

RISHI BANKIM CHANDRA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Program Outcomes

Department of PHILOSOPHY

SI No.	PO Master Name
1	PO1: Students gain a thorough understanding of various branches of Philosophy, such as Epistemology, Metaphysics, Ethics, Logic, Philosophy of Mind, Social and Political Philosophy and Religion and recognize the development of key philosophical ideas
2	PO2: Students will cultivate the ability to critically evaluate arguments, recognize fallacies, and analyze complex philosophical concepts with logical precision. Develop robust skills in argumentation and debate through exposure to various schools o
3	PO3: Compare, contrast and integrate Eastern and Western philosophical traditions, including Indian philosophy (e.g., Vedānta, Yoga, Sāṅkhya) and Western philosophy (e.g., Kant, Hume, Descartes), enhancing cross-cultural understanding of philosophica
4	PO4: Develop expertise in reading, interpreting, and analyzing primary and secondary sources from diverse philosophical texts, facilitating a deeper understanding of classical works, such as Plato's Dialogues, Aristotle's Ethics, Descartes' Meditatio
5	PO5: Study the major works of influential philosophers like Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Kant, Gandhi, Vivekananda, Ambedkar and Russell, understanding their contributions to diverse fields such as Ethics, Metaphysics, Social Theory and Political Phil
6	PO6: Encourage the practical application of philosophical reasoning to contemporary problems in ethics (e.g., Bio-ethics, Professional Ethics), Social and Political Issues (e.g., Justice, Human Rights, Environmental Ethics), and Global Crises, such a
7	PO7: Foster the ability to apply logical reasoning, scientific methodology, and probabilistic reasoning to philosophical problems, particularly in discussions about Epistemology, Scientific Inquiry, Theories of Knowledge, and the Philosophy of Langua
8	PO8: Study and engage with profound questions about human ethics, values and morality, addressing issues such as moral responsibility, personal ethics, social justice and the role of philosophy in law and public life.
9	PO9: Develop reflective skills to ponder fundamental human concerns such as the nature of Consciousness, the problem of Suffering, the meaning of Life and the existence of God, fostering personal philosophical reflection on the human condition.
10	PO10: Explore the application of traditional philosophical theories to modern questions, such as the ethics of Artificial Intelligence, Bio-Ethics, the Philosophy of Mind, Climate Change and Political Philosophy in the globalized world.
11	PO11: Equip students with research skills for independent philosophical inquiry, enabling them to conduct thorough and insightful studies, debates and presentations based on original texts, contemporary debates and philosophical journals.
12	PO12: Students will develop strong oral and written communication abilities by producing clear and coherent philosophical essays, critiques, and arguments. Encourage articulate discussion, public speaking, and formal presentations of philosophical to
13	PO13: Promote an interdisciplinary approach by encouraging students to connect philosophy with other fields, such as Psychology, Sociology, Political Science, Literature, Theology and Law, enriching their philosophical outlook and understanding of re
14	PO14: Cultivate a strong sense of social responsibility by engaging with Social and Ethical Philosophy, fostering an appreciation of justice, fairness, empathy, and an active role in promoting Human Rights and Equality in modern society.

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Course Outcomes

Department of PHILOSOPHY

SI No.	Semester	Course Name	Course Outcome
1	1st Semester	Phiacor01t [history of western philosophy-i]	The course outcome for a subject like history of western philosophy generally focuses on the study of major philosophical thinkers, movements and ideas from ancient to modern western philosophy. and to trace the historical development of western philosophy, identifying significant periods such as ancient, medieval, renaissance, and modern. the students will also develop familiarity with key philosophers (e.g., socrates, plato, aristotle, descartes, kant, hegel) and their contributions to western philosophy and they will be wise enough to differentiate between major philosophical traditions such as rationalism, empiricism, idealism, and existentialism, and their methodologies. it will also help them to analyze foundational ideas in epistemology, metaphysics, ethics, and political philosophy introduced by western philosophers, as well as help them to evaluate the impact of western philosophy on science, art, culture, and contemporary thought. it will also help them to develop the ability to engage in philosophical debate, reason logically, and articulate well-grounded arguments and relate classical philosophical ideas to present-day ethical, social, and existential dilemmas.
2	1st Semester	Phiacor02t [western logic-i]	The course outcome for western logic focuses on the systematic study of principles and techniques can be used in reasoning, argumentation, and critical thinking. it will help to define key concepts such as proposition, argument, inference, validity, and soundness and explore traditional and modern logic systems, including aristotelian logic, propositional logic, and predicate logic. students will be more confident to construct, analyze, and evaluate formal arguments using logical methods such as syllogisms, truth tables, and venn diagrams. they will learn to distinguish between deductive and inductive reasoning and apply their principles to solve logical problems and also learn to translate natural language statements into symbolic notation and assess their logical structure. not only that but also they will learn to identify common logical fallacies and inconsistencies in arguments to enhance critical thinking. they will also develop to explore the evolution of logical theories from classical thinkers like aristotle and boole to contemporary developments in symbolic logic and utilize logical reasoning to solve problems in philosophy, science, mathematics and everyday scenarios.
3	2nd Semester	Phiacor03t [outlines of indian philosophy-i]	The course outcome for a subject like outlines of indian philosophy aims to introduce students to the foundational principles, schools of thought, and historical development of indian philosophical traditions. it will help them trace the evolution of indian philosophical thought from the vedic period to modern times and examine the six orthodox (Āstika) schools—nyāya, vaiśeṣika, sāṅkhya, yoga, mīmāṃsā, vedānta—and heterodox (nāstika) traditions such as buddhism, jainism, and cārvāka. the students will understand concepts such as brahman, atman, dharma, karma, moksha, and nirvana as discussed across different philosophical systems and compare indian philosophical perspectives with western philosophical ideas, focusing on metaphysics, epistemology, and ethics. it will also help them analyze significant texts such as the upanishads, bhagavad gita, yoga sutras,

