

PURBASTHALI COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY



PROGRAMME OUTCOMES B.A. PHILOSOPHY HONOURS

Programme Outcome

Philosophy is generally known as the subject of systematic and critical thinking about all human problems which initiates a trend of reflective thought process for the learners. The scope of philosophy is very broad which covers Logic, Ethics, Religion and especially the problem of knowledge in western and Indian thoughts. It also enquires the real nature of the world. Philosophical training also assists students to search for general explanatory principles, reveal upon what really matters, find out alternatives who widely accepted views and learn to distinguish what is significant from what is not, students will develop ability in critical thinking and understanding of concepts of rights, wrong, good and bad and an understanding of moral principles and their application in everyday life.

The course promotes the students practical value and limits of philosophical and reflective attitude and a lifelong commitment to the learning and enquiry.

The course acquaints students with Greek Philosophy, Indian and Western Philosophy Ethics, Philosophy of Religion, Analytic Philosophy, Logic etc.

Students also become familiar with some of the major figures and schools of thought in the intellectual tradition and develop desire for further study and learning.


The course helps to create awareness to become an enlightened citizen with commitment to deliver one's responsibilities and values to the society.



H.O.D.
Department of Philosophy
Purbasthali College
Purbasthali, Burdwan


Principal
Purbasthali College
Purbasthali, Burdwan

COURSE OUTCOME

SL NO	Name of the Course	Sem ester	Course Code	Course Outcome
1	Indian Philosophy - I	1	CC-1	To study the Indian Philosophy, it will be beneficial for the students because it prefaces many notions of Indian philosophy. After completion of the study of this paper students should be able to identify the very fundamental structure of Indian schools of philosophical thoughts with a prior introduction of Upanishadic Philosophy and other philosophical undercurrents of that time. Students also are aware with Indian philosophical methodology of reasoning as well as classification of Six systems of Philosophy as orthodox and heterodox systems. It deals with the knowledge about the definition and division of Orthodox school and Heterodox Schools of Indian Philosophy. Indian Philosophy consists of nine different schools of Indian thoughts, both Āstika and Nāstika systems. Among āstika schools there are Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Sāṃkhya, Yoga, Mīmāṃsā and Vedānta. On the other hand there are Cārvāka, Jainism and Budhhism as Nāstika schools. Indian Philosophy describes the knowledge about the Epistemology, Metaphysics, Logic, Ethics and Psychology as a whole.
2	History of Western Philosophy - I	1	CC-2	This course facilitates a comprehension study of Ancient Greek Philosophy and Modern Western philosophy. A comprehensive understanding of it is like a foundation course in the Classics and Modern Philosophy. The History of Western philosophy consists of the epistemological and metaphysical perspectives of the philosophers like Thales, Anaximander, Heraclitus, Parmenides Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz. This course facilitates a comprehension of Ancient Greek Philosophy. A comprehensive understanding of it is like a foundation course in the Classics. The two great classical traditions, viz., Greek have left a rich legacy of philosophic knowledge that can be pragmatically and scholastically contextualized in the present-day times. Modern western philosophy begins with the renaissance where it left the theistic approach and become analytical with scientific approach. So, the aim of this paper is to impart the learners with basic knowledge of origin and development of Western Philosophy. Students are also acquainted with the salient features of rationalism.


 H.O.D.
 Department of Philosophy
 Purbasthali College
 Parulia, Purba Bardhaman


 Principal
 Purbasthali College
 Parulia, Purba Bardhaman.

