

## QUESTION BANK

Department of Philosophy

Pattamundai College, Pattamundai

+3 3<sup>rd</sup> Year Arts (5<sup>th</sup> Semester)

### CORE – XI

#### Western Classics: Meditations of Rene Descartes

##### GROUP-A

Each question carries one mark.

##### **Unit I: Meditation I: Sceptical Doubts**

- Descartes begins his first meditation by considering the \_\_\_\_\_ of his beliefs.
- In Meditation I, Descartes uses the method of \_\_\_\_\_ to doubt all his previous knowledge.
- Descartes questions the reliability of the \_\_\_\_\_ in Meditation I.
- The concept of an evil \_\_\_\_\_ is introduced by Descartes to highlight the potential for deception.
- Descartes doubts the existence of the external \_\_\_\_\_ in Meditation I.
- Descartes' sceptical approach leads him to doubt even the truths of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Descartes concludes that the senses are sometimes \_\_\_\_\_.
- Descartes raises doubts about the certainty of mathematical truths under the assumption of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- The purpose of Descartes' Meditation I is to establish a foundation for \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge.
- Descartes doubts the existence of his own \_\_\_\_\_ as part of his sceptical method.

##### **Unit I: Meditation II: Cogito-ergo-sum, Sum-res-cogitans, The Wax Argument**

- Descartes' famous phrase "Cogito, ergo sum" translates to "I think, therefore \_\_\_\_\_."
- In Meditation II, Descartes identifies himself as a "thinking \_\_\_\_\_."
- The "Cogito" argument is meant to establish the certainty of Descartes' own \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Wax Argument is used to illustrate the difference between \_\_\_\_\_ and intellect.
- Descartes concludes that the essence of the wax is grasped not by the senses but by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Descartes uses the example of \_\_\_\_\_ to argue that knowledge of the external world comes from the intellect.
- Descartes claims that even if a powerful deceiver were to deceive him, he would still exist as long as he \_\_\_\_\_.
- Descartes argues that the mind is better known than the \_\_\_\_\_.
- In Meditation II, Descartes contrasts the nature of the mind with the nature of \_\_\_\_\_ things.

- Descartes concludes that he is a \_\_\_\_\_ thing, a “res cogitans.”

### **Unit II: Meditation III: Clear and Distinct Perceptions, Theory of Ideas, Existence of God**

- In Meditation III, Descartes seeks to establish a criterion of \_\_\_\_\_ for knowledge.
- Descartes defines clear and distinct perceptions as those perceptions that are so self-evident that, while they are held in the mind, they cannot be \_\_\_\_\_.
- Descartes divides ideas into three categories: innate, adventitious, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Descartes argues that the idea of God is \_\_\_\_\_ in the human mind.
- Descartes concludes that God must exist because he has a clear and distinct idea of a \_\_\_\_\_ being.
- Descartes argues that the cause of an idea must have at least as much \_\_\_\_\_ as the idea itself.
- Descartes uses the concept of \_\_\_\_\_ to argue for the existence of God in Meditation III.
- The criterion of clear and distinct perceptions is central to Descartes’ proof of God's \_\_\_\_\_.
- Descartes distinguishes between formal reality and \_\_\_\_\_ reality.
- Descartes concludes that God is not a \_\_\_\_\_, but a perfect being.

### **Unit III: Meditation IV: God is No Deceiver, Will, Intellect, and Possibility of Error**

- In Meditation IV, Descartes argues that God, being perfect, cannot be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Descartes explains the possibility of human error by distinguishing between the will and the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Descartes argues that error occurs when the will extends beyond what the \_\_\_\_\_ can clearly and distinctly perceive.
- Descartes asserts that the human will is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Descartes concludes that the source of error lies in the misuse of free \_\_\_\_\_.
- Descartes believes that God has given humans the faculty of \_\_\_\_\_ to distinguish truth from falsehood.
- In Meditation IV, Descartes explores the relationship between the finite intellect and the \_\_\_\_\_ will.
- Descartes argues that human error does not imply that God is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Descartes believes that human beings can avoid error by withholding \_\_\_\_\_ on unclear and indistinct perceptions.
- Descartes states that the freedom of the will is demonstrated by the ability to \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Unit IV: Meditation V: Essence of Material Things, Existence of God**

- In Meditation V, Descartes argues that the essence of material things includes \_\_\_\_\_ properties.
- Descartes uses the concept of \_\_\_\_\_ to argue for the existence of material things.

- Descartes believes that mathematical truths are independent of the human \_\_\_\_\_.
- Descartes argues that the idea of God contains necessary \_\_\_\_\_.
- Descartes concludes that existence is part of the essence of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Descartes uses the idea of a \_\_\_\_\_ being to argue for God's existence in Meditation V.
- Descartes asserts that clear and distinct perceptions must be true because they are guaranteed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- In Meditation V, Descartes reaffirms the distinction between the essence and existence of \_\_\_\_\_ things.
- Descartes believes that God's existence is as certain as the truths of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Descartes concludes that the existence of God guarantees the truth of clear and distinct \_\_\_\_\_.

### **GROUP - B**

Answer each of the following within two to three sentences. Each question carries two marks.

#### **Unit I: Meditation I: Sceptical Doubts**

- What is the main objective of Descartes in the first meditation?
- How does Descartes apply the method of doubt to his own beliefs in Meditation I?
- Why does Descartes doubt the reliability of the senses in Meditation I?
- What is the purpose of introducing the "evil demon" hypothesis in Descartes' first meditation?
- How does Descartes use the concept of dreaming to question reality in Meditation I?
- Why does Descartes believe that even mathematical truths could be doubted?
- How does Descartes' method of doubt lead to the possibility of complete scepticism?
- What role does hyperbolic doubt play in Descartes' first meditation?
- How does Descartes arrive at the conclusion that he must doubt everything in Meditation I?
- What does Descartes mean when he says that the senses sometimes deceive us?

#### **Unit I: Meditation II: Cogito-ergo-sum, Sum-res-cogitans, The Wax Argument**

- What is the significance of Descartes' statement "Cogito, ergo sum"?
- How does Descartes distinguish between the mind and body in Meditation II?
- Why is the "Cogito" considered a foundational truth in Descartes' philosophy?
- What does Descartes conclude about his own existence as a "thinking thing"?
- How does the Wax Argument demonstrate the limitations of sensory perception?
- What does the Wax Argument reveal about the nature of material objects?
- How does Descartes use the example of wax to differentiate between imagination and understanding?
- Why does Descartes claim that the mind is better known than the body?
- How does Descartes' realization of his existence as a thinking thing relate to his method of doubt?

- What does Descartes mean by “Sum res cogitans” in Meditation II?

### **Unit II: Meditation III: Clear and Distinct Perceptions, Theory of Ideas, Existence of God**

- What criteria does Descartes establish for determining the truth of ideas in Meditation III?
- How does Descartes differentiate between clear and distinct perceptions and other types of perceptions?
- What are the three categories of ideas according to Descartes in Meditation III?
- How does Descartes argue that the idea of God is innate?
- What is the significance of the idea of God in Descartes' proof of God's existence?
- How does Descartes use the principle of causality to argue for the existence of God?
- What is the difference between formal reality and objective reality in Descartes' theory of ideas?
- How does the concept of clear and distinct perceptions support Descartes' argument for the existence of God?
- Why does Descartes believe that the idea of an infinite being (God) must come from an infinite being?
- How does Descartes' argument for the existence of God address the possibility of deception?

### **Unit III: Meditation IV: God is No Deceiver, Will, Intellect, and Possibility of Error**

- How does Descartes argue that God, being perfect, cannot be a deceiver?
- What is the relationship between the will and the intellect in Descartes' explanation of human error?
- How does Descartes explain the possibility of error in human judgment?
- What does Descartes mean when he says that the will is “infinite” and the intellect is “finite”?
- How does Descartes propose that human beings can avoid error in their judgments?
- Why does Descartes believe that God has given humans the ability to make correct judgments?
- How does the distinction between the will and the intellect help Descartes resolve the problem of error?
- What role does the freedom of the will play in Descartes' philosophy?
- How does Descartes' understanding of error reinforce his belief in a benevolent God?
- Why does Descartes emphasize the importance of withholding judgment when perceptions are not clear and distinct?

### **Unit IV: Meditation V: Essence of Material Things, Existence of God**

- What is Descartes' argument for the existence of material things in Meditation V?

- How does Descartes use the concept of “essence” to discuss the nature of material objects?
- Why does Descartes argue that mathematical truths are certain and independent of human perception?
- How does Descartes link the essence of God to the existence of God in Meditation V?
- What does Descartes mean when he says that existence is part of the essence of God?
- How does Descartes use the concept of a “supremely perfect being” to argue for God’s existence?
- What is the relationship between clear and distinct perceptions and the existence of God in Meditation V?
- How does Descartes’ discussion of the essence of material things relate to his earlier meditations?
- Why does Descartes conclude that the existence of God guarantees the truth of clear and distinct perceptions?
- How does Descartes’ argument for the existence of God in Meditation V differ from his argument in Meditation III?

### **GROUP - C**

Answer each of the following within 75 words. Each question carries three marks.

#### **Unit I: Meditation I: Sceptical Doubts**

- What is the purpose of Descartes’ method of doubt in Meditation I?
- How does Descartes use the dream argument to question the reliability of the senses?
- Explain the role of the “evil demon” hypothesis in Descartes’ sceptical approach.
- What does Descartes mean by “hyperbolic doubt,” and why does he employ it?
- How does Descartes question the certainty of mathematical truths in Meditation I?
- Why does Descartes begin his meditations by doubting everything, including his own existence?
- How does Descartes’ scepticism in Meditation I lay the foundation for his later arguments?
- What is the significance of Descartes’ doubts about the external world in Meditation I?
- How does Descartes’ method of doubt challenge the reliability of sensory perception?
- What is the role of scepticism in Descartes’ search for certain knowledge?

#### **Unit I: Meditation II: Cogito-ergo-sum, Sum-res-cogitans, The Wax Argument**

- How does Descartes arrive at the conclusion “Cogito, ergo sum”?
- Explain the significance of “Cogito, ergo sum” in Descartes’ philosophy.
- How does Descartes distinguish between the mind and body in Meditation II?
- What is the Wax Argument, and how does it demonstrate the limitations of the senses?
- How does Descartes use the Wax Argument to show the importance of the intellect?
- Why does Descartes claim that the mind is better known than the body?

- How does the Wax Argument illustrate the difference between imagination and understanding?
- What is the role of the intellect in grasping the essence of the wax, according to Descartes?
- How does Descartes' realization of his existence as a thinking thing serve as a foundation for his philosophy?
- What does Descartes mean by "Sum res cogitans," and why is it significant?

### **Unit II: Meditation III: Clear and Distinct Perceptions, Theory of Ideas, Existence of God**

- What are clear and distinct perceptions, and why are they important in Descartes' philosophy?
- How does Descartes distinguish between innate, adventitious, and factitious ideas?
- How does Descartes argue that the idea of God is innate and not derived from experience?
- What is the role of the principle of causality in Descartes' argument for the existence of God?
- How does Descartes use the concept of objective reality in his proof of God's existence?
- What is the significance of clear and distinct perceptions in Descartes' proof of God's existence?
- How does Descartes address the potential for error in clear and distinct perceptions?
- How does Descartes differentiate between formal reality and objective reality in Meditation III?
- What is the relationship between clear and distinct perceptions and the existence of God?
- How does Descartes' theory of ideas support his argument for the existence of God?

### **Unit III: Meditation IV: God is No Deceiver, Will, Intellect, and Possibility of Error**

- How does Descartes argue that God, as a perfect being, cannot be a deceiver?
- What is the relationship between the will and the intellect in Descartes' explanation of error?
- How does Descartes explain the possibility of error despite the existence of a benevolent God?
- What does Descartes mean when he says that the will is "infinite" and the intellect is "finite"?
- How does Descartes propose that human beings can avoid error in their judgments?
- Why does Descartes believe that withholding judgment on unclear perceptions can prevent error?
- How does Descartes reconcile the existence of human error with the existence of a perfect God?
- What is the role of free will in Descartes' explanation of human error?
- How does Descartes' understanding of error relate to his belief in the existence of God?

- How does Descartes' discussion of the will and intellect in Meditation IV contribute to his overall philosophical project?

#### **Unit IV: Meditation V: Essence of Material Things, Existence of God**

- How does Descartes argue for the existence of material things in Meditation V?
- What is the role of the concept of "essence" in Descartes' discussion of material objects?
- How does Descartes use the idea of a "supremely perfect being" to argue for God's existence?
- What is the relationship between clear and distinct perceptions and the existence of God in Meditation V?
- How does Descartes' discussion of the essence of material things relate to his argument for the existence of God?

#### **GROUP - D**

Answer each of the following within 500 words. Each question carries seven marks.

#### **Unit I: Meditation I: Sceptical Doubts**

- Explain the purpose and significance of Descartes' method of doubt in the first meditation.
- How does Descartes' scepticism challenge the reliability of sensory experiences?
- Discuss the dream argument and its role in Descartes' sceptical methodology.
- Analyse the concept of the "evil demon" hypothesis and its importance in Meditation I.
- What are the implications of Descartes' sceptical approach for the search for certain knowledge?
- How does Descartes question the certainty of mathematics and logic in Meditation I?
- Describe the progression of doubt in Meditation I and how it leads Descartes to his later conclusions.
- How does Descartes use hyperbolic doubt to strip away all uncertain knowledge?
- What is the significance of Descartes' claim that he can doubt everything, including his own existence?
- How does Meditation I set the stage for Descartes' foundationalist approach to knowledge?

#### **Unit I: Meditation II: Cogito-ergo-sum, Sum-res-cogitans, The Wax Argument**

- Analyse the significance of Descartes' discovery of "Cogito, ergo sum" in Meditation II.
- How does Descartes differentiate between the mind and body in Meditation II?
- Discuss the importance of "Cogito, ergo sum" as the first indubitable truth in Descartes' philosophy.
- Explain the Wax Argument and its implications for understanding the nature of physical objects.

- How does Descartes use the Wax Argument to illustrate the limits of sensory perception?
- What does Descartes conclude about the nature of the mind through the Wax Argument?
- How does Descartes' distinction between imagination and intellect emerge from the Wax Argument?
- Describe the relationship between the Cogito and Descartes' concept of the self as a "thinking thing."
- How does Descartes establish the primacy of the mind over the body in Meditation II?
- Discuss how the Wax Argument supports Descartes' assertion that the mind is better known than the body.

### **Unit II: Meditation III: Clear and Distinct Perceptions, Theory of Ideas, Existence of God**

- What are clear and distinct perceptions, and why are they central to Descartes' epistemology?
- How does Descartes categorize ideas, and what is the significance of this categorization?
- Discuss Descartes' argument for the existence of God based on the idea of a perfect being.
- Explain the principle of causality as it applies to Descartes' proof of God's existence.
- How does Descartes differentiate between formal reality and objective reality in his theory of ideas?
- Discuss the role of clear and distinct perceptions in Descartes' argument for the existence of God.
- How does Descartes address the problem of error in clear and distinct perceptions?
- What is the significance of innate ideas in Descartes' philosophy, particularly the idea of God?
- How does Descartes' proof of God's existence in Meditation III differ from traditional proofs?
- Explain how Descartes uses the concept of objective reality to argue for the existence of God.

### **Unit III: Meditation IV: God is No Deceiver, Will, Intellect, and Possibility of Error**

- Analyse Descartes' argument that a perfect God cannot be a deceiver.
- Discuss the relationship between the will and the intellect in Descartes' explanation of human error.
- How does Descartes reconcile the existence of human error with the existence of a benevolent God?
- Explain Descartes' distinction between the infinite will and the finite intellect.
- Discuss how Descartes proposes to avoid error in judgment through the proper use of the will.

- How does Descartes' understanding of error relate to his overall epistemological project?
- Explain the significance of free will in Descartes' philosophy, especially in relation to error.
- How does Descartes address the challenge of human error in the context of a perfect creator?
- What is the role of divine benevolence in Descartes' explanation of the possibility of error?
- Discuss how Meditation IV contributes to Descartes' overall argument for the existence of God.

