

## 24. Philosophy (Code No. 040)

### OBJECTIVES

Philosophy a theoretical enterprise, aims at understanding the nature and meaning of life, it is considered to be the mother of all branches of knowledge. The nature of Philosophy is that in it no answer is let unquestioned. It attempts to understand and explain the fundamental axioms and presuppositions which are taken for granted by all branches of knowledge. The +2 syllabus is designed to give the students a glimpse of the nature of problems and the way they are dealt in, in its various branches-Logic, Ethics, Classical Indian Philosophy and Western Philosophy.

### CLASS XI (THEORY)

One Theory Paper

Time : 3 Hours

100 Marks

### Unitwise Weightage

Units	Marks
<b>Scientific Method</b>	
1. Methods of Natural and Social Sciences	10
2. Observation and Experiment	10
3. Science and Hypothesis	10
4. Mill's Methods of Experimental Inquiry	10
5. Nyaya Theory of Knowledge (General Survey)	10
<b>Logic</b>	
6. The nature and subject matter of logic	06
7. Terms & Propositions	15
Relation between Propositions	
8. Categorical Syllogism	10
9. Symbolic Logic	06
10. Buddhist Formal Logic	13

<b>Unit 1 :</b>	<b>Methods of Natural and Social Sciences</b>	<b>20 Pds.</b>
	Value of Science, Nature and aim of Scientific Methods : Difference between Scientific induction, and Induction by simple enumeration. Difference between methods of Natural Sciences and Social Sciences.	
<b>Unit 2 :</b>	<b>Observation and Experiment</b>	<b>20 Pds.</b>
	Their Differences; fallacies of observation.	
<b>Unit 3 :</b>	<b>Science and Hypothesis</b>	<b>25 Pds.</b>
	The place of hypothesis in scientific methods. Formulation of relevant hypothesis. Formal conditions of valid hypothesis. Hypothesis and crucial experiments.	
<b>Unit 4 :</b>	<b>Mill's methods of Experimental Inquiry</b>	<b>25 Pds.</b>
	The method of agreement;	
	The method of difference;	
	The joint method of agreement and difference;	
	The method of concomitant variation;	
	The method of residue	
<b>Unit 5 :</b>	<b>Nyaya Theory of Knowledge</b>	<b>30 Pds.</b>
	(General Survey)	
	<b>LOGIC</b>	
<b>Unit 6 :</b>	<b>The nature and scope of logic</b>	<b>14 Pds.</b>
	What is Logic? Use and application of Logic. Difference between Truth and Validity.	
<b>Unit 7 :</b>	<b>Terms and Propositions</b>	<b>30 Pds.</b>
	Definition of Term; Denotation and Connotation of Terms. Definitions of Proposition and traditional classification of Propositions. Distribution of Terms.	
	<b>Relation between Propositions</b>	<b>12 Pds.</b>
	Traditional Square of Propositions	
<b>Unit 8 :</b>	<b>Categorical Syllogism</b>	<b>24 Pds.</b>
	Its definition : Rules of valid syllogism and Fallacies.	
<b>Unit 9 :</b>	<b>Symbolic Logic</b>	<b>14 Pds.</b>
	Value of using symbols in Logic Basic Truth-tables.	

**Suggested reference :**

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|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Bhola Nath Roy              | Text-book of Inductive Logic |
| 2. —do—                        | Text-book of Deductive Logic |
| 3. I.M. Copi                   | Introduction to Logic.       |
| 4. S.C. Chatterjee             | Nyaya Theory of Knowledge.   |
| 5. S.R. Bhatt and Anu Melhotra | Buddhist Epistemology        |

**CLASS XII (THEORY)****One Theory Paper****Time : 3 Hours****100 Marks****Unitwise Weightage**

<b>Units</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>A. INDIAN PHILOSOPHY</b>	<b>50</b>
1. Nature and Schools of Indian Philosophy; some basic issues	10
2. Philosophy of the Bhagvad Gita; Karma Yoga	10
3. Buddhism, Jainism	10
4. Nyaya, Vaishesika and Samkhya-Yoga	10
5. Advaita Vedhanta	10
<b>B WESTERN PHILOSOPHY</b>	<b>50</b>
6. Knowledge and truth	10
7. The causal principle	10
8. Nature of Reality	10
9. Realism and Idealism	10
10. Ethics and Social Philosophy – Indian and Western	10

**A. INDIAN PHILOSOPHY****Unit 1: Nature and Schools of Indian Philosophy; some basic issues****Rta, Karma, Four Purusarthas : Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksa****24 Pds.****Unit 2: Philosophy of the Bhagavad Gita; Karma Yoga (Anasakta Karma), Svadharama, Lokasamgraha****24 Pds.****Unit 3 : Buddhism, Jainism****24 Pds.**

Four noble truths and eight-fold path; Theory of dependent origination. Anekantavada and syadvada.

<b>Unit 4 :</b>	<b>Nyaya – Vaisesika and Samkhya – Yoga</b>	<b>24 Pds.</b>
	Nyaya theory of Pramanas. Yoga-The Eight-fold Practice. Samkhya Theory of Three Gunas, Vaisesika Theory of Padarthas	
<b>Unit 5 :</b>	<b>Advaita Vedanta</b>	<b>24 Pds.</b>
	The nature of Atman, Brahman and the world.	
<b>B.</b>	<b>WESTERN PHILOSOPHY</b>	
<b>Unit 6 :</b>	<b>Knowledge and truth</b>	
	Rationalism, Empiricism and Kant's Critical Philosophy	
<b>Unit 7 :</b>	<b>The Causal Principle</b>	
	<b>Nature of Cause</b>	<b>24 Pds.</b>
	Aristotle's theory of four-fold causation cause-effect relationship : entailment, regularity, succession.	
<b>Unit 8 :</b>	<b>Nature of Reality</b>	
	<b>Proofs for the existence of God :</b>	<b>24 Pds.</b>
	Ontological, Teleological and Cosmological arguments.	
<b>Unit 9 :</b>	<b>Realism and Idealism</b>	
	<b>Mind-Body Problem</b>	<b>24 Pds.</b>
<b>Unit 10 :</b>	<b>Ethics and Social Philosophy – Indian and Western</b>	
	<b>The concept of Good and Right, End – Means Relationship, Free will and Determinism, Theories of Punishment.</b>	<b>24 Pds.</b>

**Suggested References :**

1.	John Patrick	Introduction to Philosophy
2.	John Hospers	Introduction to Philosophical Analysis
3.	D.M. Datta and S.C. Chatterjee	Introduction to Indian Philosophy
4.	M. Hiriyanna	Essentials of Indian Philosophy
5.	A.G. Ewing	Fundamental Questions of Philosophy
6.	H. Titus	Living issues in Philosophy
7.	C.D. Sharma	A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy
8.	William Lillie	An Introduction to Ethics
9.	S.R. Bhatta and Anu Mehrotra	Buddhist Epistemology, (Greenwood Publishing House, Connecticut, USA)