Philosophy (46)

Introduction

The world has entered into the 21st century which is perceived as a century of Science and Technology. The Scientific and Technological advancement has brought the world into one's house. Our nation cannot remain aloof from this world reality with which it is bound to be affected.

On the other hand, religious fundamentalism and terrorism are also bequeathed by the last century, both phenomena have posed challenges to value system.

It is the first and foremost responsibility and duty of philosophy as a discipline to make the students aware of this challenge and prepare them to confront it. Hence, the thrust of any new curriculum has to acquire social and moral Philosophy which will serve to prepare a critique of both tradition and modernity and preserve healthy elements in both and introduce new ideas if and when required.

It is in this situation and under these compulsions that Moral and Social Philosophy needs to be introduced at +2 level where students are quite receptive and prone to internalize what they are taught.

As problems of Moral and Social Philosophy are Philosophical problems and require philosophical method for their discussion, knowledge of Philosophy and Philosophical problems also turn out to be necessary.

Objective

To enable students to

1. Understand the nature of Philosophy and philosophical problems along with the

basic branches of philosophy.

- 2. Understand the real nature and limitation of both tradition and modernity.
- 3. Develop the capacity of application of the principles to actual practice.
- 4. Acquire knowledge of fundamental concepts, principles and theories of philosophy.
- 5. Understand relation between individual and society.
- 6. Develop an ability to recognize the extent to which value judgements are involved in the selection of information.
- 7. Develop an ability to assess the relevance of information to the particular problem.
- 8. Develop interest in the study of philosophy.
- 9. Develop proper attitude towards philosophical enquiry.

Std.XI MORAL PHILOSOPHY

Unit

Sub -Unit

- 1. 1. Nature of Philosophy and nature of Moral Philosophy
 - 1.1 Introduction:
 - Definition of Philosophy: Branches of Philosophy Metaphysics, Epistemology, Ethics, Logic, Aesthetics
 - 1.2 Definition of Moral Philosophy, its nature and scope, conduct and character, normative and descriptive sciences.
 - 1.3 Some Moral Concepts Right, Good, Duty, Virtue



2. 2. Concept of Value

- 2.1 Meaning of Value
- 2.2 Theory of Purushartha

3. 3. Evaluation of Action

- 3.1 Teleological theories Hedonism (Charvaka), Utilitarinism (Mill)
- 3.2 Deontological theories Categorical imperative (Kant), NishkamaKarmayoga (Bhagavad Geeta)

4. 4. Theories of Punishment

- 4.1 Concept of Punishment
- 4.2 Natural and Moral evil
- 4.3 Presuppositions and purposes of Punishment
- 4.4 Theories of Punishment Deterrent, Retributive, Reformative

5. 5. Environmental Ethics

- 5.1 Relation of Man with Nature Indian and Western Model
- 5.2 Rights of Animals

6. 6. Applied Ethics

- 6.1 Nature and scope of applied ethics.
- 6.2 Teaching Profession Teacher Student relationship
- 6.3 Medical profession Doctor Patient relationship

7. 7. Project Work (20 marks)

Project Work has been newly introduced in standard XI Philosophy syllabus as per the new guidelines.

Std. XII: Introduction to Philosophy Unit Sub –Unit

1. 1. Nature of Philosophy

- 1.1 Definitions of Philosophy
- 1.2 Value of Philosophy
- 1.3 Relation of Philosophy to Natural Science and Religion

2. 2. Nature of Knowledge

- 2.1 Concept of knowledge
- 2.2 Origin of knowledge
- 2.3 Types of knowledge
- 2.4 Sources of knowledge
- 2.4.1 Western Rationalism,
 Empiricism :- Perception,
 Intuition, Inference, Testimony
- 2.4.2 Indian Nyaya darshan Pratyaksha, Anumana

3. 3. Theories of Truth

- 3.1 Sentence and Proposition
- 3.2 The Correspondence theory of Truth
- 3.3 The Coherence theory of Truth
- 3.4 The Pragmatic theory of Truth

4. 4. Nature of Reality

- 4.1 Vaisheshika darshan Sapta Padartha, Atomism
- 4.2 Democritus' Atomism

5. 5. Concept of self

- 5.1 Definition of self
- 5.2 Empirical self
- 5.2.1 Charvaka darshan, Jaina darshan Bauddha darshan
- 5.3 Transcendental selfAdvaita Vedanta darshan

6. 6. The Concept of God

- 6.1 Nature of God characteristics of God.
- 6.2 Relation between God and the worldDeism, Theism, Pantheism
- 6.3 Arguments for the existence of God
- 6.3.1 Cosmological
- 6.3.2 Teleological
- 6.3.3 Moral
- 6.4 Problem of Evil.

7. 7. Project Work (20 marks)

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