#### **Unit IV: Meditation V: Essence of Material Things, Existence of God**

- Explain Descartes' argument for the existence of material things in Meditation V.
- Discuss the relationship between essence and existence in Descartes' proof of God's existence.
- How does Descartes use the concept of a "supremely perfect being" in his ontological argument for God's existence?
- Analyse how Descartes' discussion of the essence of material things relates to his previous meditations.
- Explain the role of clear and distinct perceptions in Descartes' argument for the existence of material objects.

### **CORE – XII**

#### **Indian Text: Isa Upanisad**

#### **GROUP-A**

Each question carries one mark.

#### **Unit I: What are Upanishads? Place of Upanishad in Indian Philosophy and Isa Upanishad**

- The term "Upanishad" is derived from the root words "upa," "ni," and "\_\_\_\_\_."
- Upanishads are often referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Vedas.
- The primary focus of Upanishads is on the concepts of Brahman and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Isa Upanishad belongs to the \_\_\_\_\_ Veda.
- Upanishads form the concluding part of the \_\_\_\_\_ texts.
- The Isa Upanishad is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_ Upanishad.
- The Isa Upanishad consists of \_\_\_\_\_ mantras.
- The philosophical inquiry in Upanishads primarily centres on the nature of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Upanishadic teachings are traditionally passed down through \_\_\_\_\_.
- The place of Upanishads in Indian Philosophy is often referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

## Unit II: Mantra 1 to 9

- Mantra 1 of the Isa Upanishad starts with “Isha vasyam idam \_\_\_\_.”
- According to Mantra 2, one should perform karma for \_\_\_\_ years to attain the ultimate good.
- Mantra 3 mentions that those who deny the self-go to worlds of \_\_\_\_.
- In Mantra 4, the Self is described as unmoving, yet \_\_\_\_.
- Mantra 5 of the Isa Upanishad speaks of the Self as \_\_\_\_ and beyond comprehension.
- According to Mantra 6, those who see all beings in their own self and their self in all beings experience no \_\_\_\_.
- Mantra 7 states that when one sees all beings in the Self, there is no \_\_\_\_.
- Mantra 8 describes the Self as \_\_\_\_ and all-pervading.
- In Mantra 9, it is mentioned that those who follow \_\_\_\_ alone enter into darkness.
- The Isa Upanishad emphasizes the unity of \_\_\_\_ and knowledge.

## Unit III: Mantra 10 to 14

- Mantra 10 discusses the difference between those who worship ignorance and those who worship \_\_\_\_.
- According to Mantra 11, one who knows both \_\_\_\_ and ignorance together overcomes death.
- Mantra 12 mentions that those who pursue the knowledge of the many and the One enter different \_\_\_\_.
- The concept of avidya in the Isa Upanishad refers to \_\_\_\_.
- Mantra 13 discusses the results of combining the knowledge of the Self with the knowledge of \_\_\_\_.
- In Mantra 14, it is said that by pursuing both vidya and avidya, one attains \_\_\_\_.
- The knowledge of \_\_\_\_ is highlighted as necessary for liberation in Mantra 10.
- Mantra 11 suggests that the pursuit of knowledge alone leads to \_\_\_\_.
- Mantra 12 contrasts the pursuit of knowledge with the pursuit of \_\_\_\_.
- Mantra 13 emphasizes the need to understand the difference between vidya and \_\_\_\_.

## Unit IV: Mantra 15 to 18

- In Mantra 15, the Upanishad calls for the removal of the golden \_\_\_\_ covering the face of Truth.
- Mantra 16 prays for the Self to be revealed by the \_\_\_\_ within.
- Mantra 17 expresses a wish for the life-breath to merge into the \_\_\_\_.
- In Mantra 18, there is a call for the mind to remember past \_\_\_\_.
- The Isa Upanishad ends with a prayer for liberation from the cycle of \_\_\_\_.
- Mantra 15 uses the metaphor of the sun to symbolize the \_\_\_\_.
- In Mantra 16, the “golden orb” represents the \_\_\_\_ that hides the ultimate reality.
- The merging of the self with the supreme Self is the main theme of Mantra \_\_\_\_.
- Mantra 17 speaks of the dissolution of the physical body into the \_\_\_\_.

- Mantra 18 mentions the \_\_\_\_\_ as the final goal of human existence.

### **General Questions**

- The Isa Upanishad is part of the \_\_\_\_\_ tradition within Hinduism.
- The term “Isha” in the Isa Upanishad translates to \_\_\_\_\_.
- The philosophy of Isa Upanishad promotes a balance between action (karma) and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Isa Upanishad is unique among Upanishads for its emphasis on both renunciation and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The idea of seeing the divine in all aspects of life is central to Mantra \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Isa Upanishad advocates for a life of both spiritual wisdom and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Upanishadic concept of “Brahman” refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ reality.
- The Isa Upanishad teaches that the self is \_\_\_\_\_ and immortal.
- The Isa Upanishad belongs to the group of ten Upanishads that are commented upon by \_\_\_\_\_.
- The teaching of non-duality is a key concept in the \_\_\_\_\_ Upanishad.

### **GROUP - B**

Answer each of the following within two to three sentences. Each question carries two marks.

#### **Unit I: What are Upanishads? Place of Upanishad in Indian Philosophy and Isa Upanishad**

- What is the meaning of the term “Upanishad,” and how does it reflect the teachings of the Upanishads?
- Explain the significance of the Upanishads in the context of Vedic literature.
- How does the Isa Upanishad differ from other Upanishads in terms of its length and focus?
- Discuss the philosophical importance of Upanishads in Indian thought.
- What is the central theme of the Isa Upanishad?
- How does the Isa Upanishad relate to the concept of monism or non-duality?
- In what way do the Upanishads serve as a bridge between ritualistic practices and philosophical inquiry?
- Describe the structure and organization of the Isa Upanishad.
- What role do the Upanishads play in the development of Indian metaphysics?
- How does the Isa Upanishad address the relationship between the individual self and the universal Self?

#### **Unit II: Mantra 1 to 9**

- What is the key message of Mantra 1 in the Isa Upanishad?
- How does Mantra 2 of the Isa Upanishad advocate for the performance of duties?
- Explain the consequences mentioned in Mantra 3 for those who deny the self.
- How does Mantra 4 describe the nature of the Self in terms of motion and stillness?

- What does Mantra 5 suggest about the comprehensibility of the Self?
- How does Mantra 6 of the Isa Upanishad emphasize the unity of all beings?
- What does Mantra 7 convey about the absence of delusion in one who sees the Self in all?
- How is the Self characterized in Mantra 8 of the Isa Upanishad?
- What warning does Mantra 9 give about the dangers of pursuing ignorance?
- How does the Isa Upanishad reconcile the paths of knowledge and action in its early mantras?

### **Unit III: Mantra 10 to 14**

- What distinction does Mantra 10 make between the worship of ignorance and knowledge?
- How does Mantra 11 describe the overcoming of death through the knowledge of both the Self and ignorance?
- What does Mantra 12 indicate about the fate of those who pursue knowledge of the many rather than the One?
- How does the concept of avidya, as mentioned in the Isa Upanishad, relate to ignorance?
- What is the significance of combining the knowledge of the Self with the knowledge of the many, as discussed in Mantra 13?
- How does Mantra 14 summarize the benefits of pursuing both vidya (knowledge) and avidya (ignorance)?
- What role does the knowledge of Brahman play in the teachings of the Isa Upanishad?
- How does Mantra 11 highlight the importance of balancing knowledge and ignorance?
- What philosophical contrast is made between vidya and avidya in the Isa Upanishad?
- How does the Isa Upanishad encourage a holistic approach to spiritual knowledge in Mantras 10-14?

### **Unit IV: Mantra 15 to 18**

- What does the golden orb symbolize in Mantra 15, and what is its significance in the Isa Upanishad?
- How does Mantra 16 reflect the seeker's desire for Self-revelation?
- What is the meaning of the merging of the life-breath into the cosmic Self, as expressed in Mantra 17?
- How does Mantra 18 convey the importance of remembering the past deeds at the time of death?
- What is the prayer for liberation in Mantra 15, and how does it relate to the overall teachings of the Isa Upanishad?
- How does Mantra 16 describe the role of the sun in the process of Self-realization?
- What does the golden orb represent in terms of the concealment of truth in the Isa Upanishad?
- How does Mantra 17 illustrate the concept of bodily dissolution in relation to the eternal Self?

- What is the significance of the prayer for the final journey of the soul in Mantra 18?
- How does the Isa Upanishad conclude its teachings on the nature of the Self and liberation?

### **General Questions**

- How does the Isa Upanishad promote a balance between renunciation and action?
- What is the role of the Isa Upanishad in Advaita Vedanta philosophy?
- How does the Isa Upanishad define the concept of “Isha” or Lordship over all?
- In what way does the Isa Upanishad address the ethical implications of seeing the divine in all?
- How does the Isa Upanishad approach the concept of Brahman in relation to the material world?
- What is the significance of the first mantra in setting the tone for the entire Isa Upanishad?
- How does the Isa Upanishad differ from other Upanishads in its treatment of the Self and the world?
- What does the Isa Upanishad teach about the relationship between knowledge and ignorance?
- How does the Isa Upanishad relate to the concept of karma and its effects on liberation?
- How does the teaching of non-duality in the Isa Upanishad contribute to the understanding of ultimate reality?

### **GROUP - C**

Answer each of the following within 75 words. Each question carries three marks.

#### **Unit I: What are Upanishads? Place of Upanishad in Indian Philosophy and Isa Upanishad**

- Define the term “Upanishad” and explain its significance in Vedic literature.
- How do the Upanishads contribute to the philosophical underpinnings of Hinduism?
- Describe the unique features of the Isa Upanishad compared to other Upanishads.
- What is the role of the Isa Upanishad in the context of Advaita Vedanta philosophy?
- Explain the significance of the Isa Upanishad in understanding the concept of Brahman.
- How does the Isa Upanishad integrate the ideas of action and renunciation?
- Discuss the place of the Isa Upanishad within the larger collection of Upanishadic texts.
- What philosophical questions does the Isa Upanishad address about the nature of reality?
- Describe how the Isa Upanishad reflects the transition from ritualistic Vedic practices to philosophical inquiry.
- What are the main themes explored in the Isa Upanishad and how do they relate to Indian philosophy?

## **Unit II: Mantra 1 to 9**

- Summarize the key teaching of Mantra 1 in the Isa Upanishad.
- What is the significance of performing duties as mentioned in Mantra 2?
- How does Mantra 3 address the concept of self-denial and its consequences?
- Explain the depiction of the Self in Mantra 4 of the Isa Upanishad.
- What does Mantra 5 suggest about the nature of the Self and its transcendence?
- How does Mantra 6 highlight the interconnectedness of all beings?
- What does Mantra 7 say about the perception of Self and its impact on illusion?
- Discuss the portrayal of the Self in Mantra 8 and its universal presence.
- What warning is given in Mantra 9 regarding the pursuit of ignorance?
- How do Mantras 1 to 9 collectively contribute to the understanding of the Self in the Isa Upanishad?

## **Unit III: Mantra 10 to 14**

- Explain the contrast between ignorance and knowledge as discussed in Mantra 10.
- How does Mantra 11 describe the attainment of immortality through the knowledge of both the Self and ignorance?
- What is the significance of pursuing the knowledge of the One versus the many in Mantra 12?
- Describe the role of avidya (ignorance) in the teachings of Mantra 13.
- What is the benefit of integrating both vidya (knowledge) and avidya (ignorance) according to Mantra 14?
- How does Mantra 10 address the interplay between knowledge and ignorance in achieving spiritual goals?
- What does Mantra 11 reveal about the path to overcoming the cycle of birth and death?
- In what way does Mantra 12 emphasize the importance of unified knowledge for liberation?
- How does Mantra 13 highlight the duality of knowledge and ignorance in spiritual practice?
- Discuss the teaching of Mantra 14 on the integration of different types of knowledge.

## **Unit IV: Mantra 15 to 18**

- What is the symbolic meaning of the golden orb mentioned in Mantra 15?
- How does Mantra 16 convey the idea of Self-realization through internal reflection?
- Explain the concept of merging the life-breath into the cosmic Self as per Mantra 17.
- What does Mantra 18 suggest about the remembrance of past deeds in relation to liberation?
- How does Mantra 15 use imagery to convey the essence of divine reality?
- What is the purpose of the prayer for the life-breath in Mantra 17?
- How does Mantra 16 reflect the process of uncovering the Self from illusions?
- Discuss the finality of liberation as expressed in Mantra 18.

- What does the Isa Upanishad imply about the nature of the Self in the context of Mantras 15 to 18?
- How does the Isa Upanishad's conclusion in Mantras 15 to 18 encapsulate its central teachings?
- General Questions
- Describe how the Isa Upanishad addresses the concept of unity between the Self and the cosmos.
- What are the primary philosophical contributions of the Isa Upanishad to Hindu thought?
- How does the Isa Upanishad influence the understanding of ethical living in accordance with Vedic philosophy?
- What role does meditation play in the Isa Upanishad according to the early mantras?
- Discuss the relevance of the Isa Upanishad in contemporary philosophical and spiritual discussions.

### **GROUP - D**

Answer each of the following within 500 words. Each question carries seven marks.

#### **Unit I: What are Upanishads? Place of Upanishad in Indian Philosophy and Isa Upanishad**

- Explain the historical and philosophical significance of the Upanishads within the context of Vedic literature. How do they mark a transition from ritualistic practices to philosophical inquiry?
- Discuss the primary themes of the Upanishads and their impact on Indian philosophy. How do these themes relate to the concept of Brahman and Atman?
- Analyse the Isa Upanishad's unique contribution to the understanding of Brahman and its relation to the material world. How does it differ from other Upanishadic texts?
- Describe the structure and content of the Isa Upanishad. How does its composition reflect the core principles of Advaita Vedanta?
- Evaluate the role of the Isa Upanishad in shaping the philosophical discourse on the nature of reality and the self. How does it contribute to the larger framework of Indian metaphysical thought?
- How does the Isa Upanishad address the concept of divine presence in all aspects of existence? Discuss its implications for understanding the unity of the self with the cosmos.
- What is the significance of the Isa Upanishad in the context of the Advaita Vedanta tradition? How does it align with or diverge from the teachings of other key Upanishads?
- Examine the role of ethical living and renunciation in the Isa Upanishad. How does it propose balancing material responsibilities with spiritual aspirations?
- Discuss the Upanishadic approach to knowledge and wisdom as reflected in the Isa Upanishad. How does it differentiate between higher and lower knowledge?

- How does the Isa Upanishad contribute to the understanding of karma and its relationship with liberation (moksha)? Analyse its perspective on action and its consequences.

### **Unit II: Mantra 1 to 9**

- Interpret Mantra 1 of the Isa Upanishad. How does it set the tone for the philosophical teachings that follow in the text?
- Analyse Mantra 2 in the context of the Upanishadic view on duty and responsibility. How does it emphasize the integration of action and knowledge?
- Discuss the implications of Mantra 3 for those who reject the concept of the self. How does it address the consequences of such a denial?
- Examine the description of the Self in Mantra 4. How does it depict the Self in relation to motion and stillness?
- What is the significance of the Self's nature as described in Mantra 5? How does this mantra contribute to the overall understanding of the divine essence?
- Interpret Mantra 6 and its teaching on the interconnectedness of all beings. How does it reflect the Upanishadic view of unity in diversity?
- How does Mantra 7 address the concept of illusion (maya) and its impact on perception? What insights does it provide about overcoming delusion?
- Discuss the portrayal of the Self in Mantra 8. How does this mantra emphasize the omnipresence and immanence of the divine?
- Analyse Mantra 9 and its warning about the pursuit of ignorance. How does it contrast with the pursuit of wisdom?
- Evaluate the collective message of Mantras 1 to 9. How do they integrate to provide a cohesive philosophical framework in the Isa Upanishad?

