

Philosophy

Program Specific Outcomes

PSO1: Attain intensive knowledge of Indian and World Philosophy and philosophical movements with special foci on their relevance in the contemporary socio-political, cultural and literary milieu.

PSO2: Apply the knowledge attained in deconstructing and critically examining factors, events and socio-historical paradigms which led to the inception and subsequent development of these philosophies.

PSO3: Identify and evaluate significant arguments and dialogues in the broad areas of Indian and Western Philosophy, Epistemology, Moral Philosophy, Philosophy of the Mind, Religion and Theology and Environment and Applied Ethics towards incorporating the same in analyzing contemporary socio-philosophical structures, concerns and developments.

PSO4: Apply the knowledge and skills gained through the extensive study towards self and social advancement viz. pursuing higher studies and research, being gainfully employed by extending expertise and services to governmental bodies, non-governmental organisations and industry and initiating vital dialogues in the fields of environmental and applied ethics.

FYBA

Title of the Paper: Moral Philosophy (Old Course)

Subject: Philosophy Major Semester - 1

Lectures per week: 05 (45 mins per lecture)

Objectives

- a. To explain students the salient features of Moral Philosophy.
- b. To describe the nature of Philosophy
- c. To apply the various theories of ethics.
- d. To interpret and interrelate Indian Ethics in our day to day living.
- e. To analyze various issues related to Bio-socio ethics.

Syllabus

Unit I	15 lectures
(a) Nature of Ethics and Applied Ethics (b) Development of Morality	
Unit II	15 lectures
Theories of Moral Standard (Aristotle, Kant, Utilitarianism – Mill and Bentham)	
Unit III	15 lectures
Gita Ethics, Charvaka Ethics, Gandhian Ethics.	
Unit IV	15 lectures
Euthanasia, Suicide and Abortion	

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students will be able to:

- a. To interpret and outline the salient features of Moral Philosophy.
- b. Examine the meaning of Philosophy as a subject
- c. Formulate a multidimensional approach to various ethical issues.
- d. Critically evaluate various issues related to Bio-socio ethics

Refernces

- Joseph Crecic: Moral Choices Peter Singer: Practical Ethical
- Jadunath Sinha: Manual of Ethics
- R.G.Frey and Christopher Heath Wellman (ed.): A Companion to Applied Ethics

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- W.Lille: An Introduction to Ethics I. C. Sharma: Ethical Philosophies of India Encyclopaedia of Family and Health
- H. M. Joshi: Traditional and Contemporary Ethics: Western and Indian Nirmala Tandon: Contemporary Indian Ethics

FYBA

Title of the Paper: Moral Philosophy (Old Course)
Subject: Philosophy Major Semester - II
Lectures per week: 05 (45 mins per lecture)

Objectives

- To explain students the salient features of Moral Philosophy.
- To describe the nature of Philosophy
- To apply the various theories of ethics.
- To interpret and interrelate Indian Ethics in our day to day living.
- To analyze various issues related to Bio-socio ethics.

Syllabus

Unit V 15 lectures

Man and Environment

Unit VI 15 lectures

Experimentation with Human beings and Animals.

Unit VII 15 lectures

Professional Ethics

Topic VII 15 lectures

Ethical Justification of Punishment
(Retributive, Deterrent and Reformative Theories), Capital Punishment.

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students will be able to:

- To interpret and outline the salient features of Moral Philosophy.

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- b. Examine the meaning of Philosophy as a subject
- c. Formulate a multidimensional approach to various ethical issues.
- d. Critically evaluate various issues related to Bio-socio ethics.

Refernces

- Joseph Crecic: Moral Choices Peter Singer: Practical Ethical
- Jadunath Sinha: Manual of Ethics
- R.G.Frey and Christopher Heath Wellman (ed.): A Companion to Applied Ethics
- W.Lille: An Introduction to Ethics I. C. Sharma: Ethical Philosophies of India Encyclopaedia of Family and Health
- H. M. Joshi: Traditional and Contemporary Ethics: Western and Indian Nirmala Tandon: Contemporary Indian Ethics

SYBA

Title of the Paper: Environmental Ethics-1 (Old Course)
Subject: Foundation Course (Semester –III)
Lectures per week: 05 (45 mins per lecture)

Objectives

- a. To outline the field of Environmental Ethics to students.
- b. To summarize the purpose of environmental ethics which provide moral grounds for social policies.
- c. To sketch the aims of environments ethics that focus on protecting the earth's environment and remedying environmental degradation
- d. To point out man's moral and ethical obligations toward the environment.

Syllabus

Unit I

Nature of Environmental Ethics: Meaning and Application.

Unit II

1. Relation between Ethics, Applied ethics and Environmental Ethics

2. Relation between Environmental Ethics and ecology

Unit III

Metaphysical basis of Environmental Ethics: a) Cosmology of nature worshippers b) Pantheism and religious mystics

Unit IV

Contemporary Philosophy and Environment: “Deep Ecology” Movements, “Ecofascism “ and “misanthrophism”

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students will be able to:

- a) Approve the Nature of Environmental Ethics.
- b) Justify eco-friendly attitude towards nature.
- c) To transform the behavior based on a set of ethical values which guides once approach towards other living beings in the nature.
- d) Students will be able to revise their attitude towards nature which has an intrinsic value.

