

## 26. Philosophy (Code No. 040)

### OBJECTIVES

Philosophy, a theoretical enterprise with practical applications, aims at understanding the nature and meaning of life and Reality. It is both a view of reality and a way 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 left 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 with 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**

<b>Units</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<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 and Propositions	15
Relation between Propositions	
8. Categorical Syllogism	10
9. Elements of 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 method. 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 – Prama, Pramana, Pramanya, Pratyaksa, Anumana, Upamana, Sabda	
	<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. Definition 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>Elements of Symbolic Logic</b>	<b>14 Pds.</b>
	Value of using symbols in Logic Basic Truth-tables.	

**Unit 10 : Buddhist Formal Logic : Theory of Anuman**

**26 Pds.**

**Suggested reference:**

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|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Bholanath 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        |
| 6. Chatterjee and Dutta        | Indian Philosophy            |