### **Unit III: Mantra 10 to 14**

- Explain the distinction between ignorance (avidya) and knowledge (vidya) as presented in Mantra 10. How does this distinction influence spiritual practice?
- Discuss Mantra 11's teaching on achieving immortality through the combined knowledge of the Self and ignorance. How does this mantra reconcile these concepts?
- Analyse the pursuit of knowledge of the One versus the many as described in Mantra 12. What are the implications for spiritual understanding and liberation?
- What does Mantra 13 reveal about the interplay between knowledge and ignorance? How does it emphasize the need for a balanced approach to spiritual knowledge?
- Interpret the teachings of Mantra 14 on integrating both vidya and avidya. How does this integration contribute to achieving spiritual and worldly goals?
- How does Mantra 10 contribute to the understanding of the Upanishadic concept of duality and unity? Discuss its implications for the practice of yoga and meditation.
- Discuss the significance of Mantra 11 in relation to the concept of death and immortality. How does it reflect the Upanishadic view on the eternal nature of the self?
- Analyse the philosophical significance of pursuing knowledge of the One as opposed to the many, as outlined in Mantra 12. What does this mean for the spiritual aspirant?

- Explain how Mantra 13 addresses the limitations of both ignorance and knowledge. What does it suggest about the path to spiritual enlightenment?
- Evaluate the holistic approach to knowledge presented in Mantra 14. How does it suggest balancing different aspects of wisdom for a comprehensive understanding of reality?

#### **Unit IV: Mantra 15 to 18**

- Interpret the symbolism of the golden orb in Mantra 15. How does it represent the concealment and revelation of truth in the Isa Upanishad?
- Discuss the significance of Mantra 16's prayer for the internal revelation of the Self. How does it reflect the Upanishadic view on self-discovery?
- Analyse the concept of merging the life-breath into the cosmic Self as described in Mantra 17. What does this process signify in terms of spiritual realization?
- How does Mantra 18 address the concept of memory and past deeds in relation to liberation? What role does it play in the final journey of the soul?
- Evaluate the imagery used in Mantra 15 to convey the nature of divine reality. How does it contribute to the Upanishadic understanding of the absolute?
- Discuss the role of internal reflection and meditation as emphasized in Mantra 16. How does it facilitate the process of uncovering the ultimate reality?
- Explain the significance of bodily dissolution and merging with the Self as presented in Mantra 17. How does this concept relate to the idea of spiritual unity?
- Analyse Mantra 18's depiction of the final stages of life and its connection to past actions. How does this relate to the broader theme of moksha?
- Discuss how the Isa Upanishad integrates the teachings of Mantras 15 to 18 to form a cohesive philosophical message. What is the overarching theme?
- Evaluate the Isa Upanishad's perspective on the relationship between life, death, and liberation as discussed in Mantras 15 to 18. How does it contribute to the understanding of the ultimate reality?
- General Questions
- Describe how the Isa Upanishad addresses the concept of divine presence in all aspects of life. How does this perspective influence its teachings on the Self?
- Discuss the philosophical implications of the Isa Upanishad for understanding the nature of reality. How does it contribute to the larger discourse of Indian philosophy?
- Analyse the Isa Upanishad's approach to ethical living in the context of spiritual and material responsibilities. How does it propose balancing these aspects?
- How does the Isa Upanishad influence the development of Advaita Vedanta philosophy? Discuss its impact on later philosophical and spiritual traditions.
- Evaluate the relevance of the Isa Upanishad in contemporary spiritual and philosophical discussions. How does it address modern concerns about self and reality?

## DSE – I

### Philosophy of Bhagavad Gita

#### GROUP-A

Each question carries one mark.

- In the Bhagavad Gita, the concept of \_\_\_\_\_ refers to one's inherent nature and duties based on their class (varna).
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the duty that aligns with one's own nature and abilities, as opposed to the duties of others.
- The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to duties that are not one's own but are imposed by societal expectations or roles.
- The Bhagavad Gita discusses \_\_\_\_\_ as the concept of action performed without attachment to the results.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Karma is the type of action performed with a desire for results, as opposed to Niskama Karma.
- The term \_\_\_\_\_ denotes the collective welfare and harmony of society achieved through righteous actions.
- Karma Yoga is related to \_\_\_\_\_ Yoga in the sense that both involve different paths to spiritual realization.
- \_\_\_\_\_ distinguishes between knowledge that is direct and experiential (Jnana) and that which is derived from inference or secondary sources (Vijnana).
- In the Bhagavad Gita, true knowledge is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_ Yoga, which emphasizes the disciplined application of intellect.
- \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the field or body, while \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the knower of the field or the self within it.
- The Bhagavad Gita identifies \_\_\_\_\_ as the supreme person who is beyond the material world and its attributes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Jnana is the type of knowledge characterized by purity and clarity, while \_\_\_\_\_ Jnana is associated with passion and activity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Jnana is the type of knowledge associated with ignorance and delusion.
- The Bhagavad Gita describes four kinds of devotees, including the \_\_\_\_\_ who seek material benefits, the \_\_\_\_\_ who are in distress, and the \_\_\_\_\_ who seek knowledge.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ devotee is one who is steadfast and focused solely on devotion without any selfish motives.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the concept of surrender or complete submission to the divine will, as described in Bhakti Yoga.
- \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the divine grace that aids a devotee in their spiritual practice and attainment.
- Bhakti Yoga and \_\_\_\_\_ Yoga is connected in that both seek to realize the divine through different methods.
- \_\_\_\_\_ distinguishes between knowledge that is practical and that which is purely intellectual.
- In the Bhagavad Gita, \_\_\_\_\_ represents the field of activity and the material world.

- The concept of \_\_\_\_\_ involves the realization of the self as distinct from the material body and mind.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ devotee is motivated by a desire for liberation or union with the divine.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ devotee seeks to understand the divine through intellectual inquiry and reasoning.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Jnana is associated with the idea of a clear, untainted understanding of reality.
- The Bhagavad Gita describes the \_\_\_\_\_ who is detached from worldly desires and actions.
- The distinction between \_\_\_\_\_ and Vijnana helps in understanding the different levels of knowledge.
- \_\_\_\_\_ refers to actions performed in accordance with one's own nature and responsibilities.
- The Bhagavad Gita emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_ as actions performed without attachment to the fruits of the actions.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Bhagavad Gita involves the understanding and practice of self-discipline and self-control.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Jnana is associated with the influence of passion and desires on one's understanding.
- The ideal \_\_\_\_\_ is characterized by complete devotion and surrender to the divine will.
- The Bhagavad Gita teaches that \_\_\_\_\_ is the true essence of knowledge, beyond mere intellectual understanding.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Karma involves actions performed with a clear intention of selfless service and contribution to society.
- In the context of Bhakti Yoga, \_\_\_\_\_ represents the divine force that grants spiritual insight and aid.
- The Bhagavad Gita describes the ideal \_\_\_\_\_ as one who combines knowledge, action, and devotion harmoniously.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ devotee is primarily concerned with achieving liberation and transcending material existence.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ Yoga path involves the pursuit of wisdom and understanding through disciplined practice.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Karma is the type of action motivated by personal gain or self-interest.
- The Bhagavad Gita emphasizes the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ in achieving a balanced and harmonious life.
- \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the direct experience of the divine or ultimate reality through personal realization.
- The Bhagavad Gita presents \_\_\_\_\_ as the ultimate source of all creation and the highest reality.
- The distinction between \_\_\_\_\_ and Kshetragna helps in understanding the relationship between the body and the self.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the knowledge that is clear, accurate, and free from confusion or distortion.
- The Bhagavad Gita discusses the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ as a way to attain spiritual realization and enlightenment.

- \_\_\_\_\_ involves understanding the divine through an emotional and devotional relationship.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ devotee is driven by a desire for material benefits and worldly achievements.
- The concept of \_\_\_\_\_ is central to the practice of Bhakti Yoga, emphasizing unconditional love and devotion.
- The Bhagavad Gita presents \_\_\_\_\_ as a means to attain liberation through the practice of selfless actions.
- The Bhagavad Gita emphasizes that true \_\_\_\_\_ involves a synthesis of action, knowledge, and devotion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the practice of surrendering all actions to the divine, without attachment to outcomes.

### **GROUP - B**

Answer each of the following within two to three sentences. Each question carries two marks.

- What does the term Varnadharma refer to in the Bhagavad Gita?
- Explain the concept of Swabhava in the context of the Bhagavad Gita.
- How does Swadharma differ from Paradharma?
- Define Niskama Karma as described in the Bhagavad Gita.
- What is the role of Lokasamgraha in the Bhagavad Gita?
- How does Karma Yoga relate to Jnana Yoga according to the Bhagavad Gita?
- Differentiate between Jnana and Vijnana in the Bhagavad Gita.
- What are the criteria of True Knowledge as per the Bhagavad Gita?
- Explain the concept of Kshetra in the Bhagavad Gita.
- Who is the Kshetrajna in the Bhagavad Gita?
- Describe the term Purusottama as used in the Bhagavad Gita.
- What is Sattvika Jnana according to the Bhagavad Gita?
- How is Rajasika Jnana characterized in the Bhagavad Gita?
- Define Tamasika Jnana and its impact on knowledge.
- Name the four kinds of devotees mentioned in the Bhagavad Gita.
- What is the characteristic of an ideal devotee in Bhakti Yoga?
- Explain Saranagati in the context of Bhakti Yoga.
- What does Prapattikrupa mean in the Bhagavad Gita?
- How does Bhakti Yoga complement Jnana Yoga according to the Bhagavad Gita?
- What role does Varnadharma play in guiding one's actions in the Bhagavad Gita?
- Describe the concept of Swabhava and its significance in the Bhagavad Gita.
- How is Paradharma contrasted with Swadharma in the Bhagavad Gita?
- What is the significance of Niskama Karma in achieving spiritual growth?
- How does the Bhagavad Gita define Karma Yoga?
- Explain the relationship between action and non-attachment in Karma Yoga.
- What distinguishes Jnana from Vijnana in terms of knowledge?
- How does Buddhi Yoga contribute to the pursuit of True Knowledge?
- Describe the concept of Kshetrajna and its relevance in understanding the self.
- What does Purusottama signify in the Bhagavad Gita's philosophy?

- How is Sattvika Jnana related to clarity and purity of knowledge?
- What effects does Rajasika Jnana have on one's understanding of reality?
- How does Tamasika Jnana influence one's perception of knowledge?
- Describe the four types of devotees and their motivations in Bhakti Yoga.
- What makes an ideal devotee in Bhakti Yoga according to the Bhagavad Gita?
- Define Saranagati and its importance in the path of devotion.
- Explain Prapattikrupa and how it supports a devotee's spiritual journey.
- How does Bhakti Yoga enhance the practice of Jnana Yoga?
- What is the role of agency in performing Niskama Karma?
- Describe the concept of Lokasamgraha and its purpose in Karma Yoga.
- How does Karma Yoga contribute to the overall harmony of society?
- What is the distinction between Jnana Yoga and Karma Yoga?
- Explain the significance of Kshetra and Kshetrajna in the Bhagavad Gita.
- What are the attributes of Sattvika Jnana and how do they affect one's spiritual progress?
- How does Rajasika Jnana manifest in one's actions and thoughts?
- What are the consequences of Tamasika Jnana on one's understanding of life?
- Describe how the Bhagavad Gita integrates the concepts of Bhakti and Jnana.
- What is the nature of the four kinds of devotees in terms of their spiritual goals?
- How does Saranagati differ from other forms of devotion?
- What is the role of divine grace (Prapattikrupa) in achieving spiritual goals?
- How does the Bhagavad Gita reconcile the practices of Bhakti Yoga and Jnana Yoga in spiritual realization?

### **GROUP - C**

Answer each of the following within 75 words. Each question carries three marks.

- Define Varnadharma and its role in the Bhagavad Gita.
- Explain the concept of Swabhava in the Bhagavad Gita.
- How does Swadharma differ from Paradharma?
- What is Niskama Karma and its significance in the Bhagavad Gita?
- Describe the concept of Lokasamgraha in the Bhagavad Gita.
- How is Karma Yoga related to Jnana Yoga?
- Differentiate between Jnana and Vijnana.
- What are the criteria of True Knowledge according to the Bhagavad Gita?
- Define Kshetra and Kshetrajna in the Bhagavad Gita.
- What is Purusottama in the Bhagavad Gita?
- How is Rajasika Jnana different from Sattvika Jnana?
- What is Tamasika Jnana and its impact?
- Who are the four kinds of devotees mentioned in the Bhagavad Gita?
- What are the characteristics of an ideal devotee in Bhakti Yoga?
- Explain the concept of Saranagati in Bhakti Yoga.
- What does Prapattikrupa mean in the Bhagavad Gita?
- How does Bhakti Yoga complement Jnana Yoga?
- What is the role of Varnadharma in guiding one's actions?

- Explain the significance of Swabhava in one's duties.
  - How does Paradharma affect an individual's actions?
  - What is the importance of Niskama Karma in spiritual practice?
  - Describe the concept of Lokasamgraha and its benefits.
  - How does Karma Yoga contribute to spiritual liberation?
  - Differentiate between Jnana Yoga and Karma Yoga.
- 
- What are the primary characteristics of Jnana in the Bhagavad Gita?
  - Explain the role of Buddhi Yoga in attaining True Knowledge.
  - What is the distinction between Kshetra and Kshetrajna?
  - Describe the concept of Purusottama and its significance.
  - What defines Sattvika Jnana and its role in spiritual development?
  - How does Rajasika Jnana influence one's perception of knowledge?
  - What are the effects of Tamasika Jnana on one's spiritual growth?
  - List the four types of devotees and their motivations in Bhakti Yoga.
  - What characterizes an ideal devotee in Bhakti Yoga according to the Bhagavad Gita?
  - Define Saranagati and its significance in Bhakti Yoga.
  - Explain the concept of Prapattikrupa and its impact on devotion.
  - How does Bhakti Yoga integrate with Jnana Yoga?
  - What is the role of agency in performing Niskama Karma?
  - Describe the concept of Lokasamgraha and its purpose in Karma Yoga.
  - How does the Bhagavad Gita define the relationship between Karma Yoga and spiritual liberation?
  - What is the primary focus of Jnana Yoga?
  - Explain the concept of Kshetra and its relevance in the Bhagavad Gita.
  - What are the defining features of Sattvika Jnana?
  - How does Rajasika Jnana impact one's understanding of the world?
  - What is the significance of integrating Bhakti Yoga with Jnana Yoga?

### **GROUP - D**

Answer each of the following within 500 words. Each question carries seven marks.

#### **Unit-I: Dharma**

- Discuss the concept of Varnadharma as presented in the Bhagavad Gita. How does it influence the individual's role in society and their spiritual practice?
- Elucidate the concept of Swabhava in the context of the Bhagavad Gita. How does Swabhava determine an individual's duties and responsibilities?
- Compare and contrast Swadharma and Paradharma. How does the Bhagavad Gita suggest one should approach their own dharma versus the dharma of others?
- What is the Bhagavad Gita's perspective on the integration of Varnadharma with personal spiritual development?

#### **Unit-II: Karma**

- Explain the classification of Karma as per the Bhagavad Gita. How does this classification help in understanding the nature of action?

- Outline the different types of Karma (actions) described in the Gita, such as Sattvic, Rajasic, and Tamasic actions. Discuss how this classification aids in comprehending the nature and impact of one's actions.
- Define Niskama Karma and its importance in the Bhagavad Gita. How does it contribute to spiritual liberation?
- Discuss Niskama Karma, or selfless action performed without attachment to the results, and its role in achieving spiritual liberation.
- Explain how practicing Niskama Karma aligns with the teachings of Karma Yoga.
- What is Lokasamgraha, and why is it emphasized in the Bhagavad Gita? How does it affect the practice of Karma Yoga?
- Analyse the concept of Lokasamgraha, or the welfare of society, as it pertains to Karma Yoga. Discuss its significance in ensuring that one's actions benefit society and how it influences the practice of selfless service.
- Discuss the relationship between Karma Yoga and Jnana Yoga as described in the Bhagavad Gita. How do these paths complement each other?
- Explain the connection between Karma Yoga (the yoga of action) and Jnana Yoga (the yoga of knowledge). Describe how these two paths are integrated in the Gita and how they jointly lead to spiritual realization.

