

PHILOSOPHY

Class-XI (Paper I)

Full Marks: 100

Group-A

Western Philosophy (40 Marks/ 40 Periods)

1. CONCEPT OF PHILOSOPHY

(5M/7P)

(a) Nature of Philosophy.

(b) Main branches of Philosophy—Epistemology, Metaphysics, Ethics, Social Philosophy, Logic.

2. NATURE AND THEORIES OF KNOWLEDGE

(10M/10P)

(a) Three principle uses of the verb 'to know'.

(b) Proposition knowledge – conditions of Propositional knowledge.

(c) Rationalism -- Origin of Knowledge according to Descartes, Spinoza and Leibnitz.

(d) Empiricism –Origin of Knowledge according to Locke, Berkeley and Hume.

(e) Kant's critical view about Origin of Knowledge in brief.

3. SUBSTANCE

(5M/7P)

(a) Concept of Substance.

(b) Different views of Substance—Aristotle, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Berkeley, Hume.

4. CAUSALITY

(10M/8P)

(a) Notion of Causal Relation.

(b) Entailment theory of Causal Relation.

(c) Hume's Empirical View of Causal Relation—1) Denial of necessary connection between cause and effect,
2) Causality as constant conjunction and regular succession.

(d) Evaluation of Hume's theory.

5. REALISM AND IDEALISM

(10M/8P)

- Realism:

(a) Notion of Realism—Naive Realism, Representative Realism.

(b) Main tenets of Locke's Representative Realism.

- Idealism:

(a) Notion of Idealism.

(b) Berkeley's Subjective Idealism—"Esse est percipi"—Role of yod-- Evaluation of the view.

Group-B

Indian Philosophy (50 Marks/ 50 Periods)

1. NOTION OF 'DARSHANA'

(5M/5P)

(a) Meaning of the term 'Darshana'.

(b) Distinction in brief between the Indian Concept of 'Darshana' and Western Concept of 'Philosophy'.

(c) The 'aastika' and 'naastika darshana' – Names of the different schools of Indian Philosophy.

(d) Some basic concept—Pramaa, Pramaana, Prameya, Pramaata, Purusharthas.

2. CHAARVAKA

(5M/6P)

(a) Meaning of the term 'Charvaaka'.

(b) Pratyaksa as the only Pramaana.

(c) Refutation of Anumaana and Shabda.

(d) Materialism—Four different physical elements, Svabhavavaada, Dehaatmavaada, Sukhavaada, Rejection of Charvaaka Materialism.

3. BUDDHISM

(10M/11P)

(a) Main tenets of Buddhism:

1) Four Noble Truths

2) Nirvaana

3) Pratityasam utpaadavaada

4) Karmavaada

5) Kshanikvaada

6) Nairatmavaada

(b) Main theory of Soutrantaka School.

(c) Main theory of Yogaachaarvaada.

4. NYAAYA DARSHANA

(15M/14P)

- (a) The different Pramaanas accepted by the Nyaaya, Definition of Pratyaksha.
- (b) Sannikarsha—laukika and aloukika, Different types of Sannikarsha.
- (c) Distinction in brief between Nirvikalpa and Savikalpa Pratyaksha.
- (d) Definition of Anumiti, Concept of Paksha, Saadhya and hetu, Vyaapti as Sahachara Niyama, Vyaptigraha, Pararthaanumiti. Panchavayavi Nyaaya.

5. ADVAITA VEDANTA

(5M/ 7P)

- (a) Nature of Brahman in brief.
- (b) Relation of Brahman with Jeeva(Self) and Jagata(World).

6. CONTEMPORARY INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

(10M/7P)

- (a) Swaami Vivekananda: Philosophical thoughts on Karma-Yoga.
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore: Philosophical thoughts on Humanism.

Group-C

Project-Work (10Marks/ 10Periods)

- 1. Causality-Entailment theory, Hume's theory.
- 2. Realism and Idealism.
- 3. Nyaaya Darshana.
- 4. Contemporary Indian Philosophy—Vivekanda's Karma-Yoga, Tagore's Humanism.

Five Steps of Project-Work

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction2. Methodology undertaken3. Experimental data4. Analysis5. Conclusion |
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Questions on Theory part will be given in 03 patterns:

1. 24 MCQ type questions from all sections carrying 1 marks each= 24 marks.
2. 16 Short answer type question from all sections carrying 1 marks each= 16 marks.
3. 5 Analytical or Descriptive type question carrying 8 marks each= 40 marks.

SYLLABUS & CURRICULAM
OF
HIGHER SECONDARY COURSE
IN PHILOSOPHY

PHILOSOPHY

Note

The aims of the new syllabus of Philosophy at Higher Secondary level is to give the pupil's basic concepts of Philosophical thoughts to develop their critical and intellectual thinking and fostering for the future career.

The proposal to the Council is follows:

- (a) To enhance the year wise syllabus for XI as part I and XII as part II.
- (b) To conduct the Examinations of XI (Part I) and XII (Part II) under supervision of the council.
- (c) To evaluate the scripts of XI (Part I) and XII (Part II) Examinations under supervision of the council.
- (d) It will be beneficial for the pupils if Council introduce the final result of Higher Secondary Examinations by adding the marks of XI (Part I) and XII (Part II) jointly.

The aims and objectives of the revised syllabus for Philosophy

The aims of teaching Philosophy at Higher Secondary level is to give the pupils basic concepts of Philosophical thoughts to develop their critical thinking, make them intellectually open-minded and shed all forms of dogmatic faith and belief.

