

MAY 6<sup>th</sup> 2017

QP CODE: 11867

Time: 03 Hours

Marks : 100

N.B.: 1. All Questions are compulsory.

2. Figures to the right indicate the marks.

Q.1. Choose the Correct Option:

(40)

1. Which of the following did Husserl attribute to the study of consciousness?
  - A. **It must be handled differently than the way scientists study nature**
  - B. It must be handled the same way as metaphysicians study the soul.
  - C. It must be handled differently from the way metaphysicians study the soul.
  - D. It must be handled the same as the way scientists study nature
  
2. Which of the following is not maintained by K.C. Bhattacharya?
  - A. Philosophy is not synthetic in reconciling results of sciences.
  - B. Philosophy is not evolutionary account of the universe.
  - C. Philosophy does not bring out the presuppositions of science.
  - D. **Philosophy is not purely symbolic in nature.**
  
3. Which of the following is highlighted by M.N. Roy?
  - A. Search for Truth
  - B. Quest for Freedom
  - C. Individuality
  - D. **All of the above**
  
4. Beatific experiences are possible through
  - A. Artistic method
  - B. Hypothetico-deductive method
  - C. **Mystical method**
  - D. Scientific method
  
5. According to Carvakas, matter and spirit are
  - A. Distinguishable and separable
  - B. Indistinguishable and inseparable
  - C. **Distinguishable but inseparable**
  - D. Indescribable
  
6. According to J. Krishnamurthy, it is only in \_\_\_\_\_ that any discovery can be made.
  - A. Education
  - B. Awareness
  - C. Knowledge
  - D. **Freedom**
  
7. Match the pair
  - (i) Tilak (A)Rational Mysticism
  - (ii)Vivekananda (B) Integral Yoga
  - (iii) R.D.Ranade (C) Advaita without renunciation



	(iv) SriAurobindo		(D) Practical Vedanta	
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
A.	b	a	d	c
B.	b	c	d	a
C.	c	d	a	<b>b</b>
D.	c	a	b	d

8. Which of the following is true?
- Neither Sartre nor Simone de Beauvoir maintain that freedom is unconditional and absolute.
  - According to both Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir, Freedom is unconditional and absolute.**
  - According to Simone de Beauvoir, Freedom is unconditional and absolute but according to Sartre, it is not.
  - According to Sartre, Freedom is unconditional and absolute but according to Simone de Beauvoir, it is not.
9. Which of the following does not fit into Brentano's classification of mental phenomena?
- Emotions
  - Ideas
  - Judgements
  - Dreams**
10. According to Brentano, mental phenomena are distinct from physical phenomena in that they include "something as object within itself".
- True**
  - False
11. The term Purushartha generally refers to
- Human mind
  - Human goals**
  - Human personality
  - Human tradition
12. Dharma is derived from 'Dhr', which means uphold or sustain to
- Culture
  - Tradition
  - Society**
  - Humanity
13. In examining whether descriptive propositions can lead to evaluative conclusions, Searle turns to
- Wittgenstein's picture theory
  - Carnap's logical syntax
  - Moore's common sense
  - Austin's speech acts**
14. For Moore, a complex notion
- Can be intuited
  - Can be analysed**
  - Can be proved
  - Can be natural



15. The traditional concept of RNA accepts the trio of:
- Pitr-rna, Deva-Rna and Manav-Rna
  - Pitr-Rna, Deva-rna and Rishi-Rna**
  - Pitr-Rna, Matru-rna, Rishi-Rna
  - Manava-Rna, Deva-Rna, Rishi-Rna
16. According to Searle, meaning is a matter of
- Both intention and convention**
  - Only intention and not convention
  - Not intention but convention
  - Neither intention nor convention
17. The fundamental notions to understand the Vedic perspective on Morality are-
- Yajna and Dharma
  - Rta and Rna**
  - Dharma and Karma
  - Yajna and Karma
18. According to Indian tradition, the means to realize the highest goal of life is-
- Scriptures
  - Intuition**
  - Reasoning
  - Pratyabhijna
19. In a memorial addressed to the Hunter Commission in 1882 Phule described about:
- His activities against Hinduism
  - His activities against Manu
  - His activities in the field of education**
  - His activities for farmers
20. According to Dilthey, "it is only in language that the life of mind and spirit finds \_\_\_\_\_."
- its meaning
  - its only possibility
  - subjective expression
  - complete and exhaustive expression\***
21. According to Pandita Ramabai, "Religion is life savior like water, which should have important principles like:
- Freedom of Equality
  - Equality and Tranquility
  - Love and Freedom**
  - Love and wisdom
22. Gadamer's views on the interpretive process are said to be conservative because
- He aligned with the Enlightenment tradition in accepting the possibility of a neutral starting point for the interpreter.
  - He accepted the author as the authority.
  - He considered the interpreter's perspective to be constituted by inherited tradition.\***
  - He upheld the possibility of Truth in interpretation.
23. The concept of Superman proposed by Iqbal is influenced by:
- Kemal Pasha
  - Bergson



- C. MirzaGhalib
- D. Nietzsche

24. \_\_\_\_\_ is the branch of philosophy which deals with 'something' beyond the physical world.

