment and animals.

**Fifth Semester
Honours - 505
History of western philosophy
Course outcome**

This course aims to provide a general introduction to development of philosophical thought in an influence of History of Western philosophy. The motion of the existence of God involves the discipline of epistemology (The nature and scope of knowledge). Descartes believed input are passed on by the sensory organs to the emphasis in the brain and from there to the immaterial spirit.

On successful completion of the course the student can know-

C01- Students understand the method of scholasticism.

C02- Identified in detail St. Augustine's and Thomas Aquinas knowledge and nature of God.

C03- In this area it is found that the relation between human Mind and Body under the view of Descartes.

C04- Identified in detail quality of “Substance”, according to Spinoza.

C05- In this area identified in detail the world of bodies is composed of an infinite number of dynamic units(monads).

**Fifth Semester
Honours – 506
History of western philosophy
Course outcome**

This course introduced the history of western philosophy, Locke’s Criticism of Innate Ideas, and origin of knowledge.

After completion of their course students can know-

C01- Identified in detail the origin of human knowledge and its limits of knowledge.

C02- Understands the relation of Ideas and matter of Facts and Knowledge of the external world.

C03- Identified in detail the human sense perception the distinction between a priori and empirical knowledge in view of Kant.

C04- To outcome of Kant’s theory of understanding is summed up in a statement “thoughts without contents are empty, intuitions without concepts are blind”. Or lack of one element makes knowledge impossible.

C05- To learning Hegel’s dialectical methods can know a method of argument are exposition that systematically weigh contradictory fact or ideas with a view to the resolution of their real or apparent contradiction.

**Fifth Semester
Honours – 507
Contemporary western philosophy
Course outcome**

This course provides understanding of the ideal language and ordinary language. The main feature of existentialism being and concept of freedom.

On successful of the course the students can understand-

C01- Identified in detail the ideal language and ordinary language.

C02- Understandings concept of language and philosophy of Russel and common sense of language according to Moor.

C03- Identified Frege’s theory of sentence meaning explains how it is possible for different people to grasp the same thought with exactly the same, images, or other mental experiences.

C04- Understands the verification theory of meaning of logical positivists.

C05- Identified in detail the main feature of existentialism, Being and concept of freedom by Sartre.

**Sixth Semester
Honours Paper- (608)
Indian Philosophy- ii
Crouse Outcome**

The course is introduced to the mainstream classical Indian epistemology and metaphysics are dominated by theories pedigree's i.e., view about knowledge generating process called Prama, knowledge sources orthodox school of Indian philosophy – Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Samkhya, Yoga, Mimamsa and Vedanta.

Studying course, the student's will be able to:

C01- The students will improve knowledge about the Nyaya theory of knowledge, Nyaya and Vaisheshika concept of pradharta is the ultimate course of knowledge. The creation, maintenance and destruction to Nyaya.

C02- Understood the idea about Vaisheshika is on the six school of Indian philosophy. Vaisheshika emphasized the liberation of individual self under the seven categories.

C03- Student's will understood about the Sankhya, Yoga is one of the six Nastika schools of Indian philosophy. Sankhya and yoga mostly accept the epistemology and the metaphysics also the existence of God.

C04- Gain knowledge, about the epistemology of the different thinker of i.e., Prabhakar and Kumarila, the philosophy of Ritualistic Actions and the conception of Duty.

C05- Vedanta: - Vedanta is a school of Indian philosophy thought by the Vedas. Its basic teaching is Sankara's concept of Brahman, Brahman is the only ontological Reality, Atman, Isvara, Jiva, Maya, Moksha and Qualified Monism of Ramanuja.

**6th Semester
Philosophy
Honours Paper / H- 609
PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION**

This course provides and understanding about religion is a special aspect of human experience and therefore need a philosophical speculation religion is to determine the significance and value of experience of religion. Philosophy of religion is self-establishment i.e., Animism, Totemism etc. of religious experience with the following concepts related to philosophy.

By studying this paper students can come in acquaintance with the followings concept is related to philosophy of religion.

C01- understood description about the nature as well as scope of philosophy of religion. Philosophy of religion is rational thought about religious issues and concern without a presumption of the existence of religion and religious beliefs.

C02- Identify definition of God is merely an enumeration of his attributes. God is spirit infinite, eternal and unchangeable in his branch of philosophy that study concept such as existence being becoming and reality. Cosmology is a matter of philosophical and scientific knowledge. Theologically theory of morality that derives duty or moral argument from. What we good or desirable as an end to be achieved.

C03- Define and demonstrate for God and his relation to the world and man deism, pantheism and theism, pantheism and monism. Theism and monotheism, mysticism. The personal god and the world.

C04- Understand the problem of evil refers to the challenge of reconciling belief in an omnipotent, Omnibenevolent, and Omniscient God with existence of evil and suffering in the world. Man's destiny, Immortality the form of nature and scripture.

C05- Understand about the secular substitutes for religion, Materialism is a form of philosophical monism that holds that matter is the fundamental substance in nature. Marxism deals with collective social processes and structure, class struggle surplus value with historic processes in general. Freud pursues the analysis of the individual, his resulting individual his resulting instinctual structure and development.

**6th Semester
Philosophy
Honours – 610
Political Philosophy**

The aim of course is to make the students aware of the Greek political thinker, according to Ernest Barker, the origin of political thought began with the ancient Greeks. In other words, Greek political thought is considered one of the political institutions of not only the ancient times. The social and political organisation of Greek city-states resembled a commonwealth society where in there was a great amount of mutual sharing of life and habitat. Religion had no impact of the lives of the people. The entire Greek communities opened that is a natural institution that come into existence for the moral and personal development of the individual. Studying in the course will be able to:

C01- Greek philosophy firmly believed in an ethical society. In their view a city state is not only a self-sufficient body. Both Aristotle and Plato believed thought were superior to the sense. However, whereas Plato believed the senses could fool a person, Aristotle stated that the

senses were needed in the order to properly determine reality. An example of this difference is the allegory of the cave, created by Plato.

C02- The social contract is the means by which civilised society, including government, raises from a historically or logically Pre-existing condition of Hobbes theory of social contract supports absolute sovereign without giving any values to individuals, while Locke and Rousseau supports individual than the state or the government. Rousseau makes a distinction between the two.

C03- John Stuart Mill was an influential British philosopher and economist. Mill believed that economic theory and philosophy, along with social awareness should play a role in politics and shape public policy.

C04- Karl Marx that focuses on the struggle between capitalists and workers were class. Marx theory of politics is based on capitalists and workers were inherently exploitative and inevitably create class conflict.

C05- John Rawls that theory of justice is a sound theory which says that well-ordered society needed a concept of justice a basics requirement and that such a concept could be developed by rational individual behind a veil ignorance about their own position, equal right to basic.