

1) Answer any five questions of the following: - 5x2=10

SECTION - I

- ଅନୁଭବର କି ?
- ଅନୁଭବର କି ?
- ଏକାକୀ ଅନୁଭବ କି ?
- ବିଷୟ - ପରିଚିତର କି ?
- କାହିଁ କି କେବଳ ଅନୁଭବ ?
- Why is Berkeley known as a nominalist ?
- କାହିଁ କି କେବଳ ଅନୁଭବ ?
- କାହିଁ କି କେବଳ ଅନୁଭବ ?

SECTION - II

Answer any six of the following : 5x6=30.

- Distinguish between Idealism and Realism.
- What is Subjective Idealism ? Discuss.
- Why does Berkeley reject the existence of Material world ? Discuss.
- Explain parallelism regarding the relation between mind and body.
- Explain after Descartes the dualism concerning mind and body.

f) Explain the concept of causality following

Hume.

Answer: Causality is a relation between events, where one event is necessary for another to occur.

g) Write a short note on Scientific realism.

Answer: Scientific realism is a philosophical position that states that the world is out there, independent of our minds, and that science can provide a true and objective description of it.

h) How does Locke refute Innate-idea, Explain, and state what is your answer? State.

Answer: Locke refutes the innate-idea by arguing that all knowledge is derived from experience. He states that the mind is a blank slate at birth, and that all ideas are formed through the process of sensation and reflection.

SECTION - III

(Answer any two questions of the following)

3) a) critically discuss the controversy between

Empiricism and Rationalism.

Answer: Empiricism is a philosophical position that states that all knowledge is derived from experience. Rationalism is a philosophical position that states that knowledge is derived from reason. The controversy between them is whether knowledge is derived from experience or reason.

b) Explain Descartes dictum; "I think therefore I am".

Answer: Descartes dictum is a famous statement by the French philosopher René Descartes. It is a statement of self-evident truth, meaning that the only thing we can be certain of is that we are thinking.

c) Make a comparative estimate of Naive Realism and Scientific Realism.

Answer: Naive Realism is a philosophical position that states that the world is out there, independent of our minds, and that we can know it as it is. Scientific Realism is a philosophical position that states that the world is out there, independent of our minds, and that science can provide a true and objective description of it.

d) Explain Kant's critical theory regarding origin of knowledge.

Answer: Kant's critical theory is a philosophical position that states that knowledge is derived from both experience and reason. He argues that we have certain innate concepts, such as space and time, which we use to organize our experience of the world.



- 1) What is Epistemology? Mention some main problems of epistemology.
- 2) Distinguish between primary and Secondary quality with an Example.
- 3) What is the meaning of the term "Tabula Rasa"? Who said this & why? Discuss.
- 4) What is self or mind according to Hume.
- 5) Write a short note on Naive Realism?
- 6) How does Locke refute the existence of ~~I~~ Innate Ideas?
- 7) Explain Impression and Idea with reference to Hume's theory of knowledge.
- 8) Distinguish between Idealism and Realism.
- 9) What are the main points of controversy between empiricism and rationalism?
- 10) Explain the theory of parallelism regarding the origin of knowledge.
- 11) Explain Berkeley's theory of Subjective Idealism.
- 12) Explain Kant's critical theory regarding origin of knowledge.
- 13) Explain Hume's theory of causation. Is it a satisfactory theory? or Explain Hume's Regularity theory.
- 14) Explain Descartes dictum "I think, therefore, I am".
- 15) State and examine the theory of Interactionism about the relation between mind and body.
- 16) Explain and examine the theory of Representative Realism or Scientific Realism.