### **Unit-III: Jnana**

- Differentiate between Jnana and Vijnana as per the Bhagavad Gita. How does each contribute to the understanding of reality?
- What are the criteria of True Knowledge in the Bhagavad Gita? How do Buddhi Yoga and Jnana Yoga contribute to acquiring True Knowledge?
- Explain the concepts of Kshetra and Kshetrajna. How does understanding these concepts enhance one's spiritual insight according to the Bhagavad Gita?
- What is Purusottama, and why is this concept crucial in the Bhagavad Gita? Describe its role in the overall philosophy of the Gita.
- Discuss the characteristics of Sattvika Jnana and its role in spiritual development. How does it differ from Rajasika and Tamasika Jnana?
- How does Rajasika Jnana impact one's spiritual journey? What are its distinguishing features compared to Sattvika and Tamasika Jnana?
- What is Tamasika Jnana, and how does it hinder one's spiritual progress? Compare it with Sattvika and Rajasika Jnana in terms of their effects on knowledge.

### **Unit-IV: Bhakti Yoga**

- Describe the four types of devotees in the Bhagavad Gita. How do their motivations differ, and what does this reveal about the nature of devotion?
- What are the essential characteristics of ideal Bhakti according to the Bhagavad Gita? How does Saranagati exemplify these characteristics?
- Explain the qualities of ideal Bhakti (devotion) as described in the Gita, such as selflessness and love. Describe how Saranagati (surrender) exemplifies these characteristics and enhances the practice of devotion.

- Discuss the concept of Saranagati in Bhakti Yoga. How does it contribute to a devotee's relationship with the divine?
- Explain the term Prapattikrupa and its significance in the Bhagavad Gita. How does divine grace (Prapattikrupa) assist devotees in their spiritual practices?
- How does Bhakti Yoga interact with Jnana Yoga in the Bhagavad Gita? Discuss the integration of devotion and knowledge in achieving spiritual goals.
- What is the role of devotion in Bhakti Yoga compared to the role of knowledge in Jnana Yoga? How does the Bhagavad Gita balance these approaches?
- Discuss the significance of divine grace (Prapattikrupa) in the practice of Bhakti Yoga. How does it affect the devotee's spiritual progress?
- Explain how the Bhagavad Gita addresses the challenges faced by devotees in practicing Bhakti Yoga. What solutions does it offer?
- How does the Bhagavad Gita describe the relationship between a devotee and the divine? What qualities make this relationship ideal?
- What is the importance of performing one's duties in accordance with Varnadharma while practicing Bhakti Yoga? How does it impact spiritual progress?
- How does the Bhagavad Gita integrate the practice of Karma Yoga with the pursuit of Jnana and Bhakti Yoga? Discuss the holistic approach to spiritual development.
- What role does the concept of divine will play in the practice of Niskama Karma? How does it influence the practitioner's attitude towards action and its results?
- Discuss the Bhagavad Gita's view on the impact of different types of Jnana on the practice of Bhakti Yoga. How do Sattvika, Rajasika, and Tamasika Jnana influence devotion?
- What are the key teachings of the Bhagavad Gita regarding the balance between action and knowledge? How does this balance contribute to spiritual growth?
- Explain the concept of Kshetra and Kshetrajna in relation to the spiritual understanding of the self. How do these concepts aid in self-realization according to the Gita?
- What are the spiritual implications of performing one's Swadharma versus Paradharma according to the Bhagavad Gita? Discuss the outcomes of each approach.
- How does the Bhagavad Gita address the problem of attachment to the results of actions in the practice of Karma Yoga? What solutions does it offer?
- Explain the Bhagavad Gita's view on the interaction between material and spiritual goals. How does it propose one should approach both types of goals?
- What is the Bhagavad Gita's stance on the role of meditation in Jnana Yoga? How does meditation contribute to the attainment of true knowledge?
- Discuss the relationship between the individual self (Atman) and the Supreme Self (Brahman) as explained in the Bhagavad Gita. How does this relationship affect one's spiritual practice?
- How does the Bhagavad Gita define the concept of Dharma and its relevance in contemporary life? Discuss its application in modern contexts.
- What is the significance of the concept of Purusottama in the Bhagavad Gita? How does it shape the understanding of the divine and human nature?
- Discuss the Bhagavad Gita's approach to overcoming ignorance (Avidya) through Jnana Yoga. What methods does it recommend for dispelling ignorance?

- What are the ethical implications of practicing Niskama Karma in everyday life? How does it influence one's interactions with others and societal responsibilities?
- How does the Bhagavad Gita's teaching on Varnadharma guide individuals in balancing personal and professional responsibilities?
- Explain the concept of Karma Yoga and its impact on personal transformation according to the Bhagavad Gita.
- Discuss the Bhagavad Gita's perspective on the relationship between knowledge and devotion. How does it suggest one should integrate these elements in spiritual practice?
- What is the role of divine grace (Prapattikrupa) in the practice of Bhakti Yoga, and how does it affect a devotee's spiritual journey?
- How does the Bhagavad Gita address the concept of duty in relation to personal desires and societal expectations? What guidance does it offer?
- Describe the process of self-realization as outlined in the Bhagavad Gita. How does the integration of Jnana Yoga, Karma Yoga, and Bhakti Yoga facilitate this process?

## DSE – II

### Philosophy of Religion

#### **GROUP-A**

Each question carries one mark.

#### **Unit-I: Judaic-Christian Concept of God (Chapter-1) Introduction to Philosophy of Religion**

- The study of the nature and existence of God is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ of Religion.
- According to Judaic-Christian tradition, God is often described as \_\_\_\_\_, meaning all-powerful.
- The concept of God's \_\_\_\_\_ refers to His ability to know everything.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a term used to describe God's ability to be present everywhere.
- The idea that God is unchanging is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ argument for the existence of God is based on the observation of design in the universe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ theology focuses on God's interaction with the world and His revelation.
- The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to God's ability to act in any way He chooses.
- In Judaic-Christian belief, God's moral perfection is described as \_\_\_\_\_.
- The philosophical problem of reconciling the existence of evil with an all-powerful and all-good God is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ of Evil.

#### **Grounds for Belief in the Existence of God (Chapter-2)**

- The \_\_\_\_\_ argument suggests that the existence of the universe necessitates a cause, which is God.
- \_\_\_\_\_ reasoning involves inferring the existence of God from the order and purpose observed in the universe.

- The argument from \_\_\_\_\_ posits that the existence of moral values implies a moral lawgiver, i.e., God.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the belief that God can be known through personal experience and revelation.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ argument claims that the complexity of living organisms indicates the work of an intelligent designer.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of religious experience suggests that personal encounters with the divine serve as evidence for God's existence.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ argument is based on the premise that God's existence is logically necessary for the possibility of any other reality.
- \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the philosophical justification for believing in God based on historical religious events.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ argument posits that the existence of God is a basic belief that forms the foundation of other beliefs.
- The concept of \_\_\_\_\_ argues that the existence of God is self-evident through reason alone.

### **Grounds for Belief Against the Existence of God (Chapter-3)**

- The \_\_\_\_\_ argument against God's existence suggests that the presence of suffering is incompatible with an all-good and all-powerful God.
- \_\_\_\_\_ scepticism challenges the rational basis for believing in the existence of God.
- The argument from \_\_\_\_\_ states that naturalistic explanations can account for phenomena traditionally attributed to God.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ argument suggests that if the existence of God is not empirically verifiable, then belief in God is unjustified.
- \_\_\_\_\_ atheism asserts that there is no need for the concept of God to explain the universe.
- The problem of \_\_\_\_\_ argues that the concept of God is incoherent or logically contradictory.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ argument posits that the existence of multiple religions undermines the credibility of any single religious claim.
- \_\_\_\_\_ reasoning denies the necessity of God for explaining the universe or moral values.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ argument critiques the claim that religious beliefs are rational or based on evidence.
- The issue of \_\_\_\_\_ points to the inconsistencies and contradictions in religious doctrines as evidence against the existence of God.

### **The Problem of Evil (Chapter-4)**

- The \_\_\_\_\_ problem of evil questions how an all-good God could allow suffering and evil.

- The \_\_\_\_\_ problem of evil questions how an all-powerful God could allow suffering and evil.
- \_\_\_\_\_ theodicy attempts to justify God's allowance of evil by suggesting that it leads to greater goods.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ theodicy argues that evil is necessary for free will to exist.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ approach suggests that the presence of evil is part of a divine plan that is beyond human understanding.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ response argues that the existence of evil is compatible with the existence of a benevolent God if it serves a greater purpose.
- \_\_\_\_\_ theodicy posits that suffering is a result of human free will and is not directly caused by God.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ approach suggests that God permits evil to bring about a greater good or to develop character.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ problem of evil addresses the logical contradiction between the existence of evil and an all-powerful, all-good God.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ argument for the problem of evil contends that the sheer magnitude and distribution of evil undermine the probability of a benevolent deity.

### **Problems of Religious Language**

- \_\_\_\_\_ theory in religious language suggests that religious statements are expressions of emotional attitudes rather than factual claims.
- \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the idea that religious language is used to convey experiences and meanings that are not necessarily literal.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ approach holds that religious language functions to express and communicate faith rather than describe empirical reality.
- The concept of \_\_\_\_\_ argues that religious terms are symbolic rather than referential.
- \_\_\_\_\_ theory critiques the meaningfulness of religious statements based on their empirical verifiability.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ view maintains that religious language is meaningful within the context of a particular faith community's practices.
- \_\_\_\_\_ argues that religious statements can be understood as metaphors or analogies rather than literal descriptions.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ approach suggests that religious language functions to shape and influence believers' attitudes and behaviours.
- \_\_\_\_\_ theory questions whether religious language can truly convey knowledge or if it is limited to expressing personal sentiments.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ critique examines whether religious language can be considered rational or meaningful in the same way as scientific or empirical language.

## **GROUP - B**

Answer each of the following within two to three sentences. Each question carries two marks.

### **Unit-I: Judaic-Christian Concept of God (Chapter-1) Introduction to Philosophy of Religion**

- What does the term “omnipotent” mean in the context of the Judaic-Christian concept of God?
- How does the concept of “omniscience” describe God in Judaic-Christian theology?
- Explain the term “omnipresence” as it relates to the Judaic-Christian understanding of God.
- What is meant by the term “immutable” when describing God in Judaic-Christian thought?
- Describe the significance of the “ontological argument” in the philosophy of religion.
- How does the “cosmological argument” support the belief in God’s existence?
- What does the “teleological argument” suggest about the existence of God?
- What is the role of “revelation” in understanding God in Judaic-Christian traditions?
- How is the concept of God's “moral perfection” important in Judaic-Christian theology?
- What is the significance of “God’s transcendence” in Judaic-Christian philosophy?

### **Grounds for Belief in the Existence of God (Chapter-2)**

- What does the “moral argument” propose about the existence of God?
- How does the “argument from design” support the belief in God?
- What is the “ontological argument” for God’s existence?
- Explain the “argument from religious experience.”
- What does the “argument from contingency” state about God?
- How does the “argument from miracles” support belief in God?
- What is the “cosmological argument” for the existence of God?
- How does the “teleological argument” argue for God’s existence?
- Describe the “fine-tuning argument” in support of God’s existence.
- What is meant by “theistic evolution” as a ground for belief in God?
- Grounds for Belief Against the Existence of God (Chapter-3)
- What is the “problem of evil” in relation to the existence of God?
- How does “atheistic existentialism” challenge the belief in God?
- What does the “logical problem of evil” assert?
- Explain the “evidential problem of evil.”
- What is “naturalism” and how does it argue against the existence of God?
- What does the “argument from non-belief” propose about God's existence?
- How does the “argument from divine hiddenness” question the existence of God?
- What is the “argument from inconsistent revelations”?
- Describe the “argument from secular morality.”

### **The Problem of Evil (Chapter-4)**

- What is the “free will defence” in response to the problem of evil?
- How does the “soul-making theodicy” address the problem of evil?
- What is the “greater good defence” in the context of the problem of evil?
- Describe the “privative theodicy” approach to the problem of evil.
- How does the “Augustinian theodicy” explain the presence of evil?
- What does the “Irenaean theodicy” propose about the nature of evil?
- Explain the “sceptical theism” response to the problem of evil.
- What is the “process theodicy” in relation to evil and suffering?
- How does the “naturalistic theodicy” approach the problem of evil?
- What does the “theodicy of divine hiddenness” claim about suffering and evil?

### **Problems of Religious Language**

- What is “verificationism” in the context of religious language?
- How does “falsificationism” critique religious statements?
- Describe “symbolic language” in relation to religious discourse.
- What is the “emotivist theory” of religious language?
- How does the “language game” theory approach religious language?
- What does “cognitive theology” suggest about religious language?
- How does the “pragmatic theory” view the function of religious statements?
- What is the “mythic interpretation” of religious language?
- Explain the concept of “religious language as metaphor.”
- How does the “contextualist approach” view religious language?

### **GROUP - C**

Answer each of the following within 75 words. Each question carries three marks.

#### **Unit-I: Judaic-Christian Concept of God (Chapter-1)**

- What are the main attributes of the Judaic-Christian God?
- How is “omnipotence” defined in the context of the Judaic-Christian God?
- What does “omniscience” mean in relation to God?
- Define “omnipresence” as it applies to the Judaic-Christian concept of God.
- What is “immutability” in the context of God's nature?
- Explain the “ontological argument” for the existence of God.
- What is the “cosmological argument” for God’s existence?
- Describe the “teleological argument” supporting belief in God.
- How does the concept of “revelation” contribute to understanding God in Judaic-Christian traditions?
- What does “moral perfection” mean in relation to God?

## **Grounds for Belief in the Existence of God (Chapter-2)**

- What is the “moral argument” for the existence of God?
- How does the “argument from design” support belief in God?
- Explain the “ontological argument” in simple terms.
- What is the “argument from religious experience”?
- How does the “argument from contingency” support the belief in God?
- Describe the “argument from miracles” for God’s existence.
- What is the “cosmological argument” for God’s existence?
- How does the “teleological argument” provide evidence for God?
- What is the “fine-tuning argument” in support of God’s existence?
- Explain the concept of “theistic evolution” as a ground for belief in God.

## **Grounds for Belief Against the Existence of God (Chapter-3)**

- What is the “problem of evil” and how does it challenge the existence of God?
- How does “atheistic existentialism” argue against the existence of God?
- What is the “logical problem of evil”?
- Explain the “evidential problem of evil.”
- What is “naturalism” and how does it argue against the existence of God?
- How does “scientific atheism” challenge belief in God?
- What is the “argument from non-belief” and how does it challenge the existence of God?
- Describe the “argument from divine hiddenness.”
- What is the “argument from inconsistent revelations”?
- Explain the “argument from secular morality.”

## **The Problem of Evil (Chapter-4)**

- What is the “free will defence” in addressing the problem of evil?
- Describe the “soul-making theodicy” in relation to the problem of evil.
- What is the “greater good defence” concerning the problem of evil?
- Explain the “Augustinian theodicy” in the context of evil.
- What does the “Irenaean theodicy” propose about the nature of evil?
- How does “sceptical theism” address the problem of evil?
- What is the “process theodicy” and its view on evil?
- Describe the “naturalistic theodicy” approach to the problem of evil.
- What does the “theodicy of divine hiddenness” propose about suffering and evil?
- Problems of Religious Language
- What is “verificationism” and its relevance to religious language?
- How does “falsificationism” critique religious claims?
- What is meant by “symbolic language” in religious contexts?
- Explain “emotivism” as it relates to religious language.
- What does “contextualism” say about the meaning of religious language?

## **GROUP - D**

Answer each of the following within 500 words. Each question carries seven marks.

### **Unit-I: Judaic-Christian Concept of God (Chapter-1)**

- Discuss the attributes of God in the Judaic-Christian tradition and explain how these attributes contribute to the understanding of God's nature.
- Evaluate the significance of the concept of "omnipotence" in Judaic-Christian theology. How does it influence the conception of God's power and its limitations?
- Analyse the implications of "omniscience" for the doctrine of free will in the Judaic-Christian understanding of God.
- Explain the role of "omnipresence" in the Judaic-Christian view of God. How does it affect the understanding of God's interaction with the world?
- Critically assess the concept of "immutability" in relation to God's nature. How does this attribute reconcile with the idea of divine intervention in the world?
- Describe the "ontological argument" for the existence of God as presented by Anselm of Canterbury. What are its strengths and weaknesses?
- Discuss the "cosmological argument" for the existence of God. How does it aim to demonstrate God's necessity as the cause of the universe?
- Evaluate the "teleological argument" for God's existence. What are the main points of this argument, and how does it appeal to the apparent design in the universe?
- Examine the concept of "revelation" in the Judaic-Christian tradition. How does revelation contribute to the knowledge of God and the practice of faith?
- Analyse the attribute of "moral perfection" ascribed to God in Judaic-Christian theology. How does this attribute influence ethical teachings and moral standards within these traditions?