3	Indian Philosophy – II	2	CC-3	<p>To study the Indian Philosophy, it will be beneficial for the students because it prefaces many notions of Indian philosophy. After completion of the study of this paper students should be able to identify the very fundamental structure of Indian schools of philosophical thoughts with a prior introduction of Upanishadic Philosophy and other philosophical undercurrents of that time. Students also are aware with Indian philosophical methodology of reasoning as well as classification of Six systems of Philosophy as orthodox and heterodox systems. It deals with the knowledge about the definition and division of Orthodox school and Heterodox Schools of Indian Philosophy. Indian Philosophy consists of nine different schools of Indian thoughts, both Āstika and Nāstika systems. Among āstika schools there are Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Sāṅkhya, Yoga, Mīmāṃsā and Vedānta. On the other hand there are Cārvāka, Jainism and Buddhism as Nāstika schools. Indian Philosophy describes the knowledge about the Epistemology, Metaphysics, Logic, Ethics and Psychology as a whole.</p>
4	History of Western Philosophy – I	2	CC-4	<p>This course facilitates a comprehensive study of Modern Western philosophy. A comprehensive understanding of it is like a foundation course in the Modern Philosophy. Modern western philosophy begins with the renaissance where it left the theistic approach and become analytical with scientific approach. So, the aim of this paper is to impart the learners with basic knowledge of origin and development of Western Philosophy. Students are also acquainted with the salient features of rationalism, empiricism and Kantian and Hegelian philosophy. This paper will help the students to survey the modern philosophy as has been dealt with by the School of Empiricism advocated by Locke, Berkeley, Hume and Kantian and Hegelian philosophy. The outcome of Modern western philosophy is to increase the horizon of western philosophical thoughts. Studying this course, the students will be able to understand the basics of this course and develop new ideas in this course. This course the students will be able to do their research work in deferent areas of western philosophy.</p>


H.O.D

Department of Philosophy
Purbasthali College
Parulia, Purba Bardhaman


Principal
Purbasthali College
Bardhaman

5	Indian Ethics	3	CC-5	<p>Ethics is a study of moral issues in the fields of individual and collective interaction. The study of Ethics helps a student to gain the ability so that they can make themselves to become a proper social being. Students will be familiar with basic topics and they will be favored by accessing knowledge on Indian Ethics because it shares so many aspects such as dharma, karma, suffering, renunciation, meditation in light of Bauddha, Jaina and Yoga school of Indian philosophy with almost all of them focusing on the ultimate goal of Salvation of the individual through spiritual practices. These topics will help the students to realize the spiritual values in life. The study of Ethics helps a student to gain the ability so that they can make themselves to become a proper social being.</p>
6	Western Ethics	3	CC-6	<p>The study of Ethics helps a student to gain the ability so that they can make themselves to become a proper social being. Students will be benefitted by realizing various learning goals involving ethical decision-making and social responsibility. This course will help the students to develop the potentiality and knowledge needed for them to make ethical decisions in their own careers and for fulfilling the purpose so many institutions are organized across the world. Western Ethics discusses about object of moral judgment and also about the Moral Theories of Plato and Aristotle. Western Ethics also consists of Standards of Morality like Hedonism, Deontological Ethics and also of Theories of Punishment. Moral Philosophy involves systematizing, defending and recommending concepts of right and wrong behavior.</p>


 H.O.D.
 Department of Philosophy
 Purbasthali College
 Parulia, Purba Bardhaman



 Principal
 Purbasthali College
 Parulia, Purba Bardhaman.

	Indian Logic	3	CC-7	Indian Logic will offer the students a textual reading of the Sanskrit text - Tarkasamgraha , written by Navya Naiyayika Sri Annambhatta Acharya. Students will penetrate into the arena of Indian Logic and gather the concepts of prama, pramana, jnana,buddhi, smriti, karana, hetu etc. Students will learn Indian Logic analysis of Nyāya epistemology in detail.
8	Western Logic-I	4	CC-8	By studying Logic, students get acquainted with the use of logical rules for identifying a valid argument. Along with these, they also learn existential import, symbolic interpretation, constructing formal proof of validity, proving invalidity, Quantification theory. Study of this paper helps them to be aware of Mill's different experimental methods, Science and Hypothesis and also different theories of probability. From this course students will get the knowledge about traditional and Aristotelian logic. Having completed the course of Western Logic, students demonstrate proficiency in critical thinking and understanding of deductive and inductive reasoning and competence in the basic analytical methods of logic. Identify premises and conclusions in both formal as well as informal proofs, and demonstrate an awareness of the limits of deductive forms as well as linguistic ambiguities. The student not only gains knowledge of traditional Aristotelian logic but also of symbolic logic-the use of symbols, the truth-functions and using truth-tables for testing the validity of arguments and statement-forms. It helps to develop a critical and logical mental attitude. After the completion of course, the students will be capable to understand logic and to apply in comparison between traditional logic and symbolic logic and will be well acquainted with the fundamental terminologies, premises and conclusions.


 H.O.D.
 Department of Philosophy
 Purbasthali College
 Parulia, Purba Bardhaman



 Principal
 Purbasthali College
 Parulia, Purba Bardhaman.