References

1. John Passmore: Man’s Responsibility for Nature
2. Stephen Croall and William Rankin: Ecology for Beginners
3. Robin Attfield : Environmental Philosophy
4. Earthscan/WFF Document: Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Survival
5. Vandana Shiva: Staying Alive
6. E Paul Taylor: Respect for Nature

Title of the Paper: Environmental Ethics-1
Subject: Foundation Course Semester - IV
Lectures per week: 05 (45 mins per lecture)

Objectives

- a. To understand man nature relationship according to different religious traditions

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- b. To summarize the purpose of environmental ethics which provide moral grounds for protection of nature.
- c. To apply intrinsic value to nature.
- d. To point out man's moral and ethical obligations toward the environment.

Syllabus

Unit I

Man-Nature Relationship: Indian Philosophical Perspectives – Hindu, Buddhist and Jaina perspectives.

Unit II Man-Nature Relationship: Judaic, Christian and Islamic perspectives.

Unit III Ecological Problems: Conservation, preservation and nuclear hazards.

Unit IV Moral Dilemmas: Present versus future generation, rise of population and ecological crisis.

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students will be able to:

- a. Will learn to apply and put in practice traditional religious eco-friendly ideas.
- b. Justify eco-friendly attitude towards nature.
- c. To transform the behavior based on a set of ethical values which guides once approach towards other living beings in the nature.
- d. Students will be able to revise their attitude towards nature which has an intrinsic value.

References

1. John Passmore: Man's Responsibility for Nature
2. Stephen Croall and William Rankin: Ecology for Beginners
3. Robin Attfield : Environmental Philosophy
4. Earthscan/WFF Document: Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Survival
5. Vandana Shiva: Staying Alive
6. E Paul Taylor: Respect for Nature

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SYBA

Title of the Paper: Issues in Philosophy
Subject: Major Philosophy Semester -III
Lectures per week: 05 (45 mins per lecture)

Objectives

- a. To list various Philosophical concepts.
- b. To memorize the different sub-fields/branches of Philosophy.
- c. To identify core Philosophical problems such as whether there is God, soul, life after death.

Syllabus

Unit I	15 Lectures
(a) Nature and Value of Philosophy (b) Sub-divisions of Philosophy: First Order and Second Order Disciplines	
Unit II	15 Lectures
Basics concepts in Philosophy: Rationalism, Empiricism, Positivism, Phenomenology, Existentialism.	
Unit III	15 Lectures
Overview of Indian Philosophy: (i) Nature of Reality according to Buddhism, Vaisesika, Samkhya and Advaita Vedanta. (i) Purusharthas.	
Unit IV	15 Lectures
Nature and Attributes of God: Metaphysical and Moral Attributes of God; Types of Theisms, Atheism and Agnosticism.	

Learning Outcomes

Students will be able to:

- a. Describe and distinguish key Philosophical concepts in the main sub-fields of Philosophy, including concept such as free will ,mind, knowledge, belief , reality, faith, reason .
- b. To define a position on basic philosophical problems.
- c. To examine arguments about basic philosophical problems.

Books for Study

1. Klemke, Kline and Hollinger, Philosophy The Basic Issues
2. Paul Edwards, Encyclopedia of Philosophy

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3. John H. Hick, Philosophy of Religion
4. A.R. Mohapatra, Philosophy of Religion
5. Chatterjee and Datta, Indian Philosophy
6. S.S. Barlingay, Modern Introduction to Indian Ethics
7. L.W. Beck and R.L. Holmes, Philosophical Inquiry
8. R.J. Hirst, An Introduction to Philosophy
9. Chris Horner, Thinking Through Philosophy: An Introduction.
10. Horner, Hunt, Okholm, Safford, Invitation to Philosophy (Issues and Options)
11. Rem Edwards, Religion and Ethics.
12. Bertrand Russell, Problems of Philosophy.
13. Manuel Velasquez, Introduction to Philosophy

SYBA

Title of the Paper: Issues in Philosophy
Subject: Major Philosophy Semester - IV
Lectures per week: 05 (45 mins per lecture)

Objectives

- i. To Know major movements and issues of philosophy.
- ii. to understand current developments and issues in philosophy of mind and language.
- iii. To list various Philosophical concepts.
- iv. To memorize the different sub-fields/branches of Philosophy.
- v. To identify core Philosophical problems such as whether there is God, soul, life after death.

Syllabus

Unit I

Problems in Epistemology: Definition and Sources of Knowledge, a priori and empirical knowledge, analytic and synthetic statements.

Unit II

Issues in Metaphysics: Appearance and Reality; Substance and Universals.

