

(Annexure IV)  
QUESTION BANK and PROBLEM SHEET  
WOMEN'S COLLEGE, TINSUKIA

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Department: **Philosophy**

**Course Name and Code: Indian Philosophy-I (101-M)**

**UNIT - IV**

**1. Objective question:**

- a) Who is the founder of Nyaya Philosophy?
- b) How many Pramanas are accepted by Nyaya?
- c) What is the name of Nyaya theory of Error?
- d) Who is the author of *Nyaya-sutra*?
  - 1) Udayana
  - 2) Uddyotkara
  - 3) **Goutama**
  - 4) Vatsayana
- e) Which of the following do not include in invalid knowledge in Nyaya System?
  - a) **Pratyaksa**
  - b) Smriti
  - c) Viparyaya
  - d) Tarka
- f) Definite and real knowledge, according to Nyaya, is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) **Prama**
  - b) Aprama
  - c) Both
  - d) Neither
- g) The Knowledge of *Paksadharmata* as qualified by *Vyapti* is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) **Paramarsa**
  - b) Linga
  - c) Both
  - d) Neither
- h) The invariable association of the middle term with the major term is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) **Vyapti**
  - b) Paksadharmata
  - c) Paramarsa
  - d) Linga
- i) How many members or *avayabas* are there in the Nyaya Syllogism?
  - a) 2
  - b) 3
  - c) 4
  - d) **5**
- j) The assertion of a reliable person in Nyaya is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Upamiti
  - b) **Aptavakya**
  - c) Both
  - d) Neither
- k) Nyaya theory of error is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Viparitakhyativada
  - b) **Anyathakhyativada**
  - c) Akhyativada

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**2. Short questions:**

- a) Write a brief note on Prama.
- b) What is Aprama?
- c) Give a brief account on Nyaya Inference.
- d) Write a short note on Nyaya Perception.
- e) Give a brief account on Nyaya view on Comparison and Testimony.
- f) How do you distinguish between *Nirvikalpa* and *Savikalpa Pratyaksa*?
- g) What is *Vyapti*?
- h) Distinguish between *Svarthanumana* and *Pararthanumana*.
- i) What are the logical classifications of inference in Nyaya?
- j) Write in brief about the inferences those are classified on the nature of *Vyapti* in Nyaya Philosophy.
- k) Write short note on *Shabda* as a kind of valid knowledge in Nyaya.

**3. Essay type:**

- a) What is *Prama*? Discuss any one kind of it.
- b) What is Perception according to Nyaya? Distinguish between *savikalpa* and *nirvikalpa pratyaksa*.
- c) Distinguish after the Naiyaikas between the *Nirvikalpa* and *Savikalpa Pratyaksa*.
- d) “*Nirvikalpa* and *Savikalpa* are not two different kinds of perception, but are the two stages of the same complex process of perception.” - Ellucidate the statement with reference to the Nyaya System.
- e) Define perception in Nyaya. What are its different kinds? Discuss.
- f) What is inference according to Nyaya? What are its different kinds?
- g) Discuss after Nyaya the nature and kind of *Anumana*.
- h) What is *Vyapti* according to Nyaya system? How it is ascertained? Discuss clearly.
- i) Discuss clearly the *Anyathakhyativada* as a theory of error in Nyaya system of Indian philosophy.
- j) Discuss clearly the Nyaya theory of *Paratahpramanyavada*.

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UNIT - V

**1. Objective question:**

- a) What is the number of categories (Padartha) according to Vaisesika?
- b) Which system of Indian Philosophy propagate Atomism?
- c) Vaisesika recognizes \_\_\_\_\_ categories.  
a) 3                      b) 5                      c) **7**                      d) 9
- d) The vaisesika category of substances are \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Spiritual   b) Material   c) **Both Spiritual & Material**                      d) Neither Spiritual & Material
- e) The vaisesika philosophy recognizes \_\_\_\_\_ type of *Dravyas*.  
a) 3                      b) 5                      c) 7                      d) **9**

**2. Short questions:**

- a) What is Padartha?
- b) Write a short note on Vishesa.
- c) Briefly explain Vaisesika category of Samanya.
- d) Write short note on Substance as a category in Vaisesika.
- e) What are the different kinds of *Abhava* as stated by the Vaisesika Philosophy? State them.