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			and works of major philosophers like shankaracharya, ramanuja, and buddha. it will also make them investigate the methods of reasoning (pramāṇas) in indian philosophy, including perception, inference, comparison, and testimony and relate indian philosophical ideas to contemporary issues such as ethics, environmental consciousness, and mental well-being. finally, it will encourage thoughtful reflection on existential, moral, and social questions through the lens of indian philosophical traditions.
4	2nd Semester	Phiacor04t [western logic-ii]	It will help the students to grasp the principles of predicate logic, including the use of quantifiers (universal and existential), and their role in formalizing logical statements and arguments. learn and utilize mill's methods (agreement, difference, joint method, concomitant variation, and residues) for the systematic analysis of causal relationships. they will understand and will learn to apply the basic principles of probability theory to evaluate the strength of arguments and assess probabilistic reasoning in everyday and scientific contexts. they also learn to investigate the role of hypotheses in the scientific method, distinguishing between verifiability, falsifiability, and their implications in logical reasoning. the students will learn to translate the complex arguments into formal logical structures, including quantified statements and probabilistic models, for rigorous analysis and also learn to critically assess arguments for logical consistency and recognize fallacies or weaknesses in probabilistic and hypothesis-based reasoning. they will capable to examine the role of logical principles in the formulation, testing, and validation of scientific theories, linking abstract logic with empirical investigation. use advanced logical techniques, such as quantification theory and probabilistic reasoning, they will learn to approach and solve interdisciplinary and real-world problems. lastly, they will learn to implement formal logic, probability, and mill's methods in academic and professional research, emphasizing clarity, coherence, and precision.
5	3rd Semester	Phiacor05t [history of western philosophy-ii]	L
6	3rd Semester	Phiacor06t [outlines of indian philosophy-ii]	K
7	3rd Semester	Phiacor07t [western ethics]	The students will explore the origins and development of ethical theories in western philosophy, including their historical and cultural contexts. they will learn to examine key frameworks such as virtue ethics (aristotle), deontology (kant), utilitarianism (bentham and mill), and contemporary ethical theories. they will learn to investigate the questions about the nature of morality, including relativism, absolutism, emotivism, and the objectivity of moral values. also, they will learn to differentiate between normative ethical principles and their applications to real-life issues such as bio-ethics, environmental ethics and business ethics. the students will learn to analyze complex moral issues, such as justice, equality, freedom, and human rights, using classical and modern ethical theories. they will study deeply the contributions of philosophers such as plato, aristotle, hume, kant, mill, nietzsche, and contemporary ethicists to the evolution of ethical thought. also this course helps to the students to use ethical principles to address global challenges like climate change, technological advancement, social justice, and political governance. it will enhance the ability of the students to give reason through moral conflicts and