Unit III 15

Social Values and Ideals: Equality, Freedom and Justice.

Unit IV

Philosophy of Art.

Learning Outcomes

Students will be able to:

- Describe and distinguish key Philosophical concepts in the main sub-fields of Philosophy, including concept such as free will ,mind, knowledge, belief , reality, faith, reason .
- To define a position on basic philosophical problems.
- To examine arguments about basic philosophical problems.

References

1. S.I. Benn and R.S. Peters, Social Principal and Demonfall State
2. D.D. Raphael, Problems of Political Philosophy
3. Paul Edwards, Encyclopedia of Philosophy
4. John Hospers, An Introduction to Philosophical Analysis
5. R. Chisholm, Theory of Knowledge
6. L.W. Beck and R.L. Holmes, Philosophical Inquiry
7. A.C. Grauling, Philosophy – Guide through the Subject.
- I. 8. Chris Horner, Thinking Through Philosophy: An Introduction.
9. Bertrand Russell, Problems of Philosophy.
10. Manuel Velasquez, Introduction to Philosophy

Title of the Paper: Philosophy of Value Education

Category: Allied to Major (semester 3)

Lectures per week: 05 (45 mins per week)

Objectives

- a. To classify the subjective and objective meaning of values.
- b. To explain different values of human life.
- c. To examine the concept of wellness and its importance in human life.
- d. To associate with Ayurveda concept of Good life.

Syllabus

Unit I.

The Concepts of “education” and “value” education as essentially a process of inculcating values; values as the foundations of the very process of education; dangers of weakening or delinking the connection between education and values: the need for recognizing what, and what is not, true

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education: the role of recognizing what are false values in preserving the value-orientedness of education.

Unit II

True education as constituting the development of individual as well as social “virtues”; the pursuit of excellence as the foundation of individual virtues; caring for others as the foundation of social virtues.

Unit III

The University of the concept of “good life”; an analysis of the concept of good life; an analysis of the constituents of good life: an analysis of how any form of proper education leads to the development of a proper conception of good life.

Unit IV

Philosophy of Education: S. Radhakrishnan, Sri Aurobindo, J. Krishnamurthi.

Learning Outcomes

Study Philosophy of Values Students will be able to:

- a. To outline ethical or moral issues that arise in everyday life, including friendship, trust, love, fidelity, promises, dignity, respect, tolerance, acceptance, vulnerability, intimacy, etc.
- b. Discover philosophical methods to examine and evaluate various dimensions of and issues pertaining to personal morality.
- c. To compare the relation of emotions, attitudes, beliefs, character, and non-moral values to personal morality.
- d. To interpret philosophical texts, historical and contemporary, examining personal morality, character, and our obligations to one another and to others.
- e. To appraise themselves of various issues in personal morality.

References

1. RisieriFrondizi: What is value?
2. Tr. SolomanLipp. La Salle, Illinois, 1963 Ray Lepley (Ed) : The Language of Value, New York, 1957
3. Ralph B. Perry : General Theory of value, New York, 1926 ----- : Realms of value, Cambridge, Mass, 1954 C.
4. Seshadri, et al (Eds) : Education in values: A Source Book, New Delhi, 1992
5. M. Hiriyanna: The Indian Conception of Value, Mysore, 1972
6. K.R. SrinivasaIyengar : The Metaphysic of value, Mysore, 1942

Title of the Paper: Philosophy of Value Education

Category: Allied to Major (Semester 4)

Lectures per week: 05 (45 minutes per lecture)

Objectives

- To explain different values of human life.
- To develop an understanding of values education strategies;
- To consider the relation between values and personal behaviour affecting the achievement of sustainable futures;
- To examine the concept of wellness and its importance in human life
- To reflect on your futures awareness, commitment and actions; and
- To develop skills for using values clarification and values analysis in teaching.

Syllabus

Unit I

The notion of good life among the ancient Greeks; the notion of good life in classical India; the close connection between the concept of good life and the concept of virtue in both the traditions; the pursuit of excellence and caring for others as the constituent elements of a good life; education as the means to achieve good life.

Unit II

The general notion of value; the classification and types of values; instrumental and intrinsic values; the importance of identifying whether a value is instrumental or intrinsic; the dangers of mistaking instrumental values for intrinsic values; education as the sole aid in identifying and choosing values.

Unit III

Value as central concern of all classical Indian thought; Types of disvalue; the concept of good life as a life based on Dharma; the universal, living, flexible and dynamic character of Dharma; the primacy of Dharma; hierarchy of values as found in the scheme of the purusarthas; the harmonious blending of worldly as well as otherworldly values (trivarga) with moksa.

Unit IV

Values emphasized in the Scriptures of Major Religions: Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Zoroastrianism, and Sikhism.

Learning Outcomes

Study Philosophy of Values Students will be able to:

- a. to inculcate virtues of friendship, trust, love, fidelity, promises, dignity, respect, tolerance, acceptance, vulnerability, intimacy, etc.
- b. To compare the relation of emotions, attitudes, beliefs, character, and non-moral values to personal morality.
- c. To interpret philosophical texts, historical and contemporary, examining personal morality, character, and our obligations to one another and to others.
- d. To appraise themselves of various issues in personal morality.

