PHILOSOPHY (PHIL)

Class - XI

Full Marks: 100

Group-A

Western Philosophy (40 Marks)

1. CONCEPT OF PHILOSOPHY

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

2. NATURE AND THEORIES OF KNOWLEDGE

(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

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

4. CAUSALITY

(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

- 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 (40 Marks)

1. NOTION OF 'DARSHANA'

(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. CHAARVAAKA

(a) Meaning of the term 'Chaarvaaka'.

(b) Pratyaksa as the only Pramaana.

(c) Refutation of Anumaana and Shabda.

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

3. BUDDHISM

(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

(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

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

6. CONTEMPORARY INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

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

Group-C

Project-Work (20Marks)

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.