		4	CC-9	<p>The study of Psychology gives the opportunity for the students to learn about brain states, different personality traits, the sub-conscious and conscious reasons for human. The students are introduced to the definition, nature and scope of psychology. Students will learn the basic concepts of the field of psychology with an emphasis on application of psychology in every day. They become acquainted with its different methods like introspection and extrospection. Sensation, perception, illusion and hallucination, different levels of mind, Freud's theory of dream, measurement of Intelligence, different tests of intelligence regarding I.Q. measurement. are the important topics in this paper. Emphasis is given on analyzing and clarifying the different theories of learning, philosophical theories of mind, consciousness, intelligence and personality and etc.</p>
10	Philosophy of Religion	4	CC-10	<p>The students will be familiar with philosophical study of the meaning and nature of religion. It includes the prime analysis of religious concepts, beliefs, arguments, terms, and practices of religious adherents. This course helps the students to understand the different religious traditions and their implications. They are introduced to the theories of orthodox and heterodox schools of philosophy. Arguments for the existence and non-existence of God, the religious language etc. Basic tenets of Christianity and Islam and Hinduism are explained and analyzed. The main motive of this course is to create awareness about the comparative nature of the different religions objectives.</p>
11	Socio-Political Philosophy	5	CC-11	<p>Social and Political Philosophy consists of nature and scope of both social and political philosophy and their relation. This paper aids the students to have a primary concept of social and political philosophy like society, community, family, state, Association, caste, class, Democracy, socialism. The student become familiar with the theories reading relation between individual and society, social change and progress etc. and also be aware of political ideologies like Democracy, Socialism. This course is designed to develop interest among the student about the Contemporary social issues and theories like Ambedkar, Gandhiji's Satyagraha, Sasobodaya. This paper also develops intercultural competence, knowledge of civic responsibility in students and ability to engage them effectively in society.</p>


 H.O.D.
 Department of Philosophy
 Purbasthali College
 Parulia, Purba Bardhaman


 Principal
 Purbasthali College
 Parulia, Purba Bardhaman.

12	Western Logic- II	5	CC-12	By studying Logic, students get acquainted with the use of logical rules for identifying a valid argument. Study of this paper helps them to be aware of Mill's different experimental methods, Science and Hypothesis and also different theories of probability. This paper is framed for learning the standard forms of Formal reasoning. It provides the scope to learn the basic logical concepts and gives a clear understanding of the structure of inferential reasoning.
13	Philosophy in the Twentieth Century: Indian	6	CC-13	This paper creates an understanding on contemporary problems in Philosophy. It deals with the different questions of life and world dealt by several modern Indian philosophers. It is actually designed to share those ideas which are sprung from the minds of the great philosophers of the modern Indian world. This paper introduce the thinkers of modern period like Vivekananda, Sri Aurabindo, Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath, S. Radhakrishnan, Iqbul, etc. and their contributions to the philosophical richness of contemporary Indian thought. Students will be provided newer ideas and the philosophical thought of contemporary Indian philosophy which will enlighten the students regarding the reality of life.
14	Philosophy in the Twentieth Century: Western	6	CC-14	This paper deals with the different approaches of life and world dealt by some modern western philosophers. This course is designed to share the ideas that sprung from the minds of the great philosophers of the modern western world. This paper introduce the thinkers of modern period like Moore, Russell, Sartre, Ryle, Ayer, Wittgenstein, Heidegger and their contributions to the philosophical richness of contemporary Indian thought. Students will be able to access the collection of essays by the eminent modern thinkers which will increase their receptivity and free mindedness. They will be provided newer ideas and the philosophical thought of contemporary Western philosophy which will enlighten the students regarding the reality of life.



H.O.D

Department of Philosophy
Purbasthali College
Parulia, Purba Bardhaman



Principal
Purbasthali College
Parulia, Purba Bardhaman.