**3. Essay type:**

- a) What is Padartha according to Vaisesika? Give a brief account on Nyaya category of Substance.
- b) What is Padartha according to Vaisesika? Give a brief account on Nyaya category of Universal and Particular.
- c) Write an essay on Vaisesika category of *Samanya*.
- d) What is *Abhava*? What are its different kinds according to vaisesika?
- e) Write an essay on Vaisesika Atomism ( Paramanuvada).
- f) Critically examine atomistic theory of vaisesika philosophy.

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- g) "The Atomistic theory of Vaisesika owes its inspiration from Greek Atomism of Leucipuss and Democritus."-Evaluate the statement in the light of Vaisesika atomism.
- h) Discuss clearly the theory of extrinsic validity and invalidity of knowledge from the perspective of Nyaya and Vaisesika.

**Course Name and Code: Western Philosophy-I (201-M)**

**UNIT – II**

**1. Objective question:**

- a) Who makes the distinction between 'knowledge by acquaintance ' and 'knowledge by description'?
- b) What are the necessary conditions of knowledge?

**2. Short questions:**

- a) Define knowledge.
- b) Write a short note on different kinds of knowledge.

**3. Essay type:**

- a) Distinguish between 'knowledge by acquaintance ' and 'knowledge by description'.
- b) What is knowledge? What are the necessary and sufficient conditions of knowledge?
- c) Define knowledge. What are the different kinds of knowledge? Explain.

**UNIT – III**

**1. Objective question:**

- a) Who advocated critical theory of knowledge?
- b) Is Locke a Rationalist?
- c) Who advocated the dictum 'esse est percipi'?
- d) 'Cogito ergo sum' is the dictum of Berkley/ Descartes.
- e) Write names of two thinkers who propounded empiricism.

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**2. Short questions:**

- a) State the arguments put forwarded by Locke against the theory of Innate ideas.
- b) Write a brief note on the dictum “Cogito ergo sum”.
- c) Briefly explain the statement “esse est percipi”.

**3. Essay type:**

- a) Write an essay either on rationalism or empiricism as a theory of origin of knowledge.
- b) Give a brief account of Kant's theory regarding origine of knowledge.
- c) What is scepticism? Discuss clearly.
- d) Give a brief account of Space and Time being the categories of knowledge.
- e) Write an essay on substance as a category of knowledge.
- f) What is causality? Give a brief account of Hume's view of causality.

**Course Name and Code: Indian Philosophy-II (301-M)**

**UNIT- I**

**1. Objective question:**

- a) Who is the founder of Samkhya philosophy?
- b) Who is the founder of Yoga philosophy?
- c) Prakriti has 3/4/5 gunas.
- d) Purusa is an active principle.- Is it true?
- e) Prakriti is an active/ conscious principle.
- f) There are altogether 23/24/25 evolutes in samkhya theory of evolution.

**2. Short questions:**

- a) What is Prakriti?
- b) Give a brief account of Purusa.
- c) What is Citta?
- d) Is Plurality of Purusa is consistent with samkhya theory of Purusa?
- e) State three basic differences between Prakriti and Purusa.

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**3. Essay type:**

- a) Give a brief account of samkhya theory of causation with special reference to *prakritiparinamavada*.
- b) What is prakriti? What are its gunas? Explain.
- c) What is purusa? Distinguish between prakriti and purusa.
- d) Explain samkhya theory of Bondage and Liberation.
- e) What is Citta? What do you mean by Cittavrittivritti?
- f) What is astangikamarga? Is it possible to attain the state of Samadhi by means of it?
- g) Give an account of the role of God in Yoga Philosophy.

**UNIT – II and III**

**1. Objective question:**

- a) The Mimamsa Theory of intrinsic validity is known as Svatahpramanyavada/  
Paratahpramanyavada.
- b) There are Four/Five conditions of valid knowledge according to Mimamsa.
- c) According to Sankara, from the phenomenal point of view the world is quite real/unreal.
- d) Sankara promote the theory of Parinamavada/Vivartavada.
- e) How many grades of reality is there according to Sankara?
- f) The reality in Sankara's Vadanta is Nirguna/Saguna Brahman.