### **Grounds for Belief in the Existence of God (Chapter-2)**

- Discuss the "moral argument" for the existence of God as proposed by Immanuel Kant. What are its main components and criticisms?
- Explain the "argument from design" or the teleological argument. How does it use the complexity and order in the universe as evidence for God's existence?
- Evaluate the "ontological argument" as formulated by René Descartes. How does Descartes' version differ from Anselm's, and what are its philosophical implications?
- Analyse the "argument from religious experience" as a basis for belief in God. What role do personal encounters with the divine play in this argument?
- Discuss the "argument from contingency" as put forth by Thomas Aquinas. How does it establish the necessity of a necessary being, identified as God?
- Evaluate the "argument from miracles" in supporting the belief in God. How does the occurrence of miracles serve as evidence for divine intervention?
- Explain the "cosmological argument" as articulated by William Lane Craig. How does it differ from classical formulations of the argument?
- Discuss the "teleological argument" as presented by William Paley. What is the significance of the watchmaker analogy in this argument?

- Examine the “fine-tuning argument” for the existence of God. How does it use the precise conditions necessary for life as evidence of a designer?
- Evaluate the concept of “theistic evolution” and its compatibility with belief in God. How does it reconcile evolutionary theory with religious belief?

### **Grounds for Belief Against the Existence of God (Chapter-3)**

- Discuss the “problem of evil” as it relates to the existence of an all-powerful, all-good God. How does this problem challenge the coherence of theistic beliefs?
- Analyse “atheistic existentialism” and its critique of the need for God. How does this perspective view the role of God in providing meaning and purpose?
- Discuss the “evidential problem of evil” and its approach to the issue of suffering. How does it argue that the extent and types of evil challenge the existence of God?
- Evaluate the position of “naturalism” in relation to the existence of God. How does naturalistic philosophy explain the universe without invoking a divine being?
- Analyse the arguments presented by “scientific atheism” against the belief in God. How do scientific explanations challenge traditional religious claims?
- Discuss the “argument from non-belief” and its implications for the existence of God. How does widespread non-belief challenge the idea of a benevolent deity?
- Explain the “argument from divine hiddenness” and its critique of theistic belief. How does the perceived hiddenness of God impact arguments for His existence?
- Evaluate the “argument from inconsistent revelations” and its challenge to religious truth claims. How does it address the diversity of religious experiences and revelations?
- Discuss the “argument from secular morality” and its implications for the need for God in moral reasoning. How does secular ethics provide an alternative to divine command theory?

### **The Problem of Evil (Chapter-4)**

- Explain the “free will defence” in the context of the problem of evil. How does it argue that free will is necessary for moral goodness despite the presence of evil?
- Discuss the “soul-making theodicy” proposed by John Hick. How does it justify the existence of evil as a means for moral and spiritual development?
- Analyse the “greater good defence” in response to the problem of evil. How does it argue that some evil is necessary for achieving greater goods or purposes?
- Evaluate the “privative theodicy” and its explanation of the nature of evil. How does this view frame evil as a lack of good rather than a created entity?
- Discuss the “Augustinian theodicy” and its perspective on the origin of evil. How does Augustine’s view reconcile the existence of evil with a good and omnipotent God?
- Explain the “Irenaean theodicy” and its approach to understanding evil. How does it propose that evil is used by God for soul-making and moral growth?
- Analyse “sceptical theism” as a response to the problem of evil. How does it argue that human limitations prevent us from understanding God’s reasons for allowing evil?
- Discuss the “process theodicy” and its view on divine power and evil. How does process theology address the problem of evil within its framework of a changing God?

- Evaluate the “naturalistic theodicy” approach to evil. How does it explain evil as a necessary component of a natural world governed by physical laws?
- Explain the “theodicy of divine hiddenness” and its implications for the problem of evil. How does it propose that hiddenness serves a divine purpose in the context of suffering?

### **Problems of Religious Language**

- Discuss “verificationism” and its critique of religious language. How does the requirement for empirical verification challenge the meaningfulness of religious statements?
- Analyse “falsificationism” as proposed by Karl Popper. How does the idea that religious claims must be falsifiable impact their credibility and significance?
- Explain the concept of “symbolic language” in religious discourse. How does symbolic language function in conveying religious truths and experiences?
- Discuss “emotivism” and its application to religious statements. How does emotivism view religious expressions as reflections of emotional attitudes rather than factual claims?
- Evaluate “contextualism” in the analysis of religious language. How does the understanding of context influence the interpretation and meaning of religious statements?

## **+3 3<sup>rd</sup> Year Arts (6<sup>th</sup> Semester)**

### **CORE – XIII**

#### **Social and Political Philosophy**

#### **GROUP-A**

Each question carries one mark.

#### **Unit-I: Sociality, Social Science & Social Laws**

- The concept of \_\_\_\_\_ in society refers to the interdependence between individuals and groups.
- \_\_\_\_\_ view of society emphasizes the mechanical solidarity based on similarity.
- In \_\_\_\_\_ solidarity, social cohesion is based on the interdependence of individuals with specialized functions.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ view of the individual and society highlights the importance of spiritual and moral values.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of social science deals with understanding human behaviour in a social context.
- Social laws refer to \_\_\_\_\_ principles that govern social interactions and institutions.
- The relation between the individual and society in \_\_\_\_\_ view is seen as an organic whole.

- \_\_\_\_\_ view sees society as a system where individuals play roles similar to organs in a body.
- \_\_\_\_\_ social science studies society and human behaviour scientifically.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of society, social institutions, and social relationships.

### **Unit-II: Political Ideals**

- The concept of \_\_\_\_\_ refers to fairness in the distribution of resources and opportunities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the political ideal that emphasizes freedom of the individual.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the principle that all individuals should have the same political, social, and economic rights.
- The doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_ advocates for the dignity and worth of all human beings.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the separation of religion from political and public life.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the belief in equal rights and opportunities for women.
- The philosophy of \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with the relationship between humans and their environment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the political doctrine that seeks to eliminate discrimination based on gender.
- The ideal of \_\_\_\_\_ requires the protection of basic human freedoms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the fair treatment of individuals within a society.

### **Unit-III: Democratic Ideals**

- \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of government where power is vested in the people.
- A successful democracy requires \_\_\_\_\_, which includes education and informed citizenship.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are basic rights and freedoms that all individuals are entitled to.
- The principle of \_\_\_\_\_ in democracy ensures that all voices are heard and considered.
- \_\_\_\_\_ government is characterized by free and fair elections.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of a democracy depends on the active participation of its citizens.
- \_\_\_\_\_ rights are universal and inherent to all human beings.
- In a democracy, \_\_\_\_\_ means the right to vote and participate in the political process.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the idea that government should be accountable to the people.
- \_\_\_\_\_ in a democratic society involves respect for the rule of law.

### **Unit-IV: Political Ideologies**

- \_\_\_\_\_ is a political ideology that advocates for the abolition of the state.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a political theory that focuses on class struggle and the need for a classless society.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a Gandhian concept that emphasizes the welfare of all.

- The ideology of \_\_\_\_\_ seeks to establish a society without government or hierarchical authority.
- \_\_\_\_\_ argues for the elimination of private property as a means to achieve equality.
- The philosophy of \_\_\_\_\_ emphasizes non-violence and self-reliance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with the creation of a stateless, classless society.
- \_\_\_\_\_ opposes centralized control and promotes local self-governance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ emphasizes the collective ownership of the means of production.
- \_\_\_\_\_ promotes the idea of universal welfare and social justice.

### **Additional General Questions**

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which societies are transformed from agrarian to industrial economies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the concentration of power in a single authority or group.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ theory of social contracts explains the legitimacy of the authority of the state over the individual.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of political systems, institutions, and behaviours.
- \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the moral principles that govern a person's behaviour in politics.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the belief that political power should be concentrated in the hands of a few.
- \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the fair treatment and involvement of all individuals in political processes.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ system of government divides powers between national and regional authorities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the political belief in the value of individual freedom and minimal state intervention.
- \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the pursuit of equal treatment and opportunities for all individuals in a society.

### **GROUP - B**

Answer each of the following within two to three sentences. Each question carries two marks.

#### **Unit-I: Sociality, Social Science & Social Laws**

- What is the significance of sociality in the context of human relationships?
- How does mechanical solidarity differ from organic solidarity in society?
- Explain the idealistic view of the relationship between the individual and society.
- What role do social laws play in regulating social interactions?
- Describe the key features of the philosophy of social science.
- How does social science differ from natural science in its approach to understanding human behaviour?
- What is the organic view of society, and how does it conceptualize the relationship between individuals?
- Explain the mechanical view of society and its impact on social cohesion.

- What is the relationship between social laws and social order?
- How does the study of social science contribute to our understanding of social phenomena?

### **Unit-II: Political Ideals**

- What is the importance of justice in a political system?
- How does the concept of liberty relate to individual freedom?
- Explain the principle of equality in a democratic society.
- What is humanism, and how does it influence political thought?
- How does secularism contribute to the separation of religion and state?
- What are the main goals of feminism in contemporary political discourse?
- How does the philosophy of ecology relate to political ideals?
- What is the difference between formal equality and substantive equality?
- How does political justice differ from social justice?
- What role does liberty play in ensuring the protection of individual rights?

### **Unit-III: Democratic Ideals**

- What are the essential features of a democratic government?
- Describe the conditions necessary for the successful functioning of a democracy.
- How do human rights relate to the ideals of democracy?
- What is the significance of free and fair elections in a democratic system?
- How does public participation contribute to the success of a democracy?
- What is the role of education in promoting democratic ideals?
- How does the concept of accountability operate within a democratic government?
- What is the importance of the rule of law in a democratic society?
- How do democratic governments protect minority rights?
- What are the key challenges faced by democracies in the modern world?

### **Unit-IV: Political Ideologies**

- What are the core principles of anarchism as a political ideology?
- How does Marxism view the relationship between the working class and the ruling class?
- What is Sarvodaya, and how does it differ from other political ideologies?
- How does anarchism critique the role of the state in society?
- What is the significance of class struggle in Marxist theory?
- How does Sarvodaya promote social welfare and non-violence?
- What are the key criticisms of centralized authority according to anarchists?
- How does Marxism propose to achieve a classless society?
- What is the role of self-reliance in the philosophy of Sarvodaya?
- How does Marxism address the issue of private property?

### **Additional General Questions**

- What is the relationship between individual rights and social responsibility in a democratic society?
- How does the social contract theory explain the legitimacy of government authority?
- What is the role of political philosophy in analysing and critiquing political systems?
- How does feminism challenge traditional power structures in society?
- What are the key differences between secularism and theocracy?
- How does humanism advocate for the dignity and worth of individuals?
- What is the significance of environmental ethics in the philosophy of ecology?
- How do social laws contribute to the maintenance of social order?
- What are the main arguments against the concentration of political power in a few hands?
- How does political philosophy address the tension between individual freedom and social equality?

### **GROUP - C**

Answer each of the following within 75 words. Each question carries three marks.

#### **Unit-I: Sociality, Social Science & Social Laws**

- Explain the concept of sociality and its role in human society.
- How does mechanical solidarity contribute to social cohesion in traditional societies?
- Discuss the characteristics of organic solidarity in modern societies.
- What is the idealistic view of the relationship between the individual and society?
- How do social laws function within the framework of social science?
- What is the significance of social science in understanding human behaviour?
- Compare the mechanical and organic views of society.
- How does the organic view of society relate to the concept of interdependence?
- What role do social laws play in maintaining social order?
- How does the philosophy of social science differ from natural science?

#### **Unit-II: Political Ideals**

- What is the importance of justice as a political ideal?
- How does the concept of liberty protect individual freedom?
- Discuss the principle of equality in democratic societies.
- How does humanism influence contemporary political thought?
- What are the key features of secularism in modern political systems?
- How does feminism address issues of gender equality in politics?
- What is the philosophy of ecology, and how does it relate to politics?
- Explain the difference between distributive and procedural justice.
- How does political liberty contribute to a functioning democracy?
- What are the challenges in achieving equality in a diverse society?

### **Unit-III: Democratic Ideals**

- What are the essential principles of a democratic government?
- How do free and fair elections contribute to the legitimacy of a democracy?
- Discuss the conditions necessary for the successful functioning of a democracy.
- How do human rights relate to democratic ideals?
- What is the role of public participation in a democracy?
- How does the rule of law uphold democratic principles?
- What are the challenges faced by modern democracies in protecting human rights?
- Discuss the importance of accountability in a democratic government.
- How do democratic governments ensure the protection of minority rights?
- What role does education play in fostering democratic ideals?

### **Unit-IV: Political Ideologies**

- What are the core beliefs of anarchism as a political ideology?
- How does Marxism view the dynamics between the working class and the ruling class?
- What is Sarvodaya, and how does it promote social welfare?
- How does anarchism critique the concept of state authority?
- Discuss the role of class struggle in Marxist theory.
- How does Sarvodaya incorporate the principles of non-violence and self-reliance?
- What are the main arguments against centralized authority in anarchism?
- How does Marxism propose to achieve a classless society?
- What is the significance of self-sufficiency in the philosophy of Sarvodaya?
- How does Marxism address the issue of alienation in capitalist societies?

### **Additional General Questions**

- How does the social contract theory justify the authority of the state?
- What is the significance of environmental ethics in political philosophy?
- How does feminism critique traditional power structures in political systems?
- What are the key differences between secularism and theocracy in governance?
- How does political philosophy address the balance between individual rights and social responsibilities?

### **GROUP - D**

Answer each of the following within 500 words. Each question carries seven marks.

#### **Unit-I: Sociality, Social Science & Social Laws**

- Explain the concept of sociality and its importance in the formation of human society.
- Discuss the differences between mechanical solidarity and organic solidarity in social structures.

- How does the idealistic view interpret the relationship between the individual and society?
- Analyse the role of social laws in maintaining order and stability within a society.
- What is the philosophy of social science, and how does it contribute to our understanding of social phenomena?
- Compare and contrast the mechanical and organic views of society.
- Explain the significance of social science in studying the relationship between individuals and society.
- Discuss the contribution of social laws to the development of social institutions.
- How do different philosophical perspectives interpret the relation between the individual and society?
- What are the key differences between the natural sciences and social sciences in terms of methodology and objectives?

### **Unit-II: Political Ideals**

- Analyse the concept of justice as a political ideal and its role in modern societies.
- Discuss the importance of liberty in ensuring individual freedom and autonomy.
- Explain the principle of equality and its implications for social and political structures.
- How does humanism influence contemporary political thought and action?
- Discuss the role of secularism in promoting religious neutrality in the public sphere.
- Analyse the contributions of feminism to political theory and practice.
- What is the philosophy of ecology, and how does it intersect with political ideals?
- Discuss the challenges of achieving justice in diverse and pluralistic societies.
- How does the concept of political liberty differ from personal liberty, and what are its implications for governance?
- Explain the importance of equality in ensuring social justice and political fairness.

### **Unit-III: Democratic Ideals**

- What are the essential principles of a democratic government, and how do they contribute to its success?
- Discuss the significance of free and fair elections in maintaining the legitimacy of a democracy.
- What conditions are necessary for the successful functioning of a democracy?
- Analyse the relationship between human rights and democratic ideals.
- Discuss the role of public participation in the decision-making process of a democracy.
- How does the rule of law uphold democratic principles and ensure justice?
- What challenges do modern democracies face in protecting and promoting human rights?
- Discuss the importance of accountability and transparency in democratic governance.
- How do democratic governments protect the rights of minorities while ensuring majority rule?
- What role does education play in fostering democratic ideals and citizen participation?