- A. Religion
- B. Logic
- C. Meta-ethics
- D. **Metaphysics**

25. Ethics evaluates \_\_\_\_\_ as right or wrong, good or bad.

- A. **human behavior**
- B. mental processes
- C. animal behavior
- D. divine intervention

26. The word Right is derived from the Latin word Retus which means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. **straight**
- B. similar
- C. symmetry
- D. systematic

27. The word 'Ought' stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. **Obligation**
- B. Option
- C. Certain
- D. Probable

28. Meta-ethics takes an \_\_\_\_\_ approach.

- A. **analytical**
- B. practical
- C. speculative
- D. theoretical

29. Ethics deals with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. **what ought to be the case.**
- B. what is the case
- C. what can be the case
- D. what will be the case

30. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the change in peoples' sense of justice about what is right and wrong and in their behavior related to moral issues.

- A. Physical development
- B. Cognitive development
- C. **Moral development**
- D. Spiritual development

31. 'Raj always speaks the truth and so is a good boy.' This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. **Value Statement**
- B. Qualitative Statement
- C. Prescriptive Statement
- D. Factual Statement

32. \_\_\_\_\_ can neither be true nor false because it cannot be verified by experience.

- A. **Value**
- B. Facts
- C. Faith



- D. Duty
33. According to Tagore, to know oneself is to understand the ..... around.
- World,
  - Self
  - Rationalism
  - empiricism
34. Gandhi's religion is religion of .....
- Monism,
  - pluralism,**
  - skepticism
  - agnosticism
35. What will be the correct description of Vaisheshika system?
- Realist and Pluralist**
  - Realist and Dualist
  - Monist and Idealist
  - Idealist and Dualist
36. Which of the following is not a metaphysical theory?
- Monism
  - Empiricism**
  - Nihilism
  - Dualism
37. How does Nyaya system define prama?
- Indiyartha Sannikarsha,
  - Yathartha Anubhava**
  - Indriya-manas Sannikarsha,
  - Indriya-citta Sannikarsha
38. Besides Plato's definition, Gettier considers which two other definitions
- Descartes and Kant
  - Kant and Russell
  - Russell and Ayer
  - Chisholm and Ayer**
39. According to Aristotle,
- Substantial form makes the thing function it ought to
  - Substantial form makes the thing function it should not
  - Substantial form is that function which makes the thing it is**
  - Substantial form is that function which allows the thing to be otherwise
40. Which Upanishad contains the statement, 'Atma va are drstavyah, shrotavyah.....' ?
- Brhadaranyaka**
  - Chhandogya
  - Taittiriya
  - Katha

**Q. 2 Attempt Any Three**

**(30)**

- Bring out fully Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's philosophical contribution with special reference to his reconstruction of Buddhism.

**Key Points:**



- Classical Buddhism- Four Noble Truths, Nirvana, Eightfold Path-Brief Intro.
- Ambedkar's views on Four Noble Truths
- Buddha's Reason for accepting Parivraja
- Ambedkar's reason for accepting Buddhism
- Claims on divinity- Humanistic Religion
- Adhamma, Dhamma and Saddhamma
- Novel interpretations of Ahimsa, Rebirth, Law of Karma
- Explanation and functions of two classes- Upasakas(Householders) and Bhikkhus(Monks), Sangha
- Practical Philosophy of "Educate, Organise and struggle
- Its relevance/Critical consideration/Significance.

2. Elaborate on the notion of Being as expounded by Heidegger or Sartre.

Key Points:

- *Heidegger and Sartre approach ontology in diverse ways, despite having the phenomenological perspective of going beyond the surface level of being.*
- *Heidegger's Sein/Being is a field of possibilities. It is a precondition for articulating entities (beings/Seinendes) with definite boundaries (or the ontic)*
- *Heidegger terms this as the ontological difference between Being and beings/entities*
- *In contrast, Sartre distinguishes two modes of being. Pour soi/being-for-itself is the mode of being of subjects, it can never get converted to an object mode. En soi/being-in-itself is the mode of being of objects.*
- *The tension between being-for-itself and being-in-itself is explored in his existentialist phenomenology*

3. Bring out fully the concept of substance and qualities from Indian/ Western perspective.

Key-Points:

- **Indian Perspective**
  - Mainly two schools discuss the concepts, viz. Nyaya and Jainism
  - According to Nyaya, both substance and quality are independent category, distinguishable and separable
  - According to Jainism, substance and quality are interdependent; they are distinguishable but inseparable
- **Western Perspective**
  - Nature and Features of Aristotelian concept of substance
  - Nature and Features of Spinoza's concept of substance and modes
  - Nature and Features of Locke's concept of substance
- **Critical remarks**

