

PHILOSOPHY
(Paper I)

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

There are EIGHT questions divided in two Sections.

Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Wherever any assumptions are made for answering a question, they must be clearly indicated.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

SECTION 'A'

1. Write short notes on any three of the following in about 200 words each: **20×3=60**
- (a) Interactionism in the philosophical context.
- (b) "The rational is real and the real is rational." – Comment.
- (c) "To be is to be perceived." – Discuss.
- (d) "Existence precedes essence." – Comment.
2. (a) Compare the views of Leibniz and Hume on the concept of substance. **30**
- (b) Examine how Ayer eliminates metaphysics. **30**
3. (a) What are Quine's objections with regard to the verification theory of meaning? **30**
- (b) Compare the views of Spinoza and Sartre on Freedom. **30**
4. Comment on each of the following in about 200 words each: **20×3=60**
- (a) Plato's analogy of the cave and its significance in his theory of knowledge.
- (b) Kant's objections against the ontological argument for the existence of God.
- (c) Descartes' mind-body dualism and Strawson's response to it.

SECTION 'B'

5. Write short notes on any three of the following in about 200 words each: **20×3=60**
- (a) Anekāntavāda
- (b) Adhyāsa
- (c) Hetvābhāsa according to Nyāya
- (d) Conception of Kaivalya according to yoga
6. Compare Aristotle's view regarding causation with that of the Samkhya school's view of causation. **60**
7. Compare the viewpoints of Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Mīmāṃsā and Buddhism on the issue of knowledge of abhāva. **60**

8. Compare Patanjali's Yoga with the Integral Yoga expounded by Aurobindo, bringing out clearly points of similarity and dissimilarity.

60