

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.

SYLLABUS

✱ 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. CHAARVAKA

- (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, Parartha-anumiti. 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.