Time: 3 Hours   Full Marks: 60

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin

Answer **any four** questions

1. What does Socrates mean by the inevitable corruption of most philosophers? How does Plato's *Republic* try to address this issue? Explain.   10+5

2. What are the different kinds of commonwealth, according to Hobbes? Why does he consider one among them as most advantageous? Discuss.   3+12

3. Why does Rousseau consider sovereignty as inalienable and indivisible? How does he accommodate his view on obedience within the context of sovereignty?Elaborate.   10+5

4. How does Rousseau establish the relation between law and justice? Explain it with reference to his political philosophy.   15

5. How does historical materialism differ from philosophical materialism? How does Marx's materialist conception of historytake over Hegelian idealism to make it 'stand on its head'? Explain.   9+6

6. What does Marx mean by 'abolition of the state'? How will the social functions of the state be performed in a communist society? Elucidate.   12+3

Time: 3 Hours   **Full Marks: 60**

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin.

Answer **any four** questions

1. Briefly explain the fundamental ideas of Rabindranath as elucidated in the text 'Sadhana'.   15

2. 'Is darsana of the Upanishad and darsana of Rabindranath are identical?'—Discuss critically.   15

3. ".... everything is the object of our knowledge....everything is capable of giving us joy." Discuss.   15

4. Discuss in detail the purpose of Rabindranath to establish Santiniketan Asrama.   15

5. Give an account of the relation between person anduniverse— according to Rabindranath.   15

6. Discuss Tagore's concept of love following "Sadhana".   15

B.A. (Honours) Philosophy Examination, 2022
Semester – V (CBCS)
Paper: Western Epistemology
Paper CC-12

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 60

Questions are of equal value or as indicated in the margin

Answer any 4 questions

1. State the argument from hallucination. Critically examine the theory of perception that takes it into account. Is it a realist view of perception? 3+10 +2

2. What are the different ways in which human memory can fail? In spite of such failure can we still call memory a proper source of knowledge? 10+5

3. Explain the pragmatic theory of truth with special emphasis on the position of C. S. Peirce. 15

4. Can we ever really have any justified true belief? Give reasons for your answer. 15

5. Explain why Locke's empiricism gives rise to a parallel theory of realism but Berkeley's empiricism gives rise to the theory of subjective idealism. 15

6. Write a short essay on the distinction drawn by Leibniz between truths of reason and truths of fact. 15