

I/PHIL (i)

2013

(1st Semester)

PHILOSOPHY

FIRST PAPER

(Epistemology and Metaphysics)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

*Answer any **five** questions*

1. What is Philosophy? How is it related to science? 5+5=10
2. Bring out the similarities and differences between Indian philosophy and Western philosophy. 5+5=10
3. Bring out the merits and demerits of Rationalism as a theory of knowledge. 5+5=10

14G—500/11a

(Turn Over)

(2)

4. What is Empiricism? Is sense experience the only source of knowledge according to empiricists? 5+5=10
5. Explain and examine the Pragmatic theory of truth. 10
6. What is Truth? Bring out the arguments for the Coherence theory of truth. 5+5=10
7. Explain and examine Naive Realism. 10
8. Discuss the Subjective Idealism of Berkeley. 10
9. Discuss Hume's view of Causality. 10
10. Explain in detail the characteristics of Time. 10

2 0 1 3

PHILOSOPHY

FIRST PAPER

(Epistemology and Metaphysics)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 40)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 10)

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×4=4

1. Schools not rejecting Vedic authority are

(a) three in number ()

(b) six in number ()

(c) four in number ()

(d) eight in number ()

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PHILOSOPHY

FIRST PAPER

(Epistemology and Metaphysics)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 10)

A. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct answer :

1×4=4

1. For Spinoza, the ultimate reality is

(a) one

(b) two

(c) three

(d) four

2. Descartes is

- (a) empiricist ()
- (b) rationalist ()
- (c) intuitionist ()
- (d) realist ()

3. The highest end of life according to Carvaka is

- (a) sensual pleasure ()
- (b) annihilation of pain ()
- (c) contemplation of beauty ()
- (d) spiritual realization ()

4. Which system advocates 'Four Noble Truths'?

- (a) Carvaka ()
- (b) Nyaya ()
- (c) Vaishesika ()
- (d) Buddha ()

2. Philosophy deals with
 - (a) physical reality
 - (b) biological reality
 - (c) ultimate reality
 - (d) social reality
3. The doctrine of *esse est percipi* is given by
 - (a) Locke
 - (b) Hume
 - (c) Berkeley
 - (d) Kant
4. The upholder of the doctrine of pragmatism is
 - (a) Descartes
 - (b) William James
 - (c) Hegel
 - (d) Kant

(3)

B. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct answer given in the brackets : 1×4=4

1. Philosophy deals with

(physical reality, ultimate reality, social reality)

2. reconcile empiricism with rationalism.

(Kant, Spinoza, Berkeley)

3. Buddha teaches

(only being, only becoming, only non-being)

4. Epistemology is

(the theory of values, theory of perception,
theory of knowledge)

B. Tick (✓) whether *True (T)* or *False (F)* : 1×4=4

1. Philosophy and Science are complementary.

(T / F)

2. Coherence theory of truth is advocated by realist.

(T / F)

3. Religion is a matter of faith.

(T / F)

4. Leibnitz is a rationalist.

(T / F)

C. Tick (✓) the correct reason for the given assertion : 1

Assertion : Experience is the source of all knowledge.

Reasons : (a) Mind is a clean state at birth. ()

(b) Analytical propositions are empty of content. ()

(c) All knowledge is a priori. ()

(d) Empiricist philosophers believe that knowledge comes from experience. ()

(4)

C. Tick (✓) the correct reason for the given assertion : 1

Assertion : "I think, therefore I exist."

Reasons : 1. It is known through experience ()

2. It is perceived clearly and distinctly ()

3. It is not a priori ()

4. it is an inference ()

D. Match List—I with List—II and Tick (✓) the correct answer from the codes given below the Lists :

1

List—I
(Doctrines)

List—II
(Authors)

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| A. <i>Esse est percipi</i> | 1. Descartes |
| B. <i>Tabula rasa</i> | 2. Kant |
| C. <i>Cogito ergo sum</i> | 3. Locke |
| D. <i>Synthetic a priori</i> | 4. Berkeley |

Codes :

(a) A B C D
2 1 4 3 ()

(b) A B C D
4 3 1 2 ()

(c) A B C D
3 4 2 1 ()

(d) A B C D
3 1 4 2 ()

(5)

D. Match *List—I* with *List—II* and Tick (✓) the correct answer from the codes given below :

1

<i>List—I</i>	<i>List—II</i>
A. Cogito ergo sum	1. Berkeley
B. Synthetic a priori	2. Locke
C. Tabula rasa	3. Kant
D. Esse est percipi	4. Descartes

Codes :

1. A B C D
 4 3 2 1 ()

2. A B C D
 2 1 4 3 ()

3. A B C D
 4 2 3 1 ()

4. A B C D
 3 1 4 2 ()

(5)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 15)

E. Answer any *five* of the following questions : 3×5=15

1. What is Rationalism?

(6)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 30)

E. Give short answers to the following questions : $2 \times 15 = 30$

1. What is the meaning of Darsana?

2. Distinguish between Monism and Pluralism.

(7)

2. Name three rationalists.

3. How many dimensions space has?

(7)

3. Explain the philosophical method of Plato.

(8)

4. Explain correspondence theory of truth.

(8)

4. What is Solipsism?

5. Distinguish cause and effect.

(9)

5. What do you understand by *esse est percipi*?

(10)

6. What is substance? Explain.

7. Define Dualism.

(10)

6. What is Ditheism?

8. What is Idealism?

9. What do you mean by Axiology?

7. What are the different types of Anumana?

10. What is the meaning of Metaphysics?

(12)

8. What is Samanyatodrshta?

11. Name three substances admitted by Locke.

12. What are innate ideas?

(15)

13. What is Yagaja perception?

14. What are the sources of knowledge in Indian Philosophy?

(17)

15. Are space and time necessary form of perception?

I/ PHI (i)

2 0 1 3

PHILOSOPHY

FIRST PAPER

(Epistemology and Metaphysics)

Full Marks : 100

Pass Marks : 30

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 60)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

Answer any **five** questions

1. How would you distinguish between Science and Philosophy? Are they contradictory? Explain. 8+4=12
2. Critically analyse Plato's method of Philosophy. 12
3. Explain in detail empiricism as a source of knowledge. 12

G13—100/67a

(Turn Over)

(2)

4. What is Sabda (Verbal testimony) according to Naiyayikas? 12
5. Give a critical estimate of coherence as a test of truth and error. 12
6. What is Pramanyavada? Explain Mimamsa theory of Svatah pramanya. 4+8=12
7. What is Pluralism? Explain. 12
8. Explain the nature of substance and examine the origin of the idea of substance. 6+6=12
9. Write short notes on any two of the following : 6×2=12
 - (a) Monism
 - (b) Causality
 - (c) Realism
 - (d) Time