References

- RisieriFrondizi: What is value?
- Tr. SolomonLipp. La Salle, Illinois, 1963 Ray Lepley (Ed) : The Language of Value, New York, 1957
- Ralph B. Perry : General Theory of value, New York, 1926 ----- : Realms of value, Cambridge, Mass, 1954 C.
- Seshadri, et al (Eds) : Education in values: A Source Book, New Delhi, 1992
- M. Hiriyanna: The Indian Conception of Value, Mysore, 1972
- K.R. SrinivasaIyengar : The Metaphysic of value, Mysore, 1942

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TYBA

Title of the Paper: Western Philosophy

Paper no: III

Lectures per week: 05

Semester V

Objectives

- a. To memorize the concepts common among the various philosophical tradition from rationalist and empiricist Philosophy.
- b. To Understand of how ideas and methods in the discipline have developed or changed
- c. To emphasize on analytic and/or philosophical reasoning.
- d. To critically examine fundamental questions of ethics, justice and epistemology.

Syllabus

Unit I

15 Lectures

Pre-Socratic Thought: (a) Problem of Substance, (b) Problems of Change with reference to Milesians. Pythagoras, Heraclitus, Parmenides, Anaxagoras, Atomists. 2. Sophists and Socrates - Epistemology and Ethics

Unit II

15 Lectures

1. Plato - Theory of knowledge and ideas
2. Aristotle - Criticism of the theory of ideas (Plato): Concept of Substance; Four Causes: Actuality and Potentiality.

Unit III

15 Lectures

Descartes - Philosophical method; Doctrine of substance: Mind-Body theory: Theory of Innate Ideas.

Unit IV

15 Lectures

1. Spinoza - Theory of Knowledge; Doctrine of substance; Attributes and Modes
2. Leibniz - Monadology: Pre-established harmony.

Learning Outcomes

- a. To identify key philosophical concepts as they arise in the different historical periods, including knowledge, reality, reason, substance, identify, mind/soul, causation, experience etc.
- b. To present a claim in clear terms and to defend it in a logically coherent manner.

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- c. To reconstruct and debate some foundational issues in the Western philosophical tradition.
- d. To define various concepts in Western Philosophy.

Books of Study

1. F.Thilly: History of Philosophy (Revised Edition)
2. K. Rogers: Student's History of Philosophy
3. W. K. Wright: History of Philosophy
4. W.T.Stace: Critical History of Greek Philosophy

Books of Reference

1. B.Russell: History of Western Philosophy
2. DJ.O'Connor (ed): A Critical History of Western Philosophy
3. Falkenberg: History of Modern Philosophy
4. Copleston: History of Philosophy.
5. Paul Edwards (ed) Encyclopedia of Philosophy
6. Scruton Roger: A History of Western Philosophy.
7. R. Solomon and K. Higgins: A Short History of Philosophy

Title of the Paper: Indian Philosophy

Paper no: IV

No. of Credits: 04

Lectures per week: 04

Semester IV

Objectives

- a. To Learn different accounts proposed by different Indian philosophical schools, and how they are different.
- b. Deepen their understanding about the complexity and dynamics of some of the basic philosophical/historical issues.
- c. To Increase their understanding about drawbacks of some of the famous philosophical theories of Indian philosophy.
- d. To interrelate concepts of Indian Philosophical traditions to daily life.

Syllabus

Unit I

15 Lectures

Background to Indian Philosophy - Common features of Indian Philosophical Systems
Upanishadic conceptions of Atman and Brahman

Unit II

15 Lectures

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Carvaka Philosophy - Theory of Knowledge, Metaphysics and Ethics 2. Jaina Philosophy - Kinds of Knowledge: Nayavada, Syadvada. Anekantavada. 3. Buddhist Philosophy - (Schools of Buddhism excluded) - Anti-metaphysical attitude: Four Noble Truths. Theory of Dependent origination and Eight-fold Path: Nirvana: Theory of No-Soul (Nairatmyavada).

Unit III

15 Lectures

1. Nyaya Philosophy-Epistemology (Pramanas, Paratahpramanyavada, Khyati): God and proofs for his existence: Theory of causation (Asatkaryavada)

Unit IV

15 Lectures

1. Vaishesika Philosophy - Seven Categories: Theory of Atomism.

Learning Outcomes

- a. Construction of a clear philosophy thesis dealing with a specific issue about historical figures in the history of Indian tradition.
- b. To examine ideas and concepts from Indian Philosophy to similar idea and concepts from other philosophical traditions.
- c. Summarize the principal traditions of Indian philosophical thought.
- d. To point out the basic contours of the history of Indian Philosophy.
- e. To define the positions in significant debates in the history of Indian.