The objectives

The course of Philosophy will help the pupils:

1. To acquire the knowledge of the main branches of Philosophy which will help them understand the sort of questions philosophy deals with.
2. To get acquainted with the main theses of Rationalism and Empiricism regarding the origin of knowledge.
3. To get acquainted with the views of substance and causality.
4. To understand the two conflicting theories: Realism and Idealism.
5. To acquire some basic concepts of Indian Philosophy.
6. To acquire the distinctive features of Charvaka epistemology metaphysics.
7. To acquire the knowledge of Soutraansika and Yogaachara Schools of Buddhism.
8. To acquire the knowledge of Nyaaya epistemology (Pratyaksha and Anumiti only)
9. To acquire the contemporary philosophical thoughts of Vivekananda (Karma Yoga) and Tagore(Humanism).
10. To acquire the basic elements of Western Logic so that they can better understand the methodology used in formal deductive sciences and inductive sciences.
11. To apply their theoretical knowledge to the practical field of life through the project-work and to realise the utility of the philosophical views.

PHILOSOPHY

Class-XII (Paper II)

Full Marks: 100

Group-A

Deductive (60 Marks/ 60 Periods)

1. ARGUMENT (5M/5P)
- (a) Nature of Argument.
 - (b) Distinction between deductive and inductive argument with illustrations.
 - (c) Argument and Argument-form.
 - (d) Validity of Arguments.
 - (e) Validity and Truth.
 - (f) Invalidity of Arguments.
2. PROPOSITION (5M/5P)
- (a) Sentence and Proposition.
 - (b) Classification of Propositions according to Quality, Quantity and Relation.
 - (c) Four-fold scheme of Categorical Propositions.
 - (d) Proposition and Proposition-form.
 - (e) Distribution of Terms.
 - (f) Rules for transforming sentences into Logical Propositions.
3. OPPOSITION OF PROPOSITIONS (5M/5P)
- (a) Concept of Opposition of Proposition.
 - (b) Traditional Square of Opposition.
 - (c) Inference by Opposition.
 - (d) Laws of different types of Opposition.
4. IMMEDIATE INFERENCE (10M/6P)
- (a) Classification of Inference into Immediate and Mediate.
 - (b) Conversion as a form of Immediate Inference.
 - (c) Rules of Conversion.

- (d) Simple Conversion.
- (e) Obversion as a form of Immediate Inference.
- (f) Rules of Obversion.

5. CATEGORICAL SYLLOGISM

(15M/15P)

- (a) Nature of Categorical Syllogism.
- (b) Structure of Categorical Syllogism.
- (c) Figures of Categorical Syllogism.
- (d) Moods of Categorical Syllogism.
- (e) General rules of Syllogism.
- (f) Fallacies: 1) Illicit Major
 - 2) Illicit Minor
 - 3) Undistributed Middle
 - 4) Fallacy of Four Terms (ambiguous terms excluded)
 - 5) Fallacy of Negative Premises.
- (g) Enthymeme
- (h) Testing the validity of Syllogism.

6. HYPOTHETICAL AND DISJUNCTIVE SYLLOGISM

(5M/6P)

- (a) Compound Arguments.
- (b) Hypothetical-Categorical Syllogism.
- (c) Rules of Hypothetical-Categorical Syllogism.
- (d) Testing the validity of Hypothetical-Categorical Syllogism.
- (e) Disjunctive-Categorical Syllogism.
- (f) Rules of Disjunctive-Categorical Syllogism (Strong sense of disjunction included).
- (g) Testing the validity of Disjunctive-Categorical Syllogism.

7. BOOLEAN INTERPRETATION AND VENN DIAGRAM

(5M/5P)

- (a) Boolean Interpretation of Categorical Proposition.
- (b) Venn Diagram of Categorical Proposition.

8. TRUTH FUNCTIONS

(10M/10P)

- (a) Variable and Constant.
- (b) Truth Functional Propositions: Negation, Conjunction, Disjunction, Material Equivalence.
- (c) Truth Values: Tautology, Self-Contradictory, Contingent.
- (d) Truth table method for testing Proposition-forms and Argument-forms (Not more than 2 variables).

Group-B

Inductive (30 Marks/ 30 Periods)

1. NATURE OF INDUCTION

(5M/5P)

- (a) Grounds of Induction: 1) Formal Grounds—Law of Uniformity, Law of Causation
2) Material Grounds—Observation, Experiment.
- (b) Scientific and Unscientific Induction.
- (c) Analogical Argument—Criteria for Evaluating Analogical Arguments.

2. CAUSE

(5M/5P)

- (a) Nature of Cause.
- (b) Cause as necessary condition.
- (c) Cause as sufficient condition.
- (d) Cause as necessary and sufficient condition.
- (e) Doctrine of Plurality of Causes—Evaluation of the view.

3. MILL'S METHOD OF EXPERIMENTAL ENQUIRY

(10M/10P)

- (a) Principle of Elimination.
- (b) Method of Agreement, Method of Difference, Joint Method of Agreement and Difference, Method of Concomitant variation—Definition and Explanation, Symbolic and Concrete Instances, Characteristics, Advantages, Disadvantages.
- (c) Testing the Inductive Arguments by applying Mill's those methods.

4. INDUCTIVE FALLACIES

(10M/10P)

- (a) Illicit Generalisation.
- (b) Post hoc ergo propter hoc.
- (c) Taking co-effects of the same cause as causes of one another.

- (d) Taking a necessary condition as the whole cause.
- (e) Taking an irrelevant factor as a cause.
- (f) Bad Analogy.
- (g) Testing Inductive Fallacies.

Group-C

Project Work (10 Marks/ 10 Periods)

1. Categorical Syllogism.
2. Cause.
3. Mill's Methods of Experimental Enquiry (Method of Residues excluded).
4. Inductive Fallacies.

Five Steps of Project-Work

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