	Philosophy	3	SEC-1	After completion of Philosophy in Practice a student should be able to understand and explain Philosophically important theories and concepts that have historically been used to organize and explain human experience. This course is the application of ethical rules and principles which can apply for wellbeing of the society.
16	Philosophy	4	SEC-2	The paper provides the student with the capacity to identify issues and problems relating to realisation of human rights, and strengthens the ability to contribute to the resolution of human rights issues and problems. It is also develops investigative and analytical skills. It outcomes to respecting and promoting human rights governments bear the primary responsibility. However, every individual owes it to themselves and their communities to promote human rights. Human rights are basic rights that belong to all of us simply because we are human. Identify and evaluate the historical, philosophical, political and cultural developments establishing human rights as a set of global norms, agreements, and procedures. Explore global human rights institutions, law, and processes, and assess the impact of their interaction with national and local cultural practices and norms. Reflectively evaluate the effectiveness of human rights practice on local, national or international humanitarian efforts.


 H.O.D
 Department of Philosophy
 Purbasthali College
 Parulia, Purba Bardhaman


 Principal
 Purbasthali College
 Parulia, Purba Bardhaman

Katha Upanishad is the most beautiful Upanishad that answers the basic questions of end of human life. This paper deals with the question of the meaning of life and death, the question of immortality, the question of the meaning of dharma and adharma, the question of knowledge and ignorance. Katha Upanishad has been acclaimed as the most popular one as per the structure in the form of a dialogue between Nachiketas and Yama. The Upanishad tells the story of Nachiketas, the son of Vajashrava, who learns the teachings imparted by Yama. Starting with the story, the Upanishad unfolds the profound philosophical truths. It reveals the truths of this world and the other world that is beyond human comprehension.

18 The Problems of
Philosophy

5


DSE-2


Students will get the knowledge on the distinction between appearance and reality. They will learn the way how Russell used Logic to clarify issues in Philosophy and they will also learn to establish a rational consensus on problems for answering the question. Russell explains in the Preface that he has not dealt equally with the whole field of philosophy, but has treated rather of the Theory of Knowledge, where a positive contribution seemed more readily made, than of Metaphysics, where results might be more negative. Focusing on problems he believes will provoke positive and constructive discussion, Russell concentrates on knowledge rather than metaphysics: If it is uncertain that external objects exist, how can we then have knowledge of them but by probability. There is no reason to doubt the existence of external objects simply because of sense data. In this paper Russell has provided an intelligible and stimulating guide to a branch of knowledge which is often mistakenly considered too abstruse for the lay mind. He has confined himself chiefly to those problems of philosophy concerning which he thought it possible to say something positive and constructive. For this reason, theory of knowledge occupies a larger space than metaphysics and some topics much discussed by philosophers are treated briefly.

H.O.D
Department of Philosophy
Purbasthali College
Parulia, Purba Bardhaman

Principal
Purbasthali College
Parulia, Purba Bardhaman.

19	Rabindranath Tagore: Sadhana	6	DSE-3	This paper seeks to study the collection of Tagore's lectures in the book <i>Sadhana</i> which deals with his philosophy of life. At various instances in his lectures Tagore repeatedly emphasizes on the Indian philosophy of oneness of Being that is the cause for the progress of the soul towards the union with the Brahman. The collection is compiled of eight lectures, based on ideas of the individual's relation to the universe, soul consciousness, evil, self, of love, of action and of beauty and finally the nature of union with the Infinite. The Infinite can be attained through endless means of activities found in joy and love. His <i>sadhana</i> has been in writing poetry and in living his life in all its hues and colors and thereby attaining realization of life.
20	An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding	6	DSE-4	This paper helps the students to understand the detailed knowledge about the views of David Hume, a modern Western Empiricist, from both epistemological, metaphysical and ethical perspectives through his book <i>An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding</i> . Hume's <i>Enquiry</i> is one of the most important philosophical works addressing central questions of human life and knowledge. The course begins by exploring Hume's explanation of how we come to know what (we think) we know, before moving on in the second module to look more specifically at the justification for beliefs that are not based on immediate or past sensory experience (e.g. the belief that the sun will rise tomorrow).


 H.O.D.
 Department of Philosophy
 Purbasthali College
 Parulia, Purba Bardhaman


 Principal
 Purbasthali College
 Parulia, Purba Bardhaman

PURBASTHALI COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY



PROGRAMME OUTCOMES
B.A. PHILOSOPHY GENERAL

Programme Outcome

Philosophy is generally known as the subject of systematic and critical thinking about all human problems which initiates a trend of reflective thought process for the learners. The scope of philosophy is very broad which covers Logic, Ethics, Religion and especially the problem of knowledge in western and Indian thoughts. It also enquires the real nature of the world. Philosophical training also assists students to search for general explanatory principles, reveal upon what really matters, find out alternatives who widely accepted views and learn to distinguish what is significant from what is not, students will develop ability in critical thinking and understanding of concepts of rights, wrong, good and bad and an understanding of moral principles and their application in everyday life.


