Philosophy Class 11 Syllabus

Exam Structure

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Unit** | **Topic** | **Marks** |
| 1 | Indian Theories of Knowledge (Epistemology) | 20 |
| 2 | Western Theories of Knowledge (Epistemology) | 20 |
| 3 | Principles of Reasoning (Logic) | 60 |
|  | **Total** | **100** |

Unit 1: Indian Theories of Knowledge (Epistemology)

* (i) Classification of Indian philosophical systems
* (ii) Six ways of knowing in Indian Philosophy
* (iii) Nyaya definition of perception and distinction between determinate and indeterminate perception
* (iv) Buddhist view on indeterminate perception
* (v) Nyaya view on inference (Nyaya): Vyapti, tarka, and kinds of Anumana
* (vi) Carvaka's critique of inference

Unit 2: Western Theories of Knowledge (Epistemology)

* (vii) Rationalism: Descartes on universal and certain knowledge, Method of doubt
* (viii) Empiricism: Locke on rejection of innate ideas, origin of ideas,kinds of knowledge
* (ix) Hume - Impressions and Ideas, Kinds of knowledge, skepticism (causation, self)
* (x) Kant: Synthetic a priori knowledge

Unit 3: Principles of Reasoning (Logic)

**(A) Aristotelian Logic**

* (xi) The nature and subject-matter of logic
* (xii) Terms, sentences, propositions, truth and validity
* (xiii) Relations between propositions - square of opposition
* (xiv) Changing sentences into their logical form
* (xv) Categorical syllogism

**(B) Symbolic Logic**

* (xvi) Value of use of symbols, symbolization, variable and constant
* (xvii) Truth function and truth-functional connectives, Truth Table

**(C) Inductive Reasoning**

* (xviii) Mill's Methods of Experimental Inquiry