#### **Unit-IV: Political Ideologies**

- Discuss the core principles of anarchism and its critique of state authority.
- Analyse Marxism's interpretation of class struggle and its vision for a classless society.
- What is Sarvodaya, and how does it promote social welfare, non-violence, and self-reliance?
- How does anarchism propose to achieve a stateless society, and what are its criticisms?
- Discuss the role of class struggle in Marxist theory and its implications for political change.
- Analyse the significance of non-violence and self-reliance in the philosophy of Sarvodaya.
- How does anarchism address the issue of individual freedom versus collective responsibility?
- What are the key features of Marxist thought, and how do they propose to address social and economic inequalities?
- Discuss the role of decentralized authority in anarchist political thought.
- How does Sarvodaya's emphasis on self-sufficiency contribute to its vision of an ideal society?

#### **Additional General Questions**

- Discuss the social contract theory and its implications for the legitimacy of political authority.
- How does environmental ethics intersect with political philosophy, and what are its implications for policy-making?
- Analyse the contributions of feminism to the critique of traditional power structures in political systems.
- Discuss the differences between secularism and theocracy, and their respective impacts on governance.
- How does political philosophy address the balance between individual rights and social responsibilities, particularly in democratic societies?

### **CORE – XIV**

#### **Applied Ethics**

#### **GROUP-A**

Each question carries one mark.

#### **Unit-I: What is Applied Ethics?**

- Applied ethics deals with the \_\_\_\_\_ application of ethical theories to real-world issues.
- Deontology is an ethical theory that focuses on the \_\_\_\_\_ of actions rather than their consequences.

- Utilitarianism is based on the principle of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ for the greatest number.
- Ethical relativism suggests that moral principles are \_\_\_\_\_ based on culture or individual preference.
- Subjectivism in ethics holds that moral judgments are expressions of individual \_\_\_\_\_.
- The scope of applied ethics includes issues like \_\_\_\_\_, environmental ethics, and bio-medical ethics.
- In deontological ethics, \_\_\_\_\_ is considered more important than the outcomes.
- Utilitarianism evaluates actions based on their \_\_\_\_\_ consequences.
- Relativism argues that there are no \_\_\_\_\_ moral truths.
- Subjectivism posits that what is \_\_\_\_\_ right or wrong depends on individual beliefs.

## **Unit-II: Taking Life: Animals and Humans**

- The concept of animal rights suggests that animals have \_\_\_\_\_ moral rights similar to humans.
- Reverence for life is a principle that advocates for respect for all forms of \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ euthanasia involves ending a life painlessly, with the consent of the person who dies.
- Abortion is the deliberate termination of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Non-voluntary euthanasia occurs when the person cannot \_\_\_\_\_ their wish to live or die.
- \_\_\_\_\_ euthanasia is performed without the explicit consent of the patient.
- Animal rights activists argue that animals should not be used for \_\_\_\_\_ or experimentation.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ argument in favour of euthanasia focuses on relieving unbearable pain and suffering.
- Some opponents of abortion argue that life begins at \_\_\_\_\_.
- The debate over euthanasia often involves balancing the right to die with the principle of \_\_\_\_\_.

## **Unit-III: Environmental Ethics**

- Anthropocentrism is the belief that human beings are the most \_\_\_\_\_ entities in the universe.
- Non-anthropocentrism argues that all forms of life have \_\_\_\_\_ value, not just human life.
- Deep ecology emphasizes the inherent worth of all \_\_\_\_\_ beings, regardless of their utility to humans.
- Environmental ethics challenges the \_\_\_\_\_ view that the environment exists solely for human use.
- \_\_\_\_\_ focuses on the ecological and intrinsic value of the natural world.
- Anthropocentrism often leads to \_\_\_\_\_ exploitation of natural resources.

- Non-anthropocentric ethics advocate for the preservation of nature for its own \_\_\_\_\_.
- Deep ecology promotes a \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle that reduces human impact on the environment.
- Environmental ethics is concerned with the \_\_\_\_\_ responsibilities of humans towards nature.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ approach to environmental ethics argues that humans should live in harmony with nature.

#### **Unit-IV: Professional Ethics**

- Business ethics examines the \_\_\_\_\_ and moral responsibilities of businesses.
- Justice in business ethics involves fair \_\_\_\_\_ and impartial treatment of all stakeholders.
- Honesty in ethics is crucial for building \_\_\_\_\_ in professional relationships.
- The Hippocratic Oath is an ethical code for \_\_\_\_\_ that emphasizes the welfare of patients.
- Health-care professionals have \_\_\_\_\_ to provide competent and compassionate care.
- The doctor-patient relationship is based on \_\_\_\_\_ and mutual respect.
- In business ethics, \_\_\_\_\_ is the obligation to do what is right and fair.
- The Hippocratic Oath requires doctors to \_\_\_\_\_ no harm to patients.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of health-care professionals include confidentiality and informed consent.
- Justice in ethics requires that businesses do not \_\_\_\_\_ exploit employees or consumers.

#### **Additional General Questions**

- Applied ethics often involves \_\_\_\_\_ ethical dilemmas in real-world situations.
- Deontology is closely associated with the philosopher \_\_\_\_\_.
- Utilitarianism was developed by philosophers \_\_\_\_\_ and John Stuart Mill.
- Ethical relativism suggests that what is right or wrong depends on \_\_\_\_\_ norms.
- Subjectivism in ethics implies that moral disagreements are based on differing \_\_\_\_\_.
- Environmental ethics often challenges the \_\_\_\_\_ use of natural resources.
- Animal rights theory argues that animals should not be treated as mere \_\_\_\_\_.
- Non-anthropocentrism promotes the idea that humans are \_\_\_\_\_ to other forms of life.
- Professional ethics involves the ethical \_\_\_\_\_ of individuals in specific professions.
- Business ethics seeks to balance profit with \_\_\_\_\_ responsibilities.

## **GROUP - B**

Answer each of the following within two to three sentences. Each question carries two marks.

### **Unit-I: What is Applied Ethics?**

- What is the primary focus of applied ethics, and how does it differ from theoretical ethics?
- How does deontology evaluate the morality of actions?
- What is the utilitarian approach to making ethical decisions?
- Explain the concept of ethical relativism.
- How does subjectivism view moral judgments?
- What is the scope of applied ethics in contemporary society?
- Describe how deontological ethics is related to duty-based moral principles.
- How does utilitarianism determine what is morally right or wrong?
- What challenges does ethical relativism pose to universal moral standards?
- In what way does subjectivism differ from objectivism in ethics?

### **Unit-II: Taking Life: Animals and Humans**

- What is the main argument in favour of animal rights?
- Explain the concept of reverence for life in the context of animal ethics.
- What are the key differences between voluntary and involuntary euthanasia?
- How is non-voluntary euthanasia defined?
- Why is the issue of abortion considered a significant ethical debate?
- What is the utilitarian argument regarding euthanasia?
- How do proponents of animal rights view the use of animals in research?
- What ethical considerations are involved in the debate over abortion?
- Explain how reverence for life extends to all living beings.
- What are the moral implications of performing involuntary euthanasia?

### **Unit-III: Environmental Ethics**

- What is anthropocentrism, and how does it impact environmental decision-making?
- How does non-anthropocentrism challenge human-centered views of nature?
- What is deep ecology, and how does it differ from shallow environmentalism?
- How does environmental ethics differ from traditional ethics?
- What role does anthropocentrism play in environmental degradation?
- Explain the significance of non-anthropocentric ethics in preserving biodiversity.
- What is the core principle of deep ecology?
- How does deep ecology advocate for a radical change in human behaviour toward nature?
- What ethical dilemmas arise from an anthropocentric worldview?
- How does non-anthropocentrism contribute to the development of environmental policies?

#### **Unit-IV: Professional Ethics**

- What is the primary focus of business ethics in the corporate world?
- How do rights and obligations play a role in business ethics?
- What is the significance of justice in business ethics?
- Why is honesty considered a fundamental principle in professional ethics?
- What is the Hippocratic Oath, and why is it important in bio-medical ethics?
- How do healthcare professionals balance their rights and obligations in patient care?
- What ethical principles guide the doctor-patient relationship?
- How does business ethics address the issue of corporate social responsibility?
- What are the key elements of the Hippocratic Oath that guide medical professionals?
- How does justice influence ethical decision-making in business?

#### **Additional General Questions**

- What challenges do healthcare professionals face in maintaining ethical standards in patient care?
- How does honesty impact trust in professional relationships?
- What role do rights and obligations play in ensuring ethical conduct in business?
- How does the concept of reverence for life influence environmental ethics?
- What are the ethical implications of anthropocentrism in environmental policy-making?
- How does applied ethics help in addressing real-world ethical dilemmas?
- What is the relationship between deep ecology and sustainability?
- How do ethical theories like deontology and utilitarianism apply to issues of euthanasia?
- What is the importance of professional ethics in maintaining public trust in various professions?
- How does non-anthropocentrism challenge traditional views of human superiority over nature?

#### **GROUP - C**

Answer each of the following within 75 words. Each question carries three marks.

#### **Unit-I: What is Applied Ethics?**

- What distinguishes applied ethics from theoretical ethics?
- How does deontology determine the morality of an action?
- What is the principle behind utilitarianism?
- How does ethical relativism challenge the idea of universal moral principles?
- What does subjectivism imply about moral judgments?
- How does applied ethics address real-world moral issues?
- What role does duty play in deontological ethics?
- How does utilitarianism measure the consequences of actions?
- In what way does relativism argue against absolute moral truths?
- How does subjectivism view the origin of moral values?

## **Unit-II: Taking Life: Animals and Humans**

- What are the core principles of animal rights?
- How does the concept of reverence for life apply to animal ethics?
- What ethical issues arise with voluntary euthanasia?
- How is non-voluntary euthanasia justified ethically?
- What is the moral debate surrounding abortion?
- How does utilitarianism approach the issue of euthanasia?
- What are the ethical concerns regarding animal experimentation?
- How do different ethical theories view abortion?
- How does reverence for life influence decisions about euthanasia?
- What are the ethical distinctions between types of euthanasia?

## **Unit-III: Environmental Ethics**

- How does anthropocentrism influence environmental policy?
- What does non-anthropocentrism propose about the value of nature?
- What are the key ideas of deep ecology?
- How does environmental ethics differ from traditional moral theories?
- What is the impact of anthropocentrism on environmental conservation?
- How does non-anthropocentrism advocate for biodiversity?
- What changes does deep ecology suggest for human behaviour toward nature?
- How does deep ecology contribute to environmental sustainability?
- What ethical dilemmas are associated with an anthropocentric worldview?
- How does non-anthropocentrism reshape our understanding of nature?

## **Unit-IV: Professional Ethics**

- What is the focus of business ethics in professional conduct?
- How do rights and obligations influence ethical decisions in business?
- What role does justice play in business ethics?
- Why is honesty crucial in maintaining ethical standards in professions?
- What is the significance of the Hippocratic Oath in medical ethics?
- How do healthcare professionals manage their ethical obligations to patients?
- What are the ethical foundations of the doctor-patient relationship?
- How does business ethics address issues of corporate responsibility?
- What are the main principles of the Hippocratic Oath?
- How does justice guide ethical practices in business?

## **Additional General Questions**

- What challenges do professionals face in upholding ethical standards?
- How does honesty impact ethical decision-making in professional settings?
- What ethical concerns arise in balancing rights and obligations in business?

- How does reverence for life relate to environmental ethics?
- What are the ethical implications of anthropocentrism in environmental ethics?

### **GROUP - D**

Answer each of the following within 500 words. Each question carries seven marks.

#### **Unit-I: What is Applied Ethics?**

- Explain the nature and scope of applied ethics and how it differs from theoretical ethics.
- Discuss the fundamental principles of deontology and how they are applied in ethical decision-making.
- Analyse the key tenets of utilitarianism and its approach to evaluating moral actions.
- Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of ethical relativism in contemporary moral discourse.
- Examine the concept of subjectivism in ethics and its implications for moral judgment.
- How does applied ethics bridge the gap between moral theory and practical moral issues?
- Discuss the role of duty and obligation in deontological ethics with relevant examples.
- Critically assess how utilitarianism approaches moral dilemmas involving the greater good.
- Analyse the challenges posed by ethical relativism to the idea of universal moral principles.
- Discuss the implications of subjectivism for understanding moral disagreements.

#### **Unit-II: Taking Life: Animals and Humans**

- Examine the ethical arguments for and against animal rights as proposed by various ethical theories.
- Discuss the concept of reverence for life and its application in animal ethics.
- Analyse the ethical considerations involved in voluntary euthanasia.
- Examine the moral justifications for and against non-voluntary euthanasia.
- Discuss the ethical debates surrounding abortion, including the perspectives of different ethical theories.
- Evaluate the application of utilitarian principles in decisions about euthanasia.
- Examine the ethical implications of animal experimentation, considering the perspectives of both deontology and utilitarianism.
- Discuss how different ethical theories approach the issue of abortion and its moral implications.
- Analyse the ethical significance of reverence for life in decisions about euthanasia and abortion.
- Examine the distinctions between active and passive euthanasia from an ethical standpoint.

### **Unit-III: Environmental Ethics**

- Discuss the implications of anthropocentrism for environmental ethics and conservation efforts.
- Examine the principles of non-anthropocentrism and how they challenge traditional human-centered views of nature.
- Analyse the key ideas of deep ecology and their implications for environmental sustainability.
- Discuss how environmental ethics extends traditional moral considerations to include the natural world.
- Examine the impact of anthropocentrism on environmental policy and ethical decision-making.
- Analyse how non-anthropocentrism redefines the moral value of non-human entities in nature.
- Discuss the ethical and philosophical foundations of deep ecology and its call for a radical shift in human-nature relationships.
- Examine the ethical implications of deep ecology for contemporary environmental practices.
- Analyse the ethical dilemmas that arise from an anthropocentric approach to environmental ethics.
- Discuss how non-anthropocentrism offers alternative approaches to environmental ethics and conservation.

### **Unit-IV: Professional Ethics**

- Discuss the role of business ethics in guiding professional conduct and decision-making in corporate settings.
- Examine the ethical significance of rights and obligations in professional and business ethics.
- Analyse the role of justice in business ethics, particularly in ensuring fairness and equity in business practices.
- Discuss the importance of honesty in maintaining ethical standards in professional life, with examples.
- Examine the significance of the Hippocratic Oath in guiding medical ethics and the responsibilities of healthcare professionals.
- Discuss the ethical obligations of healthcare professionals towards their patients, focusing on the doctor-patient relationship.
- Analyse the ethical foundations of the doctor-patient relationship and the responsibilities it entails.
- Discuss how business ethics addresses issues of corporate responsibility and the ethical treatment of stakeholders.
- Examine the principles and ethical implications of the Hippocratic Oath in contemporary medical practice.
- Discuss the role of justice in professional ethics, particularly in legal and healthcare professions.

- Analyse the ethical challenges faced by healthcare professionals in upholding patient autonomy and confidentiality.
- Discuss the ethical implications of conflicts of interest in professional and business settings.
- Examine the role of corporate social responsibility (CSR) in business ethics and its impact on ethical business practices.
- Discuss the ethical considerations involved in balancing profit-making with social responsibility in business ethics.
- Examine the ethical issues related to end-of-life care and the decision-making process in healthcare settings.

### **DSE – III**

#### **Gandhian Philosophy**

#### **GROUP-A**

Each question carries one mark.

##### **Unit-I: Gandhi's Concept of a Just Society**

- Gandhi believed that a just society is based on the principles of \_\_\_\_\_ and non-violence.
- The ideal of \_\_\_\_\_ was central to Gandhi's concept of truth.
- Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- According to Gandhi, true freedom involves both political and \_\_\_\_\_ liberation.
- Gandhi emphasized \_\_\_\_\_ as a necessary condition for human equality.
- Gandhi's concept of non-violence is rooted in the idea of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The foundation of Gandhi's just society is the principle of \_\_\_\_\_.
- For Gandhi, \_\_\_\_\_ is the ultimate goal of human life.
- Gandhi's commitment to \_\_\_\_\_ led him to oppose all forms of exploitation.
- In Gandhi's view, a just society cannot exist without \_\_\_\_\_ among all individuals.

