

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 the following in about 150 words each: **4×15=60**
- (a) How does Aristotle's notion of causation differ from the modern notion of causation?
 - (b) Does Hume deny the possibility of knowledge? Discuss.
 - (c) Why does Kant say that existence is not a predicate?
 - (d) Are tautologies meaningless according to Wittgenstein?
2. Answer the following in about 200 words each: **3×20=60**
- (a) What does Moore want to establish when he asserts that propositions like 'the earth exists' or 'we have consciousness' are truisms? Discuss.
 - (b) Why does Spinoza think that God alone is absolutely real? Explain.
 - (c) Are necessary propositions linguistic by nature? Discuss in the light of logical positivism.
3. Answer the following in about 300 words each: **2×30=60**
- (a) What metaphysical implications can be derived from Berkeley's statement 'esse est percipi'?
 - (b) What is the basic difference between Leibniz and Kant on the concepts of space and time?
4. Answer the following in about 300 words each: **2×30=60**
- (a) How is the empirical ego in Sartre and Heidegger different from the transcendental ego in Husserl?
 - (b) Is Strawson's concept of a person a refutation of Hume's concept of Self? Discuss.

SECTION 'B'

5. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: **4×15=60**
- (a) Does the effect pre-exist in the cause? Discuss.
 - (b) How is Rāmānuja's concept of dharmabhūtajñāna different from Śankara's concept of Svarūpajñāna? Explain.

- (c) Is Śankara's concept of adhyāsa logical or psychological? Discuss.
(d) How are evolution and involution related in Sri Aurobindo's philosophy?

6. Answer the following in about 200 words each:

3×20=60

- (a) "Just as the skepticism of Hume helped Kant to come out of his dogmatic slumber, so also the Carvaka philosophy saved Indian philosophy from dogmatism". Discuss.
(b) Can qualities exist without substance? Substantiate your view in the light of Nyāya-Buddhism controversy.
(c) How does the Buddhist accept the possibility of rebirth in the absence of an eternal soul? Discuss.

7. Answer the following in about 300 words each:

2×30=60

- (a) Bring out the metaphysical implications of the second noble truth of Buddhism.
(b) Is Syādvāda a self-contradictory doctrine? Discuss.

8. Answer the following in about 300 words each:

2×30=60

- (a) "Both Śankara and Rāmānuja are right in their affirmations but wrong in their denials". Critically evaluate.
(b) Explain the reasons for introducing the notion of extraordinary perception in Nyāya epistemology.