References

1. J.N.Sinha: Outlines of Indian Philosophy
2. S.Radhakrishnan and H.Kabir: History of Philosophy (Eastern)
3. S.N.Sharma: Indian Philosophy of Philosophy
4. Umesh Mishra: History of Indian Philosophy
5. S.N.Dasgupta: History of Indian Philosophy (Five Volumes)
6. M. Hiriyana: Outlines of Indian Philosophy
7. S.N.Dasgupta: History of Indian Philosophy (Abridged by R.R.Agarwala and S. Jain into a single volume)
8. Chatterjee and Datta: Introduction to History of Indian Philosophy
9. C.D.Sharma: Critical History of Indian Philosophy
10. R. Puligandla: Indian Philosophy 6. Richard Ring: An Introduction to Hindu and Buddhist Thought

TYBA

Title of the Paper: Philosophy of Religion- 1

Paper no: V (Semester V)

Lectures per week: 05

Objectives

- a. To understand the basic features of Western, Eastern and indigenous religious traditions, be able to recognize the foundations of traditions and be able to compare them
- b. To explain Philosophical issues concerning the rationality of religious beliefs.
- c. To examine classical arguments on topics related to the nature of evil and Theories of Religion.
- d. To show appreciation of and respect for other religious beliefs.

Syllabus

UNIT-1

15 Lectures

- a) Nature of Philosophy of Religion its scope and methods
- b) Relation of Philosophy of Religion to

1. Philosophy
2. Theology
3. Art
4. Morality

UNIT –II

15 Lectures

- a) Grounds for belief in God
Ontological Cosmological, Teleological Moral, argument from religious experience. argument from miracles
- b) Grounds for belief in God in
 - Nyaya and
 - Yoga Philosophy

UNIT - III

15 Lectures

Human Destiny

- Belief in immortality of Soul (arguments for and against immortality of Soul)
- Theory of Karma
- Re-incarnation, Transmigration and salvation

UNIT-IV

15 Lectures

Problem of Evil

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Nature and kinds of Evils

Learning Outcomes

- a. Students will be able to analyze the interaction of religious views with institutions and cultures in which the traditions find themselves
- b. An understanding of the History and Contemporary significance of the Philosophy of religion.
- c. To justify the relevance of Philosophical approaches to the study of religious beliefs.
- d. To analyze arguments and concepts in contemporary philosophy of religion.
- e. To evaluate different Philosophical theories in relation to other relevant disciplinary approaches.

Books for Study

- 1) John Hick: Philosophy of Religion
- 2) H.D. Lewis: Philosophy of Religion
- 3) John E. Smith: Philosophy of Religion
- 4) Brian Davies: Introduction to Philosophy of Religion
- 5) Paul Edward (ed): Encyclopedia of Philosophy
- 6) William Blackstone: The Problem of Religious Knowledge
- 7) Max Charlesworth Philosophy and Religion
- 8) A. R. Mohapatra: Philosophy of Religion

Title of the Paper: Philosophy of Mind- 1

TYBA

Paper no: VI

Lectures per week: 05

Semester V

Objectives

- a. Understand and articulate some of the prominent issues in philosophy of mind.
- b. To Analyse and critically evaluate theories, arguments and presuppositions of prominent figures in philosophy of mind.
- c. To Engage in philosophical discussion and debate,
- d. To show the relation between Mind and body.

Syllabus

UNIT I

15 Lectures

Survey of the Problems of Philosophy of Mind: Relation between Philosophy of Mind and other disciplines - psychology, law, ethics and metaphysics.

UNIT II

15 Lectures

Theories of Mind: Dualism, Identity theory, Physicalism, Idealism, Double-Aspect

UNIT III

15 Lectures

Mind and Body - mental and physical events;
Our knowledge of Other Minds
Mind Body Theories - Interactionism, Psycho-Physical parallelism and
Epiphenomenalism

UNIT IV

15 Lectures

The Concept of Mind in Indian philosophy: Antahkarana in Nyaya. Samkhya and Advaita
Antahkarana and Sakshin: Difference between Antahkarana and the Western Concept of
Mind

Learning Outcomes

- a. To outline the some of the fundamental problems of traditional and contemporary philosophy of mind.
- b. Justify the main positions in the Philosophy of mind and their development in 20th century.
- c. To evaluate complex Philosophical text about the mind.
- d. To verbalize interpretations and criticisms of the various ideas discussed throughout the course.

Books for Study

1. Jerome Shaffer: Philosophy of Mind.
2. EJ. Lowe: An Introduction to the Philosophy of Mind.
3. SaraswatiChennukesavan: Concept of mind in Indian Philosophy
4. Paul Edwards: Encyclopedia of philosophy

Title of the Paper: Problems of Philosophy-1

TYBA

Paper no: VI

Lectures per week: 05

Semester V

Objectives

- a. To understand Nature of philosophy according to different philosophical conceptions.
- b. To list various Philosophical concepts.
- c. To memorize the different sub-fields/branches of Philosophy.
- d. To identify core Philosophical problems such as whether there is God, soul, life after death.