##### **Unit-II: Gandhi's Idea of Social Engineering**

- Gandhi's concept of \_\_\_\_\_ aimed at the upliftment of the marginalized.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ Programme was a key element of Gandhi's social engineering efforts.
- Gandhi fought against the social evil of \_\_\_\_\_ in Indian society.
- Gandhi's constructive program included the upliftment of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The abolition of the \_\_\_\_\_ system was central to Gandhi's fight against social evils.
- Gandhi's social engineering efforts were aimed at creating a society free from \_\_\_\_\_.
- Gandhi's fight against \_\_\_\_\_ was rooted in his belief in the dignity of every individual.
- The upliftment of \_\_\_\_\_ was a crucial aspect of Gandhi's social reforms.
- Gandhi's Constructive Programme focused on combating \_\_\_\_\_ in society.
- Gandhi believed that true social change could only be achieved through \_\_\_\_\_ action.

### **Unit-III: Social Ideals of Gandhi**

- \_\_\_\_\_ was Gandhi's vision for an ideal society.
- Gandhi's criticism of \_\_\_\_\_ civilization was based on its emphasis on materialism.
- The concept of \_\_\_\_\_ refers to Gandhi's vision of village self-sufficiency.
- Gandhi's idea of \_\_\_\_\_ involves the rejection of state authority.
- The principle of \_\_\_\_\_ was Gandhi's solution to economic inequality.
- Gandhi's concept of Sarvodaya means the welfare of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Gandhi's idea of \_\_\_\_\_ emphasized the importance of manual labour and simplicity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was Gandhi's critique of the harmful effects of industrialization.
- Gandhi's vision of Grama Swaraj emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_ and local governance.
- The idea of \_\_\_\_\_ in Gandhi's philosophy was a way to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor.

### **Unit-IV: Method of Social Action**

- \_\_\_\_\_ was Gandhi's primary method of non-violent resistance.
- Gandhi's concept of \_\_\_\_\_ involves civil disobedience as a form of protest.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ Satyagraha was one of the most famous examples of Gandhi's non-violent resistance.
- Gandhi used the method of \_\_\_\_\_ to fight against injustice.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the forms of Satyagraha used by Gandhi.
- Gandhi's method of Satyagraha required strict adherence to the principles of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The principle of \_\_\_\_\_ was central to Gandhi's educational philosophy.
- Gandhi's ideal of basic education emphasized \_\_\_\_\_ and moral development.
- Gandhi believed that education should promote \_\_\_\_\_ and non-violence.
- Gandhi's concept of \_\_\_\_\_ education aimed at creating a peaceful society.

### **Additional General Questions**

- Gandhi's fight for world peace was rooted in his belief in \_\_\_\_\_.
- The idea of \_\_\_\_\_ was central to Gandhi's vision for a peaceful world.
- Gandhi's method of social action was based on the principle of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Gandhi's criticism of \_\_\_\_\_ was based on its dehumanizing effects.
- The idea of \_\_\_\_\_ was Gandhi's way of ensuring that education served the needs of society.
- Gandhi's concept of \_\_\_\_\_ involves the idea of trusteeship in economic matters.
- Gandhi's philosophy of \_\_\_\_\_ was the basis for his opposition to colonial rule.
- Gandhi's belief in \_\_\_\_\_ led him to reject the use of violence in any form.
- The principle of \_\_\_\_\_ was central to Gandhi's idea of social justice.
- Gandhi's method of \_\_\_\_\_ was his way of challenging unjust laws and practices.

## **GROUP - B**

Answer each of the following within two to three sentences. Each question carries two marks.

### **Unit-I: Gandhi's Concept of a Just Society**

- What is Gandhi's view on the role of truth in a just society?
- How did Gandhi define non-violence (Ahimsa) as a basic ideal?
- Describe Gandhi's concept of equality in society.
- What did Gandhi mean by human freedom in the context of a just society?
- How did Gandhi integrate truth with non-violence in his philosophy?
- Explain the relationship between non-violence and social justice in Gandhi's thought.
- What role did equality play in Gandhi's vision of an ideal society?
- How did Gandhi's concept of human freedom differ from Western notions of liberty?
- What is the significance of moral principles in Gandhi's idea of a just society?
- How did Gandhi's concept of truth influence his approach to social reform?

### **Unit-II: Gandhi's Idea of Social Engineering and Constructive Programme**

- What was Gandhi's approach to social engineering?
- How did Gandhi view the role of constructive programs in nation-building?
- Explain Gandhi's approach to fighting social evils like injustice.
- How did Gandhi address the issue of caste discrimination?
- What strategies did Gandhi use to combat untouchability in India?
- How did Gandhi view the upliftment of women in society?
- Explain the role of self-reliance in Gandhi's constructive program.
- How did Gandhi's constructive program contribute to rural development?
- What was Gandhi's method for addressing economic disparities in society?
- How did Gandhi's social engineering principles influence India's freedom struggle?

### **Unit-III: Social Ideals of Gandhi**

- What is the concept of Sarvodaya in Gandhi's philosophy?
- How did Gandhi criticize industrial civilization?
- What was Gandhi's vision of Grama Swaraj (village self-rule)?
- How did Gandhi's idea of trusteeship address wealth distribution?
- What are the key principles of Gandhi's anarchism?
- How did Gandhi propose to balance modernity and tradition in India?
- What role did small-scale industries play in Gandhi's vision of an ideal society?
- How did Gandhi's criticism of industrial civilization relate to environmental sustainability?

- What is the significance of the spinning wheel (Charkha) in Gandhi's social ideals?
- How did Gandhi's concept of trusteeship differ from capitalist and socialist models?

#### **Unit-IV: Methods of Social Action and Education**

- What is Satyagraha, according to Gandhi?
- How did Gandhi differentiate between different kinds of Satyagraha?
- What methods did Gandhi advocate for practicing Satyagraha?
- How did Gandhi view the role of mercy-killing in a moral society?
- What were Gandhi's ideals of basic education?
- How did Gandhi's educational philosophy aim to create a peaceful society?
- What were the basic norms of education according to Gandhi?
- How did Gandhi's educational methods promote self-reliance?
- What is the connection between education and social action in Gandhi's thought?
- How did Gandhi's concept of world peace extend beyond national borders?

#### **General Questions on Gandhian Philosophy**

- How did Gandhi's concept of non-violence influence global peace movements?
- What was the role of self-discipline in Gandhi's philosophy?
- How did Gandhi reconcile religious pluralism with his concept of truth?
- How did Gandhi's ideas influence the civil rights movement in the United States?
- What was Gandhi's vision of a decentralized political system?
- How did Gandhi's principles of non-violence and truth influence his approach to economic issues?
- What role did moral and ethical considerations play in Gandhi's political strategies?
- How did Gandhi's philosophy influence India's approach to foreign policy?
- How did Gandhi's principles of trusteeship shape his views on property rights?
- What was Gandhi's approach to resolving conflicts at the community level?

#### **GROUP - C**

Answer each of the following within 75 words. Each question carries three marks.

#### **Unit-I: Gandhi's Concept of a Just Society**

- How does Gandhi define a just society in terms of truth?
- Explain Gandhi's principle of non-violence and its role in a just society.
- What is Gandhi's view on equality within a just society?
- How does Gandhi link human freedom with the concept of a just society?
- Describe the relationship between truth and non-violence in Gandhi's philosophy.
- How does Gandhi's concept of equality impact social justice?
- What are Gandhi's views on individual freedom and its role in societal justice?

- How does Gandhi reconcile personal freedom with social responsibility?
- Describe Gandhi's approach to ensuring truthfulness in societal structures.
- What role does non-violence play in achieving social harmony according to Gandhi?

## **Unit-II: Gandhi's Idea of Social Engineering and Constructive Programme**

- What was Gandhi's approach to social engineering?
- Explain the role of constructive programs in Gandhi's vision for societal reform.
- How did Gandhi address social injustices in his constructive program?
- What were Gandhi's methods for combating caste discrimination?
- Describe Gandhi's efforts to eradicate untouchability.
- How did Gandhi's constructive program contribute to women's upliftment?
- What role did community self-reliance play in Gandhi's social engineering?
- How did Gandhi's ideas influence the fight against economic disparities?
- What strategies did Gandhi use to promote social justice and equality?
- How did Gandhi's constructive program impact rural development in India?

## **Unit-III: Social Ideals of Gandhi**

- Define Sarvodaya and its significance in Gandhi's social ideals.
- How did Gandhi criticize industrial civilization?
- What is Grama Swaraj and how did Gandhi propose to implement it?
- Explain Gandhi's concept of trusteeship and its implications for wealth distribution.
- What are the principles of Gandhi's anarchism?
- How did Gandhi envision the role of small-scale industries in society?
- What criticisms did Gandhi have about industrialization and its effects on society?
- How did Gandhi's concept of trusteeship differ from capitalist models?
- Describe Gandhi's vision of a decentralized political system.
- How did Gandhi's social ideals influence his approach to social reform?

## **Unit-IV: Methods of Social Action and Education**

- What is Satyagraha and how does it function as a method of social action?
- How did Gandhi categorize different kinds of Satyagraha?
- What methods did Gandhi advocate for practicing Satyagraha effectively?
- How did Gandhi address the issue of mercy-killing in his ethical framework?
- What are Gandhi's ideals of basic education?
- How did Gandhi's educational philosophy aim to promote peace?
- What were the basic norms of education according to Gandhi?
- How did Gandhi's education methods aim to foster self-reliance?
- How did Gandhi connect education with the broader goals of social reform?
- What was Gandhi's vision for education contributing to world peace?

## **General Questions on Gandhian Philosophy**

- How did Gandhi's concept of non-violence influence his approach to political activism?
- What role did self-discipline play in Gandhi's personal and political life?
- How did Gandhi's ideas on truth and non-violence affect his stance on colonialism?
- What was Gandhi's view on the balance between tradition and modernity?
- How did Gandhi's principles influence post-independence India's socio-political landscape?

### **GROUP - D**

Answer each of the following within 500 words. Each question carries seven marks.

#### **Unit-I: Gandhi's Concept of a Just Society**

- Explain Gandhi's concept of a just society, focusing on the role of truth as a foundational principle. How does truth influence social harmony according to Gandhi?
- Discuss the principle of non-violence in Gandhi's vision of a just society. How does non-violence contribute to social justice and personal integrity?
- Analyse Gandhi's interpretation of equality in the context of his idea of a just society. How does equality shape his social and political thought?
- Elaborate on Gandhi's notion of human freedom within his concept of a just society. How does he reconcile individual freedom with social responsibility?
- Evaluate the interrelationship between Gandhi's principles of truth, non-violence, and equality in creating a just society. How do these ideals complement each other?
- Describe how Gandhi's idea of a just society addresses issues of economic disparity and social injustice. What measures did he propose to tackle these issues?
- Examine Gandhi's views on the role of individual character and personal conduct in achieving a just society. How do personal virtues contribute to social justice?
- How does Gandhi's concept of a just society incorporate his religious and spiritual beliefs? Analyse the influence of his spiritual worldview on his social ideals.
- Discuss the role of community and collective action in Gandhi's vision of a just society. How does he propose to achieve societal change through community efforts?
- Assess Gandhi's critique of modern civilization in relation to his concept of a just society. How does he view the impact of industrialization and technological advancement?

#### **Unit-II: Gandhi's Idea of Social Engineering and Constructive Programme**

- Explain Gandhi's concept of social engineering. How does he envision transforming society through his ideas and methods?
- Discuss the significance of Gandhi's Constructive Programme in his social reform efforts. What were the key components of this program?
- Analyse Gandhi's approach to addressing social evils such as injustice, the caste system, and untouchability. What strategies did he propose to combat these issues?

- Describe Gandhi's efforts in promoting the upliftment of women. How did his ideas and actions contribute to women's empowerment?
- Evaluate the impact of Gandhi's Constructive Programme on rural development. How did his approach address the needs of rural communities?
- How did Gandhi's ideas on social engineering influence his political strategies? Discuss the interplay between his social and political efforts.
- Examine the role of education in Gandhi's Constructive Programme. How did he propose to use education as a tool for social reform?
- Discuss Gandhi's views on the role of self-reliance and local self-governance in his social engineering efforts. How did these concepts contribute to his vision for social change?
- Analyse Gandhi's approach to economic self-sufficiency as part of his social engineering. How did he propose to achieve economic independence for individuals and communities?
- How did Gandhi's social engineering efforts address issues of social and economic inequality? Discuss his methods for promoting equitable development.

### **Unit-III: Social Ideals of Gandhi**

- Explain the concept of Sarvodaya in Gandhi's social philosophy. How does it reflect his vision for a just and harmonious society?
- Critique Gandhi's views on industrial civilization. How did he perceive its impact on society and the environment?
- Discuss Gandhi's idea of Grama Swaraj (village self-rule). How did he propose to implement this concept, and what were its anticipated benefits?
- Analyse Gandhi's concept of anarchism. How does his vision of a stateless society differ from other forms of anarchism?
- Evaluate Gandhi's idea of trusteeship. How does it propose to address issues of wealth and resource distribution?
- Discuss Gandhi's criticism of modern industrialization and its effects on human values and the environment. What alternatives did he suggest?
- How did Gandhi's social ideals influence his approach to economic policies? Discuss his views on alternative economic systems.
- Analyse the relationship between Gandhi's ideas on trusteeship and his broader vision for social and economic reform.
- Examine the role of decentralized governance in Gandhi's concept of Grama Swaraj. How does it align with his social and political philosophy?
- Discuss the significance of Sarvodaya in the context of Gandhi's overall social and political thought. How does it integrate with his other ideals?

### **Unit-IV: Methods of Social Action and Education**

- Explain the concept of Satyagraha and its role in Gandhi's methods of social action. How does Satyagraha aim to bring about social and political change?

- Discuss the different kinds of Satyagraha that Gandhi employed in his struggles. How do they differ in their approach and application?
- Analyse the methods Gandhi used in practicing Satyagraha. What were the key principles and strategies involved?
- Examine Gandhi's stance on mercy-killing. How did his ethical views influence his position on this issue?
- Describe Gandhi's ideals of basic education. How did he envision education as a means for personal and societal transformation?
- Discuss the basic norms and methods of education proposed by Gandhi. How do they align with his broader educational philosophy?
- Analyse how Gandhi's educational ideals aimed to foster a happier and more peaceful society. What were the key elements of this vision?
- Explain Gandhi's approach to integrating moral and spiritual education into the curriculum. How did this reflect his overall philosophy?
- Discuss Gandhi's vision for global peace and how his educational methods contribute to this goal. What role does education play in achieving world peace?
- Evaluate the impact of Gandhi's educational reforms on contemporary educational practices. How did his ideas influence modern education systems?
- Describe Gandhi's methods for mobilizing social action and promoting change. How did he ensure effectiveness in his campaigns?
- Discuss the influence of Gandhi's personal example on his methods of social action. How did his life reflect his principles and methods?
- Analyse the role of community involvement in Gandhi's methods of social action. How did he engage communities in his reform efforts?
- Explain how Gandhi's methods of Satyagraha addressed issues of injustice and oppression. What were the outcomes of these methods?
- Discuss Gandhi's approach to integrating ethical principles into social and political action. How did this approach influence his strategies and goals?

## **DSE – IV**

### **Recent Western Philosophy**

#### **GROUP-A**

Each question carries one mark.

#### **Unit-1: Arthur Schopenhauer**

- Schopenhauer's concept of the world as \_\_\_\_\_ emphasizes the idea that reality is a manifestation of a blind, irrational force.
- According to Schopenhauer, the world as \_\_\_\_\_ refers to our perception of reality through our senses.
- Schopenhauer's theory of \_\_\_\_\_ suggests that our perception of the world is influenced by our individual mental faculties.
- In Schopenhauer's ethics, \_\_\_\_\_ represents the moral force driving individuals to act compassionately towards others.

- Schopenhauer argued that true happiness can only be achieved through the denial of \_\_\_\_\_ desires.
- The concept of \_\_\_\_\_ in Schopenhauer's philosophy represents the fundamental, driving force behind all existence.
- Schopenhauer's theory of \_\_\_\_\_ involves the idea that our understanding of the world is limited by our sensory experiences.
- According to Schopenhauer, \_\_\_\_\_ is a key component of our experience of the world and our moral development.
- Schopenhauer believed that \_\_\_\_\_ was a form of illusion that masks the true nature of reality.
- In Schopenhauer's view, \_\_\_\_\_ is the ultimate reality that drives all phenomena in the world.