**2. Short questions:**

- a) State the names of the Anupapattis raised by Ramanuja against Sankara's conception of Maya.
- b) Write briefly on the three grades of Satta in Sankara's Philosophy.
- c) Give a brief account of Arthapatti as a means of valid knowledge according to Mimamsa.
- d) Write briefly on Anupalabdhi as a means of valid knowledge in Mimamsa.
- e) Give an account of Sankara's concept of Jiva or Jivanmukti.
- f) Write short note on Mimamsa theory of Svatahpramanyavada.
- g) Briefly explain the concept of Nirguna Brahman.
- h) Distinguish between Nirguna and Saguna Brahman.

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**3. Essay type:**

- a) Write an essay on Sankara's concept of Maya.
- b) What are the main differences between Sankara and Ramanuja regarding the nature of reality?
- c) Distinguish between the major points of differences between Kumarila and Prabhakara.
- d) What is Satapramanyavada? How does it differ from the theory of Paratahpramanyavada? Discuss with reference to Mimamsa Philosophy.
- e) What is Maya? How does Ramanuja reject Sankara's doctrine of Maya? Discuss.
- f) Write an essay on Vedanta concept of Nirguna Brahman.
- g) Is the world unreal? Evaluate with reference to Sankara's concept of Jagat.

**Course Name and Code: Ethics (Indian) (401-M)**

**UNIT – I and II**

**1. Objective question:**

- a) What are the four ashramas prescribed in Varnasramadharmam?
- b) What are the four Purusarthas prescribed in Indian ethics?
- c) Artha/Kama is the purusartha sadhana.
- d) Varnasramadharmam is known as samanya/visesa Dharma.
- e) Varna Dharma/ Ashrama Dharma is associated with the life cycle of man.

**2. Short questions:**

- a) Write a note on Dharma as a Purusartha.
- b) Write a note on Moksha as a Purusartha.
- c) Give a brief account of Varnadharmam.
- d) Write briefly on Ashramadharmam.
- e) Give a brief account of Purusarthasadhana in Vedas.

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**3. Essay type:**

- a) Write an essay on the concept of Dharma in Indian ethics.
- b) Explain the different meanings of Dharma.
- c) What do you mean by Varnasramadharmas? Is it relevant in present day society? Discuss.
- d) Explain the interrelations of four purusharthas. Give an account of the law of Karma in Indian ethics. What are its ethical implications?

**UNIT – IV and V**

**1. Objective question:**

- a) Niyama in Yoga consist in non-injury/cleanliness.
- b) There are seven/ eight steps in yoga marga of citta vritti nirodha.
- c) For Gandhi, Ahimsa is a means/an end in itself.
- d) Gita ethics is Niskarmya/Niskama karma.

**2. Short questions:**

- f) Write a note on Yama or Niyama.
- g) Give a brief account of the antaranga sadhana in yoga.
- h) Write a brief note on Satyagraha.
- i) Briefly explain the Bhaktimarga of Gita.
- j) Write a note on Svadharma.
- k) What is Lokasamgraha?

**3. Essay type:**

- e) Write an essay on Yoga Ethics that prescribes the way to cittavritti nirodha.
- f) Explain the eithfold path prescribed by the yoga system of Indian Philosophy. State the ethical implications of it.
- g) Explain gandhian concept of Ahimsa.
- h) What do you mean by Satyagraha? Discuss its relevance in the present day society.
- i) Discuss the ethics of Bhagawat Gita.
- j) Write an essay on the concept of Niskamakarma of Bhagawat Gita.



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Course Name and Code: Logic (Western) (502-M)

**UNIT-I**

**1. Objective question:**

- a) How many kinds of propositions are there according to the Modern logicians?
- b) Is an argument mere collection of propositions?
- c) “ if all the premises of a valid deductive argument are true, its conclusion must also be true”-Is the statement true?
- d) “Classical logic is related to symbolic logic as embryo to adult organism”- Is it true?