The course promotes the students practical value and limits of philosophical and reflective attitude and a lifelong commitment to the learning and enquiry.

The course acquaints students with Greek Philosophy, Indian and Western Philosophy Ethics, Philosophy of Religion, Analytic Philosophy, Logic etc.

Students also become familiar with some of the major figures and schools of thought in the intellectual tradition and develop desire for further study and learning.

Create awareness to become an enlightened citizen with commitment to deliver one's responsibilities and values to the society.


H.O.D
Department of Philosophy
Purbasthali College
Parulia, Purba Bardhaman


Principal
Purbasthali College
Parulia, Purba Bardhaman.

PURBASTHALI COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
PROGRAMME OUTCOMES



BA PHILOSOPHY GENERAL
COURSE OUTCOME

SL NO	Name of the Course	Semester	Course Code	Course Outcome
1	Indian Philosophy	1	CC-1A	To study the Indian Philosophy, it will be beneficial for the students because it prefaces many notions of Indian philosophy. After completion of the study of this paper students should be able to identify the very fundamental structure of Indian schools of philosophical thoughts with a prior introduction of Upanishadic Philosophy and other philosophical undercurrents of that time. Students also are aware with Indian philosophical methodology of reasoning as well as classification of Six systems of Philosophy as orthodox and heterodox systems. It deals with the knowledge about the definition and division of Orthodox school and Heterodox Schools of Indian Philosophy. Indian Philosophy consists of nine different schools of Indian thoughts, both Āstika and Nāstika systems. Among āstika schools there are Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Sāṅkhya, Yoga, Mīmāṃsā and Vedānta. On the other hand there are Cārvāka, Jainism and Buddhism as Nāstika schools. Indian Philosophy describes the knowledge about the Epistemology, Metaphysics, Logic, Ethics and Psychology as a whole.


H.O.D
Department of Philosophy
Purbasthali College
Parulia, Purba Bardhaman


Principal
Purbasthali College
Parulia, Purba Bardhaman.

2	Western Philosophy	2	CC-1B	This course facilitates a comprehension study of Western philosophy. A comprehensive understanding of it is like a foundation course in the Classics and Modern Philosophy. The History of Western philosophy consists of the epistemological and metaphysical perspectives of the philosophers like Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Locke, Berkeley, Hume and Kant. Western philosophy begins with the renaissance where it left the theistic approach and become analytical with scientific approach. So, the aim of this paper is to impart the learners with basic knowledge of origin and development of Western Philosophy. Students are also acquainted with the salient features of rationalism and Empiricism.
3	Logic	3	CC-1C	By studying Logic, students get acquainted with the use of logical rules for identifying a valid argument. Along with these, they also learn existential import, Ven Diagram, symbolic logic. From this course students will get the knowledge about traditional and Aristotelian logic. Having completed the course of Western Logic, students demonstrate proficiency in critical thinking and understanding of deductive and inductive reasoning and competence in the basic analytical methods of logic. Identify premises and conclusions in both formal as well as informal proofs, and demonstrate an awareness of the limits of deductive forms as well as linguistic ambiguities. The student not only gains knowledge of traditional Aristotelian logic but also of symbolic logic-the use of symbols, the truth-functions and using truth-tables for testing the validity of arguments and statement-forms. It helps to develop a critical and logical mental attitude. After the completion of course, the students will be capable to understand logic and to apply in comparison between traditional logic and symbolic logic and will be well acquainted with the fundamental terminologies, premises and conclusions.


 H.O.D.
 Department of Philosophy
 Purbasthali College
 Parulia, Purba Bardhaman



 Principal
 Purbasthali College
 P.O. Jh. Purba Bardhaman.

