

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES
DEHRADUN

End Semester Examination –May, 2019



Name of the Program: BBA
Subject Name: Introduction to Philosophy
Subject Code : BBOE 108

Semester – IV
Max. Marks : 100
Duration : 3 Hrs

Section A (20 marks)

(Attempt any twenty)

Define the following terms in not more than 1-2 lines (20* 1 =20 Marks) (CO1)

1. Yoga
2. Vaisheshika
3. Nyay
4. Sankhya
5. Mimansa
6. Advait
7. Metaphysics
8. Ethics
9. Rationalism
10. Empiricism
11. Epistemology
12. Chitta
13. Pramana
14. Concept of God
15. Purusha and Prakriti
16. Sattva, Rajas and Tamas
17. Consciousness
18. Padartha
19. Maya
20. Liberation
21. Cause and effect
22. Being
23. Knowledge

Section B (5*5=25 marks) (CO 1& 2)

Write short notes on any five of the following in not more than 100 words. Each question carries equal marks.

1. Shankar thought on advaita
2. General classification of Indian philosophical school of thought

3. Anekanatavada and syadavada
4. General characteristics of Indian philosophy
5. Induction and deduction
6. Methods in philosophy
7. Self and liberation

Section C (5*7=35 marks) (CO 2, 3 & 4)

Attempt any five questions. Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words. Each carried equal marks

1. Explain positive theory of knowledge given by Plato in the famous allegory of the cave. **CO 3**
2. Explain in detail the “Theories of Error” given by Mimansa School. **CO 3&4**
3. What are the means to liberation according to Swami Vivekananda as given in four types of Yoga school? **CO 3&4**
4. What is the etymological meaning of metaphysics? And What do you understand by “Being”? Explain in detail. **CO 3&4**
5. Does effect does pre-exist in its cause ? Explain your understanding with the doctrine of satkaryavada or asatkaryavada. **CO 3&4**
6. What do you understand by the principle of truth as explained by Metaphysics? **CO 3&4**
7. What is ethics and which are the main divisions of ethics. **CO 3&4**
8. Explain in detail “Astanga Yoga” as propounded by Patanjali in Yogasutra? **CO 3&4**
9. Give a brief account of Locke’s Doctrine of Ideas. **CO 3&4**

Section-D (20 Marks)

Read the paragraph “value of studying philosophy” and answer the following question. Each question carries equal marks. **(CO 3, 4 &5)**

Value of studying philosophy

According to Russell there are reasons for the value of studying philosophy

a) *Keeps our sense of speculation and curiosity alive*: Philosophy keeps our sense of speculation and curiosity alive by making us aware that most of our prejudices, customs and convictions are not rationally defensible. A man who has no tincture remains imprisoned in his common sense prejudices and his habitual beliefs of his age or nation and convictions which have grown in him

without the consent of his deliberate reason. To such a man the world appears definite, finite, and obvious. Common objects arise more curiosity in him and unsuspected possibilities are rejected by him. The moment we begin to philosophize the most ordinary things we used to take for granted lead to problems to which only very incomplete answers are possible. Philosophy raises all such doubts and, though it is unable to provide definite answers to them, suggests many possibilities, thus enlarging our thoughts and freeing us from the tyranny of customs and snug beliefs. This uncertainty may be taken as first value of studying philosophy because it removes dogmatism and arouses the spirit of curiosity by showing unsuspected possibilities.

b) *Life becomes calm and free*: The chief value of philosophy lies in freeing man from narrow and personal aims through the greatness of the objects philosophy contemplates. The life of the instinctive man is shut up in his own world and takes note of only that which helps or hinders his self-interest. He lives a feverish, confined life. In comparison, philosophic life becomes calm and free by escaping the prison of private life torn between the insistence of desire and the powerlessness of will. Philosophy does not divide the world into two camps; friends and foes, helpful and hostile, good and bad etc, but tries to enlarge the self through impartial examination of our problems.

c) *Strength of emotion*: A resultant value of philosophic contemplation may be mentioned. The mind which has become accustomed to the freedom and impartiality of philosophic contemplation will preserve such freedom and impartiality in his emotions and actions. In conduct, he will be just and in emotions a symbol of love because of his habit to view his purposes and desires as parts of the whole and not as a closed world of his own self-interest.

The value of philosophy may be summed up in Russell's words : "Philosophy is to be studied, not for the sake of any definite answers to its questions, since no definite answers can, as a rule, be known to be true, but rather for the sake of questions themselves; because these questions enlarge our concept on of what is possible, enrich our intellectual imagination, and diminish the dogmatic assurance which closes the mind against speculation; but above all because, through the greatness of the universe which philosophy contemplates, the mind also is rendered great and becomes capable of that union with the universe which constitutes its highest goal."

Q1. Why should we study philosophy? (CO 3, 4 &5)

Q2. Critically examine this statement "Philosophy is to be studied, not for the sake of any definite answers to its questions but rather for the sake of questions themselves". (CO 3, 4 &5)