**2. Short questions:**

- a) Distinguish between truth and validity.
- b) Write a note on nature of logic.
- c) State the kinds of modern classification of proposition.
- d) What are the kinds of General proposition according to the modern logicians?
- e) What are the advantages of using symbols?
- f) What do you mean by square of opposition of propositions?

**3. Essay type:**

- a) “Classical logic is related to symbolic logic as embryo to adult organism”- Discuss the statement.
- b) State the nature of symbolic logic and explain the utilities of using symbols in logic.
- c) Define proposition. Explain different kinds of General propositions.
- d) What is proposition? Explain different kinds of modern classification of proposition.

**UNIT-II & III**

**1. Objective question:**

- a) Is the negative sign ‘ $\sim$ ’ (curl) a truth functional connective?
- b) State an equivalent function of  $(p \rightarrow q)$ .
- c) Can you consider a propositional function either as true or false?
- d) If the truth value of  $(\sim \sim p)$  is false then what will be the truth value of ‘p’?
- e) If ‘p’ is true and ‘q’ is false then what will be the truth value of  $(p \rightarrow q)$ ?

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**2. Short questions:**

- a) Write a note on Categorical syllogism.
- b) Construct Venn diagram and test the validity of the following : 1) AAA  
in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Figure.
  - 2) EIO in the 1<sup>st</sup> Figure and 3<sup>rd</sup> Figure.
  - 3) EAE in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Figure.
  - 4) AII IN 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Figure.(Similar Questions may be there)
- c) Construct truth table for the following and mention whether they are tautology?
  - a)  $(p \vee q) \vee p$
  - b)  $\{ (p \supset q) \cdot p \} \supset q$(Similar Questions may be there)
- d) Draw Venn diagram for the following propositions:
  - 1) All men are mortal
  - 2) No Men are God
  - 3) Some men are Honest
  - 4) Some men are not politician.(Similar Questions may be there)
- e) What do you mean by Truth Function?
- f) What is truth table?
- g) What do you mean by shorter truth table method?
- h) What are the basic truth Functions?
- i) What do you mean by Variable and Constant?
- j) State and classify the symbols used in symbolic logic.
- k) What do you mean by formal proof of validity?
- l) What do you mean by Rules of Inference?
- m) What is rule of Replacement?
- n) State any four rule of Inference.
- o) State any four rule of Replacement.
- p) What is the difference between rules of inference and rules of replacement?
- q) Symbolise the following statements :
  - 1) If you work hard then you will not fail.

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- 2) It is not the case that I am not a teacher.
- 3) If it is false that India wins then it cannot be the case that Pakistan wins.
- 4) You will pass if and only if you work hard.
- 5) If I am not a teacher then you are not a student.

(Similar Questions may be there)

r) Construct formal proof of validity for the following

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) $A \supset B$<br>$C \supset D$<br>$(\sim B \vee \sim D) \cdot (\sim A \vee \sim B)$<br>$\therefore \sim A \vee \sim C$ | 2) Bananas and grapes are fruits.<br>Fruits and vegetables are nourishing.<br>Therefore, bananas are nourishing. |
|---|--|

(Similar Questions may be there)

**3. Essay type:**

- a) Explain Venn Diagram as a method of testing standard form of categorical syllogism with example.
- b) Explain Truth table method as a method of testing the validity or invalidity of arguments with illustration.
- c) Give a detail account of the shorter truth table method with example(s).
- d) What do you mean by truth-function? Explain truth table method as a decision procedure.
- e) What is truth table? What are the basic truth functions? Explain any three of them.
- f) Explain the strategy for the formal proof of validity.

**UNIT-IV & V**

**1. Objective question:**

- a) Symbolize the proposition "Only bachelors are teacher" using quantifier.  
(Similar question may be there)
- b) How many quantifiers are used in predicate logic?
- c) "There is at least one thing such that...." is the expression for Universal/existential quantifier.
- d) Is observation of facts a necessary step for the formation of a hypothesis?
- e) How many methods of Induction are adopted by Mill?