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Syllabus

Unit I	15 Lectures
Various conceptions of philosophy:	
(a) Metaphysical.	
(b) Analytical.	
(c) Phenomenological.	
Unit II	15 Lectures
Rejection of metaphysics by	
(a) Logical Positivism	
(b) Existentialism	
Unit III	15 Lectures
Knowledge and Scepticism; Knowledge by Acquaintance and Knowledge by Description	
Unit IV	15 Lectures
Theories of Perception: (a) Naive Realism: (b) Representative Realism; (c) Idealism: (d) Phenomenalism.	

Learning Outcomes

Students will be able to:

- a. *Ability to read and interpret philosophical texts*
- b. Describe and distinguish key Philosophical concepts in the main sub-fields of Philosophy, including concept such as perception, knowledge and skepticism and various conceptions of philosophy.
- c. To define a position on basic philosophical problems.
- d. To examine arguments about basic philosophical problems.

Books for Study

1. John Hospers: An introduction to Philosophical Analysis.
2. H.Titus : Living Issues in Philosophy.
3. AJ Ayer: Central Problems of Philosophy
4. B.Russell : Problems of Philosophy
5. A.C.Ewing : Fundamental questions of Philosophy
6. Cunningham: Problems of Philosophy
7. Paul Edwards (Ed): Encyclopedia of Philosophy
8. W. S. Sahakian: History of Philosophy

Title of the Paper: Applied Ethics

Subject: V

Lectures per week: 05

Semester V

Objectives

- a. to understand the ethical principles in general
- b. To describe scholarly debates about moral issues so as to extract claims and evaluate soundness of the supporting arguments
- c. To memorize the major moral theories and principles in analytic tradition.
- d. To extrapolate conclusions derived in one normative domain to other related areas.
- e. To critically examine ones; personal views in light of the primary ethical traditions and competing moral theories within those traditions.

Syllabus

UNIT I 15 Lectures
Applied ethics: The bearing of factual knowledge on ethical evaluation (science morality) statement; biogenetic research and moral issues.

UNIT II 15 Lectures
Issues of Reproductive Technology, Sex-Selection; Prenatal Diagnosis In-Vitro Fertilization, and Organ Donation

UNIT III 15 Lectures
Ethical issues in aging and death, with particular reference to recent development in Biotechnology

UNIT IV 15 Lectures
Ethical issues in Manipulating the Human Gene line; Genetic Engineering and Cloning

Outcomes:

At the end of the course the student will be able to :

- a. To apply ethical principles in various academic, professional, social or personal contexts
- b. To examine the different problems of applied ethics and also be able to discuss different views critically in writing.
- c. To formulate an overview of differences, similarities and connection between different views within applied ethics and to give critical assessments of the different views.
- d. The students will be able to contrast and compare descriptive and normative philosophical claims and to use certain descriptive claims wither to support or to criticise certain normative claim.

Books for Study

1. Peter Singer: Practical Ethics
2. Phillip Foot: Virtues and Vices
3. Richard A. McCormick. How Brave a new World
4. John Perry and Edna Perry: Face to Face the individual and social problems
5. H.Titus- Range of Ethics
6. H.Titus- Ethics for Today
7. Darryl R.J.Macer: A Cross-cultural Introduction to Bioethics,

Books for Reference

1. C.H.Pesche: Christian Ethics
2. Warren T. Reich-(ed.) Encyclopedia of Bio-Ethics (relevant articles):
3. R .Frey and CH. Wellman: A Companion to Applied Ethics.
4. Helga Kushe and Peter Singer(ed): Bio-Ethics: An Anthology
5. Beauchamp Tom and Walters Leroy: Contemporary Issues in Bio-Ethics.

TYBA

Title of the Paper: Western Philosophy

Paper no: III

Lectures per week: 05

Semester VI

Objectives

- a. To memorize the concepts common among the various philosophical tradition from rationalist and empiricist Philosophy.
- b. To Understand of how ideas and methods in the discipline have developed or changed
- c. To emphasize on analytic and/or philosophical reasoning.
- d. To critically examine fundamental questions of ethics, justice and epistemology.

Syllabus

Unit I

John Locke – Criticism of Innate ideas; Theory of knowledge; Notion of Substance; Political Philosophy

Unit II

Berkeley – Criticism of material substance; esse est percipi. 2. Hume – Theory of substance; causality

Unit III

Kant – Theory of Knowledge.

Unit IV

Hegel – Method of Dialectics; Idea of Absolute.

Learning Outcomes

- a. To identify key philosophical concepts as they arise in the different historical periods, including knowledge, reality, reason, substance, mind/soul, causation, experience etc.
- b. To present a claim in clear terms and to defend it in a logically coherent manner.
- c. To reconstruct and debate some foundational issues in the Western philosophical tradition.
- d. To define various concepts in Western Philosophy.