### **Unit-2: Friedrich Nietzsche**

- Nietzsche's critique of \_\_\_\_\_ challenges the Enlightenment's emphasis on reason and objective truth.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ represents the artistic and rational aspects of existence according to Nietzsche.
- Nietzsche's concept of \_\_\_\_\_ is associated with the life-affirming, creative aspects of human experience.
- The idea of the \_\_\_\_\_ is central to Nietzsche's philosophy and represents an individual who transcends traditional moral values.
- Nietzsche's notion of \_\_\_\_\_ involves the belief that all knowledge is perspectival and influenced by individual biases.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is a concept in Nietzsche's philosophy that signifies the will to dominate and shape the world according to one's own values.
- Nietzsche critiques \_\_\_\_\_ for its reliance on objective truths and its suppression of individuality.
- According to Nietzsche, the \_\_\_\_\_ represents the balance between rationality and irrationality in human experience.
- Nietzsche's idea of \_\_\_\_\_ challenges traditional notions of morality and encourages the creation of new values.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ represents a higher state of being and self-overcoming in Nietzsche's philosophy.

### **Unit-3: Jean-Paul Sartre**

- Sartre's concept of \_\_\_\_\_ emphasizes the freedom and responsibility of individuals to define their own existence.
- In Sartre's philosophy, \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the self-deception and avoidance of responsibility in human behaviour.
- Sartre's notion of \_\_\_\_\_ emphasizes the importance of individual choice and authenticity in defining one's essence.

- According to Sartre, \_\_\_\_\_ is the feeling of anxiety that arises from the realization of one's absolute freedom.
- Sartre argues that \_\_\_\_\_ is a fundamental aspect of human existence, leading individuals to confront their own freedom.
- The concept of \_\_\_\_\_ in Sartre's philosophy highlights the importance of individual agency and self-determination.
- Sartre's idea of \_\_\_\_\_ involves the rejection of fixed essences and the creation of meaning through personal choices.
- The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the false beliefs and excuses people use to avoid facing their own freedom and responsibility.
- Sartre's philosophy of \_\_\_\_\_ emphasizes the idea that existence precedes essence, meaning individuals define their own identity.
- According to Sartre, \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of self-deception where individuals avoid confronting the reality of their freedom.

#### **Unit-4: William James**

- William James's concept of \_\_\_\_\_ emphasizes the practical consequences of beliefs and their role in guiding human behaviour.
- In James's philosophy, \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the way in which religious experiences can influence and shape an individual's life.
- James argues that the \_\_\_\_\_ of a belief is determined by its practical effects and usefulness in everyday life.
- The concept of \_\_\_\_\_ in James's philosophy emphasizes the importance of personal experience and individual perspective.
- According to James, \_\_\_\_\_ is a method of assessing the truth of beliefs based on their practical impact and utility.
- James's idea of \_\_\_\_\_ highlights the role of subjective experience in understanding and interpreting religious phenomena.
- The notion of \_\_\_\_\_ in James's philosophy involves evaluating the truth of beliefs based on their practical outcomes.
- James's concept of \_\_\_\_\_ emphasizes that the value of a belief is determined by its ability to resolve practical issues.
- According to James, \_\_\_\_\_ experiences are significant because they offer profound insights into the nature of reality.
- William James's theory of \_\_\_\_\_ focuses on the pragmatic value of beliefs and their role in shaping human actions.

#### **General Questions**

- Schopenhauer's philosophy is primarily concerned with the concept of \_\_\_\_\_, which represents the ultimate reality behind all phenomena.
- Nietzsche's philosophy challenges the \_\_\_\_\_ by rejecting traditional notions of objective truth and universal morality.

- Sartre’s existentialism emphasizes the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ in shaping individual identity and personal choices.
- William James’s pragmatic approach to philosophy assesses the \_\_\_\_\_ of beliefs in terms of their practical consequences and usefulness.
- Nietzsche’s concept of the \_\_\_\_\_ challenges traditional moral values and emphasizes the creation of new values by exceptional individuals.
- Schopenhauer’s theory of \_\_\_\_\_ highlights the distinction between how the world appears to us and its true nature.
- Sartre’s notion of \_\_\_\_\_ underscores the importance of confronting the reality of one’s freedom and responsibility.
- James’s concept of \_\_\_\_\_ assesses the value of beliefs based on their practical effects and impact on everyday life.
- Nietzsche’s idea of \_\_\_\_\_ represents the life-affirming and creative aspects of human existence that oppose nihilism.
- According to Schopenhauer, the \_\_\_\_\_ is a fundamental force driving all phenomena and experiences in the world.

## **GROUP - B**

Answer each of the following within two to three sentences. Each question carries two marks.

### **Unit-1: Arthur Schopenhauer**

- What does Schopenhauer mean by “the world as representation”?
- How does Schopenhauer describe “the world as will”?
- Explain Schopenhauer's theory of perception.
- How does Schopenhauer's concept of “will” influence his ethical views?
- What role does Schopenhauer attribute to aesthetics in overcoming suffering?
- How does Schopenhauer’s philosophy relate to his views on compassion?
- Describe Schopenhauer’s view on the nature of human desires.
- How does Schopenhauer’s concept of the “will” differ from the “representation”?
- What is the significance of Schopenhauer’s theory of the “will” in his ethics?
- Explain Schopenhauer’s belief regarding the ultimate reality of the world.

### **Unit-2: Friedrich Nietzsche**

- What is Nietzsche’s critique of Enlightenment thinking?
- Define Nietzsche’s concept of perspectivism.
- How does Nietzsche distinguish between the Apollonian and Dionysian aspects of life?
- What does Nietzsche mean by the “will to power”?
- Describe Nietzsche's concept of the Superman (Übermensch).
- How does Nietzsche’s idea of the Superman challenge traditional moral values?
- What role does perspectivism play in Nietzsche’s critique of truth?
- Explain Nietzsche’s view on the relationship between art and the Dionysian.
- How does Nietzsche’s critique of Enlightenment thinking influence his philosophy?

- Describe the influence of the Apollonian on Nietzsche's understanding of culture.

### **Unit-3: Jean-Paul Sartre**

- What is Sartre's concept of freedom in existentialism?
- How does Sartre define "bad faith"?
- Explain Sartre's notion of humanism.
- How does Sartre's concept of freedom relate to his views on responsibility?
- What is the role of existential choice in Sartre's philosophy?
- How does Sartre address the idea of self-deception in "bad faith"?
- Describe Sartre's view on the meaning of human existence.
- How does Sartre's existentialism challenge traditional views of essence and existence?
- What is the connection between Sartre's humanism and his existentialism?
- Explain Sartre's belief about the impact of freedom on personal identity.

### **Unit-4: William James**

- What is William James's pragmatist approach to truth?
- How does James define the concept of meaning in relation to truth?
- Explain James's view on the "varieties of religious experience."
- What does James mean by the "pragmatic method"?
- How does James's theory of truth contrast with traditional notions of absolute truth?
- What is the significance of personal experience in James's philosophy?
- Describe James's perspective on the practical effects of beliefs.
- How does James address the concept of religious experience in his work?
- Explain the role of "experience" in James's philosophy of truth.
- What does James suggest about the role of belief in shaping individual experience?

### **General Questions**

- How does Schopenhauer's philosophy address the concept of suffering?
- What is the significance of Nietzsche's idea of the "will to power" in his overall philosophy?
- How does Sartre's concept of "freedom" impact his view of human responsibility?
- In what way does James's pragmatism influence his understanding of truth?
- How does Nietzsche's concept of the "Superman" relate to his critique of traditional morality?
- What is the role of aesthetics in Schopenhauer's ethical theory?
- How does Sartre's concept of "bad faith" affect his views on authenticity?
- Describe the influence of the Apollonian and Dionysian on Nietzsche's view of art.
- What is the relationship between James's concept of truth and his view on religious experiences?
- How does Schopenhauer's notion of "will" relate to his views on human behaviour?

## **GROUP - C**

Answer each of the following within 75 words. Each question carries three marks.

### **Unit-1: Arthur Schopenhauer**

- What does Schopenhauer mean by “the world as representation”?
- Describe Schopenhauer’s concept of “the world as will.”
- How does Schopenhauer’s theory of perception differ from other theories?
- Explain Schopenhauer’s view on the ethical implications of his philosophy.
- What role does Schopenhauer attribute to art in his ethical theory?
- How does Schopenhauer’s notion of “will” relate to human desires?
- Describe Schopenhauer’s view on the relationship between suffering and the will.
- How does Schopenhauer’s concept of representation affect his view of reality?

### **Unit-2: Friedrich Nietzsche**

- What is Nietzsche’s critique of Enlightenment rationality?
- Define Nietzsche’s concept of perspectivism.
- Explain Nietzsche’s distinction between the Apollonian and Dionysian.
- How does Nietzsche describe the “will to power”?
- What is Nietzsche’s concept of the Superman (Übermensch)?
- How does Nietzsche’s critique of Enlightenment thinking challenge traditional values?
- Describe the significance of the Apollonian in Nietzsche’s philosophy.
- How does Nietzsche’s idea of the will to power influence his view of human nature?

### **Unit-3: Jean-Paul Sartre**

- What is Sartre’s concept of existential freedom?
- How does Sartre define “bad faith”?
- Explain Sartre’s notion of humanism.
- How does Sartre relate freedom to responsibility in his philosophy?
- Describe the impact of “bad faith” on personal authenticity.
- How does Sartre’s existentialism address the issue of self-deception?
- What role does freedom play in Sartre’s view of human existence?
- How does Sartre’s humanism intersect with his existential philosophy?

### **Unit-4: William James**

- What is William James’s pragmatist theory of truth?
- How does James define the concept of meaning in relation to truth?
- Explain James’s view on the “varieties of religious experience.”
- What is the role of personal experience in James’s philosophy of truth?
- How does James’s pragmatism influence his approach to religious beliefs?
- Describe James’s understanding of the practical effects of beliefs.
- How does James distinguish between different types of experiences in his work?

- What is James's perspective on the relationship between truth and belief?

### **General Questions**

- How does Schopenhauer's philosophy address the nature of human suffering?
- In what way does Nietzsche's concept of perspectivism challenge objective truths?
- What is the significance of Sartre's concept of freedom for existential ethics?
- How does Nietzsche's idea of the Superman challenge conventional moral values?
- Describe the influence of James's pragmatism on his understanding of religious experiences.
- How does Schopenhauer's concept of the will relate to his theory of perception?
- What is the connection between Nietzsche's Apollonian-Dionysian dichotomy and his view of art?
- How does Sartre's idea of bad faith affect his views on authenticity and self-deception?
- Explain the practical implications of William James's theory of truth.
- How does Nietzsche's critique of Enlightenment influence his philosophical ideas?
- Describe Schopenhauer's views on ethics in relation to his metaphysical theories.
- What role does freedom play in Sartre's existentialist philosophy?
- How does James's view on truth differ from traditional philosophical perspectives?

### **GROUP - D**

Answer each of the following within 500 words. Each question carries seven marks.

#### **Unit-1: Arthur Schopenhauer**

- Discuss Schopenhauer's concept of "the world as representation" and how it contrasts with his view of "the world as will." What are the implications of this distinction for his philosophy?
- Explain Schopenhauer's theory of perception. How does his view differ from that of other philosophers such as Kant or Hume?
- Analyse Schopenhauer's ethical theory in relation to his metaphysical ideas. How does the concept of "will" influence his moral philosophy?
- Describe the role of art in Schopenhauer's philosophy. How does it provide a means of escape from the suffering caused by the "will"?
- Evaluate Schopenhauer's notion of human suffering. How does it connect to his overall metaphysical and ethical views?
- Examine the relationship between Schopenhauer's idea of "will" and his concept of individual desires. How does this relationship affect his understanding of human behaviour?
- Discuss Schopenhauer's critique of optimism. How does his pessimistic view of human existence challenge the ideas of Enlightenment thinkers?

#### **Unit-2: Friedrich Nietzsche**

- Critique Nietzsche's view of Enlightenment rationality. How does his perspective on perspectivism challenge the Enlightenment's emphasis on objective truth?

- Explain Nietzsche's concept of the Apollonian and Dionysian. How do these forces represent different aspects of human experience and creativity?
- Analyse Nietzsche's idea of the will to power. How does this concept influence his understanding of human motivation and values?
- Discuss the concept of the Superman (Übermensch) in Nietzsche's philosophy. What role does this idea play in his critique of traditional morality?
- Evaluate Nietzsche's critique of contemporary morality. How does his concept of perspectivism challenge conventional moral values?
- Explain Nietzsche's view on the role of art in overcoming nihilism. How does his Apollonian-Dionysian dichotomy contribute to this view?
- Discuss Nietzsche's concept of eternal recurrence and its implications for his philosophy of life and values.

### **Unit-3: Jean-Paul Sartre**

- Analyse Sartre's concept of existential freedom. How does this idea relate to his overall existentialist philosophy?
- Explain Sartre's notion of "bad faith" and its significance in his philosophy. How does it relate to authenticity and self-deception?
- Discuss Sartre's views on humanism. How does his existentialism shape his approach to human values and ethics?
- Examine the impact of Sartre's idea of freedom on his views of responsibility and moral choice. How does freedom lead to existential anxiety?
- Analyse Sartre's critique of deterministic views. How does his existentialist philosophy argue for the importance of individual choice?
- Discuss Sartre's concept of "existence precedes essence." How does this idea challenge traditional philosophical views on human nature?
- Evaluate Sartre's contributions to existentialism and their influence on contemporary philosophical thought.

### **Unit-4: William James**

- Explain William James's pragmatist theory of truth. How does this theory differ from traditional correspondence theories of truth?
- Discuss James's views on the meaning of beliefs and their practical effects. How does his pragmatism relate to his theory of truth?
- Analyse the significance of James's "varieties of religious experience" for his philosophy of religion. How does he approach the study of religious phenomena?
- Examine James's perspective on the relationship between personal experience and truth. How does this perspective influence his pragmatist philosophy?
- Evaluate James's influence on modern philosophical and psychological approaches to religious and mystical experiences.
- Discuss the implications of James's pragmatism for understanding the nature of religious beliefs. How does pragmatism address issues of faith and evidence?

- Explain how James's philosophy of truth and meaning relates to his broader philosophical and psychological theories.

### **General Questions**

- Compare and contrast Schopenhauer's and Nietzsche's views on the nature of human will. How do their philosophies address the concept of power and desire?
- Discuss how Nietzsche's concept of the Übermensch relates to his critique of traditional moral values. What is the significance of this concept in his philosophy?
- Analyse Sartre's view of existential freedom in relation to his concept of human responsibility. How does freedom affect moral and ethical decision-making?
- Evaluate the role of art in Schopenhauer's philosophy. How does it serve as a means of overcoming the suffering caused by the will?
- Discuss the impact of Nietzsche's Apollonian-Dionysian dichotomy on his views about art and culture. How does this dichotomy influence his aesthetic theory?
- Examine Sartre's notion of "bad faith" in the context of his existentialist philosophy. How does it impact his views on personal identity and authenticity?
- Analyse the relationship between William James's pragmatism and his views on religious experiences. How does pragmatism shape his understanding of religious phenomena?
- Discuss the significance of Schopenhauer's ethical views in relation to his metaphysical theories. How does his concept of will influence his ideas about morality?
- Explain how Nietzsche's critique of Enlightenment thinking challenges traditional philosophical assumptions about reason and objective truth.
- Evaluate Sartre's contribution to existentialist thought and its impact on contemporary philosophy. How does his philosophy address the concept of human freedom?
- Discuss the implications of William James's theory of truth for contemporary debates in philosophy and psychology. How does his pragmatism influence modern thought?
- Compare Schopenhauer's and Nietzsche's views on the role of art in human life. How do their perspectives differ in terms of aesthetics and ethics?
- Analyse Nietzsche's concept of perspectivism and its implications for understanding truth and knowledge. How does it challenge traditional epistemological views?
- Examine the role of freedom in Sartre's existentialism. How does it shape his views on human existence and moral responsibility?
- Discuss the impact of James's "varieties of religious experience" on his philosophical approach to understanding different forms of belief.
- Evaluate the influence of Schopenhauer's concept of the will on his views about human nature and ethical behaviour.
- Analyse the relationship between Nietzsche's concept of the will to power and his views on the nature of human motivation and values.