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**2. Short questions:**

- a) Write a note on predicate logic.
- b) What do you mean by Quantification of Proposition?
- c) What do you mean by Instantiation?
- d) What is quantifier?
- e) Write short note on Hypothesis?
- f) State different kinds of Hypothesis.
- g) What do you mean by problem of Induction?
- h) Explain the relation between probability and Induction.
- i) Write short note on Universal and Existential Quantifier.

**3. Essay type:**

- a) What do you mean by quantification of proposition? Explain the method of symbolisation of traditional A, E, I and O propositions by using necessary quantifiers.
- b) Explain clearly the way of making symbolisation of General proposition in predicate logic.
- c) Distinguish between propositional logic and predicate logic.
- d) What do you mean by Mill's method of experimental enquiry? Define the method of agreement and state two advantages and two disadvantages of this method.  
( Same question may be there for other methods of experimental enquiry)
- e) What is hypothesis? What are the Conditions of valid hypothesis? Discuss.
- f) Symbolize the following propositions using quantifier with necessary steps:
  - 1) None but the brave deserve the fair.
  - 2) Bees and waps sting if they are frightend.
  - 3) All houses built of brick are warm and cozy.
  - 4) Only the citizens of India can vote for the parliamentary election.
  - 5) Ghost don't exist.

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**Course Name and Code: History of Western Philosophy (503-M)**

**UNIT - III**

**1. Objective question:**

- a) What are the different types of ideas according to Descartes?
- b) Factitious/Innate ideas are apriori.
- c) What method Descartes followed in his philosophy?
- d) Which theory of Mind-Body relation is advocated by Descartes?
- e) Leibnitz was a rationalist/empiricist philosopher.
- f) The concept of Monad is related to the philosophy of Spinoza/Leibnitz.

**2. Short questions:**

- a) What do you mean by Innate ideas?
- b) Write a short note on Descartes method of Doubt.
- c) Write a note on Spinoza's attribute and modes.
- d) Write an explanatory notes on Monad.
- e) Briefly explain Interactionism as a theory of mind-body relation.

**3. Essay type:**

- a) Critically discuss Descartes dictum "Cogito ergo sum".
- b) What, according to Descartes, is the method of philosophy? Bring out the full significance of his statement "I think, therefore I am".
- c) Write an essay on Monadology.
- d) What are the 'Monads'? Are they qualitatively different? If so, how is the harmony of the universe maintained? Discuss clearly.
- e) Give a full account of the concept of Substance in the philosophy of Spinoza.
- f) How do Descartes explains the relation between the mind and the body? Clearly analyse with reference to his theory of interactionism.
- g) Explain the doctrine of pre-established harmony. Is it consistent with the concept of monads? Discuss.

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UNIT - V

**1. Objective question:**

- a) Who is the author of *Critique of Pure Reason*?
- b) *Critique of Pure Reason* is an work on Logic/Morality.
- c) Space and Time are forms of faculty of sensibility/understanding.
- d) Categories are apriori/ aposteriori.
- e) Categories are forms of faculty of sensibility/understanding/ reason.
- f) Hegel followed Transcendental Method/Dialectic Method in his philosophy.
- g) Hegel's method is positive/negative dialectic method.
- h) Hegel established subjective idealism/ objective idealism.
- i) The absolute for Hegel is Substance/God/idea.

**2. Short questions:**

- f) What do you mean by categories?
- g) Write a short note on Kant's concept of Space and Time.
- h) Write a note on dialectic method.
- i) Write an explanatory notes on Absolute idealism.
- j) Briefly explain the concept of synthetic apriori judgment.

**3. Essay type:**

- h) Critically discuss the possibility of synthetic apriori judgment in the philosophy of Kant.
- i) What, according to Kant, is category? Explain the metaphysical deduction of categories.
- j) How do kant shows the possibility of synthetic apriori judgment? Discuss critically.
- k) Write an essay on Absolute idealism.
- l) "Space and time are empirically real and transcendently ideal" – Elucidate the statement.
- m) Discuss Kant's metaphysical exposition of space and time.