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			make well-informed ethical decisions in personal and professional contexts. also, it will encourage the students to the cultivation of ethical values such as honesty, integrity, empathy, and responsibility in everyday life.
8	4th Semester	Phiacor08t [social and political philosophy (western)]	The students will learn to examine the fundamental ideas such as justice, liberty, equality, authority, sovereignty, and the state as developed in western traditions. the students will study deeply the classical and modern theories, including social contract theory (hobbes, locke, rousseau), utilitarianism (bentham, mill), and marxist critiques of society and politics. they will learn how to investigate the contributions of foundational thinkers like plato and aristotle on the ideal state, ethics, and human nature. they will learn to evaluate the ideas of influential figures like machiavelli, hobbes, locke, kant, hegel, and rawls regarding governance, democracy, and the role of the individual in society. also, they will capable to analyze differing perspectives on justice, from ancient greek thought to contemporary approaches such as distributive, procedural, and restorative justice. it will help the students to explore theories about the rights and duties of individuals within communities, addressing issues such as freedom, responsibility, and the social good. study how power operates in political structures and the role of ideology in maintaining or challenging authority. they will learn to use western philosophical theories to critically analyze and address global challenges such as inequality, human rights, governance, and environmental concerns. also, it will enhance the students' ability to engage with and critique political and social theories, fostering nuanced understanding and argumentation. lastly, it will encourage the students to the integration of moral principles into debates on political policy, governance, and societal reform.
9	4th Semester	: phiacor09t [psychology and philosophy of mind]	They will learn to explore the key questions about consciousness, perception, emotions, and mental processes from both psychological and philosophical perspectives. the students will study deeply, the classical theories from descartes (dualism) to contemporary theories like behaviourism, functionalism, and cognitive science. investigate philosophical and scientific approaches to understanding consciousness, including its relation to the brain and its role in cognition and behaviour. they will engage themselves with debates on dualism, materialism, and non-reductive physicalism, including their implications for understanding mental states and processes. they will learn to reflect on the philosophical and psychological views of self, personal identity, and the persistence of identity over time. also, they will delve into topics like perception, memory, reasoning, emotion, and their interplay in shaping human experience and behaviour. they will learn to examine the various philosophical questions related to artificial intelligence, machine learning, and their potential to replicate or surpass human mental processes. also, they will learn to utilize many concepts from psychology and philosophy to address ethical and practical issues, including mental health, decision-making, and human-computer interaction. foster analytical abilities to critique and synthesize ideas from both fields, encouraging deeper insight into the nature of mind and its role in human life. they will explore the relationship between experimental psychology and phenomenological insights into subjective experience.
10	4th Semester	: phiacor10t [classical indian text]	Upon the successful completion of the course focusing on tarka-sangraha, authored by annambhaṭṭa, students will be able to gain a comprehensive understanding of fundamental philosophical ideas such

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			as padārtha (categories of reality), pramāṇa (sources of valid knowledge), and anumana (inference). they will develop their skills in constructing valid arguments, identifying fallacies (hetvabhasa), and applying logical methodologies to various philosophical, ethical, and real-world problems. they will learn to draw the parallels and distinctions between indian logical frameworks, particularly the navya-nyāya tradition, and western philosophical logic such as aristotelian and cartesian approaches. it will enhance the students' ability on analytical and critical thinking abilities by engaging with the systematic approach to reasoning and debate embedded in the text. they will understand properly the enduring importance of classical indian philosophical principles in contemporary discussions of epistemology, ontology, and applied ethics. it will help to the students to utilize their logical and philosophical tools derived from tarka-sangraha to address interdisciplinary challenges in areas such as science, technology, law, and artificial intelligence. they will foster qualities like rationality, precision, and ethical reasoning through the rigorous study of classical indian logic and its applications. so, we can say that, this course ensures that students develop a nuanced appreciation of indian philosophy, empowering them to engage meaningfully with diverse intellectual traditions and contemporary issues.
11	5th Semester	Phiacor11t [philosophy of language (indian and western)]	The s
12	5th Semester	Phiacor12t [ethical and social philosophy of india]	The students will gain a deep understanding of the foundational concepts in indian ethics and social philosophy, focusing on the principles of dharma, karma, and the roles of individuals in society as presented in classical indian texts. they will learn to analyse properly the ethical dilemmas and resolutions in the bhagavad gita, exploring concepts like duty (dharma), the nature of the self (atman), and the path of righteousness (karma yoga). also, they will learn to investigate the four goals of human life (purusartha), like, dharma (righteousness), artha (prosperity), kama (pleasures), and moksha (liberation) and their relevance to ethical decision-making and social responsibility.
13	5th Semester	Phiadse02t [practical ethics]	The students will develop a foundational understanding of practical ethics, including moral dilemmas involving complex issues like suicide, euthanasia, killing, and violence and the ethical principles that govern these topics. they will explore the ethical debates surrounding suicide and euthanasia, considering issues such as autonomy, the sanctity of life, suffering, and the role of medical professionals in end-of-life decisions. they will learn to investigate the moral questions regarding killing, including self-defense, capital punishment and just war theory, as well as broader ethical concerns surrounding the justification of violence in society. it will help to the students to understand the ethical dimensions of human rights, including the right to life, freedom, dignity, and the responsibilities of governments and individuals in upholding these rights. they will gain a power to analyse deeply the moral and ethical issues in war, focusing on concepts like just war theory, military ethics, civilians in conflict, and the implications of modern warfare technologies on human rights and international law. also, it will help the students to explore the moral implications of violence in society, examining its causes, ethical justifications (or lack thereof), and societal responses to violence in contexts such as politics, family, and community. they will study