Books of study

1. F.Thilly: History of Philosophy (Revised Edition)
2. K.Rogers: Student's History of Philosophy
3. W. K. Wright: History of Philosophy
4. W.T.Stace: Critical History of Greek Philosophy
5. B.Russell: History of Western Philosophy
6. D.J.O'Connor (ed): A Critical History of Western Philosophy
7. Falkenberg: History of Modern Philosophy
8. Copleston: History of Philosophy
9. Paul Edwards (ed) Encyclopedia of Philosophy
10. Scruton Roger: A History of Western Philosophy
11. R. Solomon and K. Higgins: A Short History of Philosophy

Title of the Paper: History of Classical Indian Philosophy- II

Paper no: IV

Lectures per week: 05

Semester VI

Objectives

- a. To Learn different accounts proposed by different Indian philosophical schools, and how they are different.
- b. Deepen their understanding about the complexity and dynamics of some of the basic philosophical/historical issues.
- b. To Increase their understanding about drawbacks of some of the famous philosophical theories of Indian philosophy.
- c. To interrelate concepts of Indian Philosophical traditions to daily life

Syllabus

Unit I

1.Sankhya Philosophy – Nature of Purusa and Prakrti; Theory of causation (Satkaryavada); theory of Evolution, Self and Liberation.

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2.Yoga Philosophy – Yoga Psychology (Antakarana): Eight steps of Yoga disciplines, Nature of God. 3.Mimamsa Philosophy – Svatah-pramanyavada, theories of error.

Unit II

1.Advaita Vedanta of Sankara – Brahman – Atman – Iswara; Maya – Avidya; Nature and status of the world, Self, and Tat TvamAsi; Liberation and means for its achievement.

Unit III

1.Visistadvaita Vedanta of Ramanuja – God’s (Para Brahman) Nature and Attributes; Soul-Body relationship; Criticism of Sankara’sMayavada; Nature and status of the world and its creation; Self and Tat TvamAsi; Liberation and means for its achievement.

Unit IV

1.Dvaita Vedanta of Madhva – Concept of ‘Difference’; Bheda and five-fold differences (Panca-Bheda); Nature and attributes of God; Nature and status of the world, Self and Tat TvamAsi; Liberation and means for its achievement.

Books for Study

1. M.Hiriyana: Outlines of Indian Philosophy
2. S.N.Dasgupta: History of Indian Philosophy (Abridged by R.R.Agarwala and S. K. Jain into a single volume)
3. Chatterjee and Datta: Introduction to History of Indian Philosophy
4. C.D.Sharma: Critical History of Indian Philosophy
5. R. Puligandla: Indian Philosophy

Title of the Paper: Philosophy of Religion- II

Paper no: V

TYBA semester VI

No. of Credits: 04

Lectures per week: 04

Objectives

- a. To understand the basic features of Western, Eastern and indigenous religious traditions, be able to recognize the foundations of traditions and be able to compare them
- b. To explain Philosophical issues concerning the rationality of religious beliefs.
- c. To examine classical arguments on topics related to the nature of evil and Theories of Religion.
- d. To show appreciation of and respect for other religious beliefs.

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Syllabus

UNIT – 1

Prayer- worship and mysticism - Theories of Religion Cognitive (Jnana Yoga) - Volitional (Karma Yoga) and (Bhakti Yoga) Emotive

UNIT - II

Philosophical Principles of Religion Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity
Confucianism and Taoism

UNIT – III

Religious Language - Theories of religious language: Analogical, Symbolic and non cognitive theories (J.H. Randall, Braithwaite, Wittgenstein)

UNIT - IV

Modern challenges to religion Agnosticism, Skepticism and faith, Atheism, Freud's view and Marx's View, Challenges of science and technology to religion

Learning Outcomes

- a. Students will be able to analyze the interaction of religious views with institutions and cultures in which the traditions find themselves
- b. An understanding of the History and Contemporary significance of the Philosophy of religion.
- c. To justify the relevance of Philosophical approaches to the study of religious beliefs.
- d. To analyze arguments and concepts in contemporary philosophy of religion.
- e. To evaluate different Philosophical theories in relation to other relevant disciplinary approaches.

Books for Study

- 1) John Hick : Philosophy of Religion
- 2) H.D. Lewis : Philosophy of Religion
- 3) John E. Smith: Philosophy of Religion
- 4) Brian Davies : Introduction to Philosophy of Religion
- 5) Paul Edward (ed) : Encyclopedia of Philosophy

- 6) William Blackstone: The Problem of Religious Knowledge.
- 7) Max Charlesworth : Philosophy and Religion
- 8) A. R. Mohapatra: Philosophy of Religion

TYBA semester VI

Title of the Paper: Philosophy of Mind

Paper no: VI

Lectures per week: 05

Objectives

- I.** Understand and articulate some of the prominent issues in philosophy of mind.
 - a.** To Analyse and critically evaluate theories, arguments and presuppositions of prominent figures in philosophy of mind.
 - b.** To Engage in philosophical discussion and debate,
 - c.** To show the relation between Mind and body.