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**Course Name and Code: Contemporary Western Philosophy (602-M)**

**UNIT – I, II, III, IV and V**

**1. Objective question:**

- a) Name the philosophical system that William James promotes.
- b) Who wrote the article *Refutation of Idealism*?
- c) “To be is to be perceived” – Who refute this?
- d) G. E. Moore is a realist/an idealist philosopher.
- e) Moore/James concerned with the problem of sense data.
- f) Who makes the distinction between “blue” and “Sensation of blue”?
- g) Which philosophical trend denies metaphysics?
- h) Ayer is an anti-metaphysician – Is it true?
- i) Ayer developed the referential theory/verification theory of meaning.
- j) Who says about weak and strong sense of verification of proposition?
- k) Russell/Moore developed the philosophy of Logical Atomism.
- l) “Logic is the essence of philosophy”- Who says this?
- m) Who is the author of *Tractatus Logico Philosophicus*?
- n) *Philosophical Investigations* is the work of early/late Wittgenstein.
- o) The central issue of *Tractatus Logico Philosophicus* is Picture Theory/ Language Game.
- p) The central issue of *Philosophical Investigations* is Picture Theory/ Language Game.
- q) “The world is the totality of facts, not of things” – who says this?
- r) The concept of “Family Resemblance” is related to the philosophy of Russell/Wittgenstein.
- s) “Existence precedes essence” is the view of Existentialism/Essentialism.
- t) What method did Husserl followed in his philosophy?
- u) Phenomenology is the descriptive analysis of subjective/objective phenomena.
- v) What do you mean by P-predicate?

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- w) What is M-predicate?
- x) What are the theories Strawson rejected prior to present his concept of person?

**2. Short questions:**

- a) Write a short note on Pragmatism.
- b) Give a brief account of the concept of truth and error in the philosophy of James.
- c) Write a short note on Sense-data.
- d) What is Vienna circle?
- e) Who are Logical Positivists?
- f) What do you mean by Logical Atom?
- g) Distinguish between Fact and Proposition.
- h) Write a short note on Family Resemblance.
- i) What is "No Ownership Theory"?
- j) How do Strawson rejects "No ownership Theory"?
- k) Why Stawson rejects "Cartesian Dualism"?
- l) Write a brief note on Phenomenalism.
- m) Write a short note on Method of Bracketing.
- n) Is Metaphysics non-sense? Why?
- o) Briefly explain Ayer's view concerning denial of Metaphysics.
- p) Write short notes on M-predicate and P-predicate.
- q) "Person is a logically primitive concept" – Briefly explain.

**3. Essay type:**

- a) Write an essay on the philosophy of Pragmatism put forwarded by William James.
- b) Explain The theory of knowledge in the philosophy of William James.
- c) Elucidate the nature and functions of knowledge with reference to the philosophy of William James.
- d) Explain and examine pragmatic theory of truth with special reference to William James.
- e) How does Moore refute Idealism? Do you agree with his view? Give reasoned answer.
- f) Bring out the salient features of Moore's refutation of Idealism.
- g) Explain the problem of sense-data in the philosophy of Moore.



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- h) Is metaphysics non-sense? Explain after Ayer.
- i) Write an essay on Logical Atomism of Russell.
- j) Briefly explain Wittgenstein's view on Atomism.
- k) "The world is the totality of facts, not of things" – Elucidate the statement.
- l) Give an account of Picture theory of Meaning.
- m) What do you mean by Language game? Discuss the concept of instrumentality of language as referred by Wittgenstein.
- n) Explain Wittgenstein's concept of Language game.
- o) What do you mean by existentialism? State its salient features.
- p) "Existence precedes essence" – Elucidate the statement.
- q) Write an essay on Sartre's Humanism.
- r) Give a critical account of Phenomenological Reduction.
- s) Examine the method of Phenomenology of Husserl.
- t) Give a general outline of Phenomenological Movement.
- u) Give a general account of Phenomenology.
- v) Discuss critically the concept of person in the philosophy of Strawson.
- w) Explain Strawson's concept of person. What is the point of his maintaining the view that it is primitive?
- x) Would you accept Strawson's criticism of No-ownership theory? Discuss.
- y) Discuss Strawson's critique of Cartesian theory of person?