

**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES
DEHRADUN
Supplementary Examination –June/July 2020**



Name of the Program: BBA
Subject Name: Introduction to Philosophy
Subject Code : HUMN0114

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

Section A (30 marks)

(Attempt any ten)

Define/answer the following terms in not more than 1-2 lines (10* 3 =30 Marks)

1. Yoga
2. Advait
3. Rationalism
4. Empiricism
5. Epistemology
6. Pramana
7. Concept of God
8. Purusha and Prakriti
9. Sattva, Rajas and Tamas
10. Consciousness
11. Maya
12. Liberation
13. What is the meaning of philosophy
14. Premises and conclusion
15. Name any three schools of Indian philosophy.
16. Logic
17. Aesthetics
18. Buddha Madhyama marga
19. Meaning of Charvaka
20. Explain origin of world Jain

Section B (5*10=50 marks)

Attempt any five of the following in not more than 100 words. Each question carries equal marks.

1. Describe Shankaracharya thought on Advaita.
2. Explain general classification of Indian philosophical school of thought.
3. Explain the meaning, and general characteristics of Indian philosophy.
4. Describe Anekantavada and syadvada.
5. Compare and contrast induction and deduction with example.
6. Describe any two Methods in philosophy.
7. Explain the concept of rebirth in Hinduism.
8. What are the means to liberation according to Swami Vivekananda as given in four types of Yoga school?
9. Briefly discuss the basic thoughts of Charvak school.

Section-C (2*10=20 Marks)

Read the paragraph “Nature of philosophy” and answer the following question. Each question carries equal marks.

Nature of philosophy

Philosophy is the root of all knowledge. It is considered as mother of all sciences. Philosophy has interpreted man and his various activities in a comprehensive manner. It helps to coordinate the various activities of the individuals and the society. It helps us to understand the significance of all human experience. “It explores the basic source and aims of life. It asks and tries to answer the deepest questions to life. It clarifies life and the basic values of life. This clarity is very essential because it provides us with the wisdom to face the challenges of life. Wisdom is the supreme instrument in the hands of man in the struggle for his successful existence.

Nature of philosophy

a) Meaning of philosophy: The word ‘Philosophy’ involves two Greek words – Philo meaning love and Sophia meaning knowledge. Thus literally speaking, philosophy means love of wisdom. Man is a rational animal. Desire for knowledge arises from this rational nature of man. Philosophy is an attempt to satisfy this very reasonable desire. Philosophy signifies a natural and necessary urge in human-beings to know themselves and world in which they live, move and have their being. It is impossible for man to live without a philosophy. The choice is not ‘between metaphysic and no metaphysic ; it is between a good metaphysic and a bad metaphysic’. b) The origin of philosophy: According to Aristotle, philosophy arises from wonder. Man experiences rains and

drought, storms, clouds, lightning. At times, he is greatly terrified. Then the events of life and death mystify him. He begins to reflect over the events. The sun, moon and the stars appear to him wonderful and beautiful. Because of his reflection, he thinks that the events can be explained by powers akin to man. He proposes to control them by means of magical spells. This magic gives way to science, philosophy and religion in due course. Magic becomes science when natural events begin to be explained and controlled with the help of natural causes. Magic, again, becomes religion when the powers are taken to be super natural beings. The same magic flowers into philosophy when man makes an attempt to explain the world as a whole. c) The subject matter of philosophy : Philosophy is the rational attempt to have a world-view. It endeavors to reach a conception of the entire universe with all its elements and aspects and their interrelations to one another. It is not contented with a partial view of the world. It seeks to have a synoptic view of the whole reality: it tries to have a vision of the whole. The different sciences deal with different departments of the world Mathematical sciences deal with numbers and figures. Physics deals with heat, light, motion, sound, electricity and magnetism. Chemistry deals with chemical phenomena. Psychology deals with the phenomena of mental life. Sociology deals with the structure and growth of the society and its institutions. Economics deals with welfare and wealth of man. Politics deals with the structure and functions of the State ad its various organs.

Thus, sciences give us a sectional view of the world. However, philosophy harmonizes the highest conclusions of the different sciences, coordinates them with one another, and gives a rational conception of the whole world. It investigates the nature of the fundamental concepts.

1. Explain the meaning of philosophy.
2. Describe the nature of philosophy.