Syllabus

UNIT I

Concept of Self- Nature and development of self concept ; Self, Soul and the Problem of Death. UNIT II

The Problem of Personal Identity.

UNIT III

Theories of Personality- Freud, Adler and Jung.

UNIT IV

Behaviourism - Personality, Perception and Emotion. Gestalt - Perception, learning
Hormic -Instincts, Personality, sentiments, Emotion.

Learning Outcomes

- a. To outline the some of the fundamental problems of traditional and contemporary philosophy of mind.
- b. Justify the main positions in the Philosophy of mind and their development in 20th century.
- c. To evaluate complex Philosophical text about the mind.
- d. To verbalize interpretations and criticisms of the various ideas discussed throughout the course.

References

1. Paul Edwards: Encyclopedia of Philosophy.
2. J. Teichman: The Mind and soul.
3. John Hospers: Introduction to Philosophical Analysis.
4. Edna Heidbreder: Seven Psychologies.
5. Woodsworth: Contemporary Psychology.
6. Hall and Lindzey: Theories of Personality.
7. P.K. Mohapatra: Personal Identity

Title of the Paper VII: Problems of Philosophy-II

Semester: VI

Lectures per week: 05

Objectives

- a. To understand Nature of Truth according to different philosophical theories.
- b. To list various Philosophical concepts.
- c. To memorize the different sub-fields/branches of Philosophy.
- d. To identify core Philosophical problems such as whether there is God, soul, life after death.

Syllabus

Unit I

- 1) Nature of Truth according to
 - (a) correspondence theory ,
 - (b) coherence theory
 - (c) pragmatic theory
 - (d) Svatahpramanyavada,
 - (e) and Paratahpramanyavada.
- 2) Criterion of truth.

Unit II

- Normative and Metaethical Theories (a) Naturalism, (b) Emotivism, (c) Intuitionism and (d) Prescriptivism.

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Unit III

Evolution

- a) Evolution and Creation
- b) Views of (i) Jean deLamacrch, (ii) Charles Darwin, (iii) Henri Bergson, (iv) Loyd Morgan, (v) Herbet Spencer.

Unit IV

- Causation (a) Genesis of the belief in Causation, (b) Causation as necessary connection; and (c) Determinism and Free Will.

Learning Outcomes

Students will be able to:

- a. *Ability to read and interpret philosophical texts*
- b. Describe and distinguish key Philosophical concepts in the main sub-fields of Philosophy, including concept such as free will , mind, knowledge, belief , reality, faith, reason .
- c. To define a position on basic philosophical problems.
- d. To examine arguments about basic philosophical problems.

Books for Study

1. John Hospers : An introduction to Philosophical Analysis.
2. G.W.Cunningham: Problems of Philosophy
3. Paul Edwards (Ed): Encyclopedia of Philosophy
4. W. S. Sahakian: History of Philosophy
5. A.C.Ewing : Fundamental questions of Philosophy
6. J. N. Sinha: Outlines of Indian Philosophy
7. Harry J. Gensler: Ethics: A Contemporary Introduction

Title of the Paper: Applied Ethics
Subject: VI
Lectures per week: 05
Semester VI

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Objectives

- a. to understand the ethical principles in general
- b. To describe scholarly debates about moral issues so as to extract claims and evaluate soundness of the supporting arguments
- c. To memorize the major moral theories and principles in analytic tradition.
- d. To extrapolate conclusions derived in one normative domain to other related areas.
- e. To critically examine ones; personal views in light of the primary ethical traditions and competing moral theories within those traditions.

Syllabus

UNIT I 15 Lectures

- a) Public Interest, Eradication of Child labor.
- b) Population and Ethical Concerns.

UNIT II 15 Lectures

- A) Uniformity of Marriage and Divorce Laws, Racial Differences and Prejudices.
- B) AIDS and Ethics.

UNIT III 15 Lectures

Nuclear Power-its uses and justification; energy crisis: resources and preservation; Radiation Pollution and use of radioactive chemicals.

UNIT IV 15 Lectures

Ecological Crisis: Environment, Bio-diversity and extinction, Global Warming, sustainable development, Ecotourism.

Outcomes:

At the end of the course the student will be able to :

- a. To apply ethical principles in various academic, professional, social or personal contexts
- b. To examine the different problems of applied ethics and also be able to discuss different views critically in writing.
- c. To formulate an overview of differences, similarities and connection between different views within applied ethics and to give critical assessments of the different views.

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- d. The students will be able to contrast and compare descriptive and normative philosophical claims and to use certain descriptive claims wither to support or to criticise certain normative claim.

References

1. Peter Singer: Practical Ethics.
2. Phillipa Foot: Virtues and Vices
3. Richard A. McCormick: How Brave a new World.
4. John Perry and Edna Perry: Face to Face- the individual and social problems.
5. H.Titus- Range of Ethics.
6. H.Titus- Ethics for Today.
7. Darryl R.J.Macer: A Cross-cultural Introduction to Bioethics.