4. Consider critically Samkhya OR Jaina OR Buddhist concept of soul.

Key Points:



### Sankhya Perspective:

- Purusha(as contrasted by Prakruti)-neither Prakrti nor Vikrti
- The Spirit, Subject, Consciousness, Intelligence but inactive
- Eternal, Real, and Uncaused like Prakrti
- Madhyastha, Drashta, Akarta, Viveki, Trigunateeta
- Proofs for its existence- Sanghatapararthatvaat.....
- Proofs for the plurality of Purushas-Janma-marana,....
- Realistic and pluralistic concept of soul
- Comparison with Realistic and pluralistic concept of soul advanced in Jainism.
- Jaina Perspective:
  - Soul is substance having eight essential qualities
  - There are infinite souls
  - Soul is middle sized
  - Analysis of embodied and disembodied existence of soul
- Buddhist Perspective:
  - Categorical distinction between soul and consciousness and Denial of soul as a substance
  - Explanation of consciousness in the second noble truth and theory of Pancaskandha
  - Concept of Alayavijnana

### Comparative and Critical examination

5. Discuss Philosophy as Analysis with special reference to Wittgenstein.

### Key Points:

- Early Wittgenstein-
  - Clarification of concepts
  - Philosophy as activity
  - Analysis of structure of language
- Later Wittgenstein
  - Philosophy as puzzle-solving
  - Philosophy as therapy
  - Dissolution of philosophical problems

### Critical remarks.

6. "Ethical utterances are nothing but prescriptions"- Comment.

### Key Points:

- *Hare's offers prescriptivism as an alternative to emotivism and intuitionism*
- *He endeavours to offer a mode of moral argumentation that takes the distinct feature of moral judgments into consideration. This distinct feature is that they are prescriptions. They have an imperative form.*
- *He upholds universalizability and syllogistic form to be central to moral judgements*
- *He offers practical syllogisms to resolve the gap between fact and value.*



- *However, Hare's arguments have been critiqued by neo-naturalists for its formalism.*

Q. 3 Attempt Any Two

(30)

1. Is Hermeneutics a satisfactory way of Philosophizing? Justify your answer.

Key Points:

- *There are several approaches to hermeneutics or interpretation. Classical hermeneutics focused on the text and its intricacies. However, modern hermeneutic thinkers like Schleiermacher endeavoured to unravel the author's intention underlying the text.*
- *Dilthey extended the literary perspective to the social sciences to defend hermeneutics as a unique method.*
- *Gadamer under Heidegger's influence of the hermeneutic circle questioned the focus on author's intentions and method in Schleiermacher and Dilthey.*
- *He developed hermeneutics as a conversation with the text that is handed down by tradition.*
- *Gadamer's hermeneutics opposes Cartesianism*

2. Highlight the basic tenets of Feminist Ethics and bring out their relevance in the present era.

Key Points:

- *Feminist ethics emerged as a critique of the individualist, rights-centric, formalist and abstract tradition in Western ethics.*
- *Gilligan advocates an ethics of care in contrast to Kohlberg (who is rooted in the tradition of Rawls and Kant)*
- *Moral reasoning based on care entails reciprocity, relationality, cooperation and contextualism.*
- *Such a mode of thinking takes women's experiences into account.*
- *However, there is a debate on whether such an ethics of care can include an ethics of justice.*
- *Okin has argued that care and justice can be integrated.*
- *Feminist ethics is relevant in attempts to work towards a more inclusive approach to moral thinking.*

3. "Contemporary Indian Philosophy is anchored in Advaita Vedanta"- Examine.

Key Points:

- **Tenets of Advaita Vedanta-Oneness, Unity of Jivatman and Brahman, Interpretation of Mahavakyas pointing to the same, Jivanmukti, Sadhanachatushtaya**
- **Jnanamarga- not possible for all. So Karma-marga to realize Oneness.**
- **Vivekananda, Tilak, R.D. Ranade, Radhakrishnan, Aurobindo**
- **Commentaries on Bhagavad-Gita- Advaitic interpretation**
- **Practical Vedanta- World- real for all practical purposes**



- Tagore, Gandhi, KCB- influence can be discerned
- M.N. Roy, Ambedkar and J.Krishnamurti-Exceptions

4. Can Satkaryavada be regarded as a satisfactory solution to the problem of Causation? Elaborate your answer.

Key Points:

- Problem of causation
- Sat-karya-vaada- explanation
- Arguments for Satkaryavada
- Arguments against satkaryavada
- Asatkaryavada/ Aranbhavada
- Bone of contention- C and E- Distinguishable? Separable?
- Vivartavada and Parinamavada as varieties of Satkaryavada
- Brahma-parinamavada of Ramanuja and Prakrti-parinamavada of Samkhyas
- Comparison with Aristotle's view on Causation- Potentiality and Actuality

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