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			<p>deeply the theory of care ethics, and emphasizing the importance of relational and emotional connections in moral decision-making, and its application to issues such as family care, child-rearing, elder care, and social justice. investigate theories of justice-based ethics, such as those by Rawls and Nozick, considering how concepts of fairness, equality, and distributive justice apply to contemporary social issues like poverty, healthcare, and education. they will learn to examine the feminist ethics, focusing on issues such as gender equality, patriarchy, reproductive rights, sexual violence, and how feminist ethical perspectives challenge traditional ethical frameworks by emphasizing power relations and the lived experiences of women. they will enhance their ability to navigate complex moral dilemmas by applying various ethical frameworks (e.g., deontology, utilitarianism, virtue ethics) to contemporary issues such as suicide, euthanasia, war, violence, and human rights. also, they will cultivate the critical thinking and ethical reasoning skills, encouraging students to reflect on how ethical theories can inform decisions and policies that shape social justice, human dignity, and individual well-being.</p>
14	5th Semester	Phiades03t [philosophy of religion]	<p>The students will develop a foundational understanding of philosophy of religion, focusing on its key areas, including the existence and nature of god, the problem of evil, religious experience, faith and reason, and the relationship between religion and science. they will learn to analyze the major philosophical arguments for and against the existence of god, including the ontological argument, cosmological argument, teleological argument, and moral argument. engage with the problem of evil, exploring philosophical responses to the existence of suffering and evil in the world and how it challenges the traditional conception of a benevolent, omnipotent god. it will help the students to reflect on the relationship between faith and reason, analyzing perspectives from thinkers like Aquinas, Pascal and Kant, and their implications for religious belief and practices in contemporary settings. they will learn to examine the various interpretations of religious experience and mysticism, assessing whether such experiences provide evidence for the existence of god or a divine reality, and how they influence individual and communal faith. also, they will learn to investigate the dialogue and tensions between religion and science, examining how religious believers and scientists reconcile religious beliefs with scientific theories, especially in areas like evolution, cosmology, and ethics. they will explore deeply, how the different religions approach questions of ethics and morality, including concepts like good and evil, sin and redemption, and justice and mercy, and compare ethical frameworks across religious traditions. also, they will study deeply the nature and authority of sacred texts and revelation, and analyze how religious followers interpret divine teachings in sacred scriptures such as the Bible, the Quran, the Bhagavad Gita, and other religious writings. they will learn to compare the diverse views of god and the divine across major world religions, including monotheism, pantheism, polytheism, and deism, and analyze the theological implications of each view. the students will study deeply about the concept of religious pluralism, the idea that multiple religions may provide valid paths to the divine or spiritual truths, and engage with interfaith dialogue as a means of mutual understanding and respect. also, they will learn to address the modern challenges to religious belief, such as secularism, atheism, agnosticism, and religious fundamentalism, and examine their implications for contemporary society and religious discourse. it will</p>

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			help to them to enhance their critical thinking and reasoning skills to evaluate religious arguments, beliefs, and practices, fostering an open-minded approach to religious diversity and the philosophical questions religion raises.
15	6th Semester	Phiacor13t [western epistemology and metaphysics]	Students will gain a foundational understanding of key concepts in epistemology (the theory of knowledge) and metaphysics (the theory of reality), focusing on their historical and philosophical development. they will learn to analyze classical epistemological views, including empiricism (locke, berkeley, hume), rationalism (descartes, spinoza, leibniz), and idealism (kant, hegel), and their impact on the philosophy of knowledge. also they will learn to investigate the modern debates in epistemology, such as scientific realism, pragmatism (peirce, james, dewey), internalism vs. externalism, and contextualism in theories of justification and knowledge acquisition. the students will learn to investigate the various theories of truth, such as the correspondence theory (russell, tarski), the coherence theory, and the pragmatic theory (peirce, james), and their implications for knowledge claims.
16	6th Semester	phiacor14t [some modern indian thinkers]	The students will explore deeply the contributions of key modern indian philosophers such as vivekananda, gandhi, aurobindo, and ambedkar, focusing on their unique philosophies and their impact on contemporary indian thought and society. they will study deeply the vivekananda's vision of vedanta, emphasizing self-realization, the unity of all religions, and his ideas on nationalism, empowerment of women, and social reforms. they will learn to investigate and satyagraha (non-violent
17	6th Semester	Phiadse05t [russell, problems of philosophy]	The students will gain a
18	6th Semester	: phiadse06t [hume, an enquiry concerning human understanding]	K