4	Contemporary Indian Philosophy	4	CC- 1D	This paper creates an understanding on contemporary problems in Philosophy. It deals with the different questions of life and world dealt by several modern Indian philosophers. It is actually designed to share those ideas which are sprung from the minds of the great philosophers of the modern Indian world. This paper introduces the thinkers of modern period like Vivekananda, Sri Aurabindo, Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath, S. Radhakrishnan, Iqbul, etc. and their contributions to the philosophical richness of contemporary Indian thought. Students will be provided newer ideas and the philosophical thought of contemporary Indian philosophy which will enlighten the students regarding the reality of life.
5	Philosophy of Religion	5	DSE- 1A	The students will be familiar with philosophical study of the meaning and nature of religion. It includes the prime analysis of religious concepts, beliefs, arguments, terms, and practices of religious adherents. This course helps the students to understand the different religious traditions and their implications. They are introduced to the theories of orthodox and heterodox schools of philosophy. Arguments for the existence and non-existence of God, the religious language etc. Basic tenets of Christianity and Islam and Hinduism are explained and analyzed. The main motive of this course is to create awareness about the comparative nature of the different religions objectives.


 H.O.D
 Department of Philosophy
 Purbasthali College
 Parulia, Purba Bardhaman


 Principal
 Purbasthali College
 Parulia Purba Bardhaman.

6	Tarkasamgraha (saptapadārtha)	6	DSE- 1B	Indian Logic will offer the students a textual reading of the Sanskrit text - Tarkasamgraha , written by Navya Naiyayika Sri Annambhatta Acharya. Students will penetrate into the arena of Indian Logic and gather the concepts of prama, pramana, jnana,buddhi, smriti, karana, hetu etc. Students will learn Indian Logic analysis of Nyāya epistemology in detail.
7	Philosophy in Practice	3	SEC- 1	After completion of Philosophy in Practice a student should be able to understand and explain Philosophically important theories and concepts that have historically been used to organize and explain human experience. This course is the application of ethical rules and principles which can apply for wellbeing of the society.
8	Philosophy of Human Rights	4	SEC- 2	The paper provides the student with the capacity to identify issues and problems relating to realisation of human rights, and strengthens the ability to contribute to the resolution of human rights issues and problems. It is also develops investigative and analytical skills. It outcomes to respecting and promoting human rights governments bear the primary responsibility. However, every individual owes it to themselves and their communities to promote human rights. Human rights are basic rights that belong to all of us simply because we are human. Identify and evaluate the historical, philosophical, political and cultural developments establishing human rights as a set of global norms, agreements, and procedures. Explore global human rights institutions, law, and processes, and assess the impact of their interaction with national and local cultural practices and norms. Reflectively evaluate the effectiveness of human rights practice on local, national or international humanitarian efforts


 H.O.D
 Department of Philosophy
 Purbasthali College
 Barilla, Purba Bardhaman


 Principal
 Purbasthali College
 Barilla, Purba Bardhaman.

9	Philosophical Analysis	5	SEC-3	<p>The course is based on John Hospers' Introduction to Philosophical Analysis. The book offers a comprehensive view of philosophy in the 20th century. It has eight chapters that cover numerous problems in eight fundamental branches of philosophy. Each chapter contains a description of essential issues in the field under discussion, offers some philosophical dialogues and ends with exercises. Student will acquire basic information about leading philosophers in the history of Europe and they will develop an opinion about the relationship between philosophy, arts and sciences and will acquire basic philosophical vocabulary and will learn to see individual philosophical issues against the background of leading philosophical opinions and will be able to identify major philosophical topics. Student will learn how to use the Internet to find answers to philosophical questions and they will attempt to participate in philosophical discussion in a rational manner and will be able to detect logical connections between different theoretical claims and will learn the methods of fair criticism and will be able to compare the rationality of different philosophical arguments.</p>
10	Ethics in Practice	6	SEC-4	<p>It helps students understand practically the importance of trust, mutually satisfying human behavior and enriching interaction with nature. They help build a positive character with traits such as compassion, respect, kindness, and humility. They can make students distinguish between right and wrong or good and bad and identify the multiple ethical interests at stake in a real-world situation or practice. Students will be able to demonstrate understanding of criteria for choosing between conflicting ethical theories, moral disagreement, the justification of moral judgments, and the application of ethical standards to practical decision-making and ethical questions that arise in everyday life.</p>


H.O.D

Department of Philosophy
Purbasthali College
Parulia, Purba Bardhaman



Principal
Purbasthali College
Parulia, Bardhaman.