

Date 06/05/22

Answer the following questions :-

Q. What is Philosophy?

Ans:- The word 'Philosophy' is derived from two Greek words 'Philos' and 'Sophia' meaning 'love' and 'Wisdom' respectively. Thus, Etymologically, Philosophy means 'love of Wisdom' or 'Pursuit of Knowledge'. Philosophical Knowledge is different from ordinary Knowledge which is discrete and unsystematic. Philosophical Knowledge is comprehensive Knowledge.

It is love of the Knowledge of the eternal and essential nature of things, having which everything of the universe can be rationally explained. Philosophical Knowledge is the Knowledge of that ultimate principle knowing which everything can be known.

Philosophy is a rational attempt to have a world view. It endeavours to reach a conception of the entire universe with all its elements and aspects and their inter relations to one another. It is not contented with a partial view of the world. It seeks to have vision of the whole.

Philosophy is defined as an attempt to explain and appreciate life and the Universe as a whole, it is the search for a comprehensive view of nature - an attempt at a universal explanation of things.

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What is the meaning and scope of Philosophy?

Ans: By the scope of Philosophy is meant the province, domain or field of Philosophy. Philosophy is generally defined as an explanation and appreciation of life and the universe as a whole. From this definition it becomes clear that Philosophy is the most comprehensive study and as such must have the widest scope of all. It includes within its scope every branch of human enquiry. Philosophy includes in its scope the study of the phenomenal side of the universe or the physical side of the universe.

Behind this phenomenal world there is the real world - Noumenal World from which Phenomenal World springs and by which it is ultimately explained. The branch which specially studies Noumenal World is known as Metaphysics or Ontology. Philosophy thus includes within its scope both phenomena and Noumena.

Philosophy aspires after the knowledge of the ultimate reality. It is imperative for Philosophy to know at the outset the nature, condition, sources and limits of correct knowledge. The branch which studies all these problems is known as Epistemology.

Philosophy is the appreciation of life and the universe. Appreciation is the experience of the worth or

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value. (There are values of importance, science, philosophy of value, the problem of value, ethics, we Philosophy Epistemology)

What is

Ans: The word the Greek which means respectively literally. It is an sources to answer is knowledge at all extent or

that science nature, validity criticism the no knowledge question beyond possible

value.) (Therefore, Philosophy cannot ignore values of things.) Value is equally important as other aspect of things.) (Hence, Philosophy must study the problems of value also.) (The branch which studies the problem of value is called Axiology.) (Thus, we find that the scope of Philosophy comprises under it Metaphysics, Epistemology and Axiology.)

Q. What is Epistemology?

Ans: The word Epistemology is derived from the Greek words 'Episteme' and 'logia', which means 'Knowledge' and 'Science' respectively. Thus, the word 'Epistemology' literally means the 'science of knowledge'. It is an enquiry into the nature, origin, sources and limits of knowledge. It seeks to answer the following questions - What is knowledge? What is the origin of knowledge? Is knowledge of reality possible at all or not? What is the range, extent or limits of knowledge?

Epistemology may be defined as that science which enquires into the nature, condition, sources, limits and validity of knowledge. Epistemology is criticism of knowledge. It deals with the nature, possibility and limits of knowledge. It is concerned with question whether knowledge of reality beyond the world of appearance at all possible or not.

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Q. Explain the relation between Philosophy and Epistemology.

Ans. Regarding the relation between Philosophy and Epistemology, it is said that Epistemology is the foundation on which the super structure of Philosophy has been raised. Before proceeding to enquire into the ultimate nature of reality, life and world, we should determine at the very beginning whether such knowledge is at all possible or not.

As Philosophy deals with the nature of ultimate reality, it is quite natural to enquire whether the knowledge of ultimate reality is possible or not. If we are constituted in such a way that we cannot know the ultimate reality, it would be quite easiest to investigate into it. It is therefore clear that before going to investigate into the nature of reality we must justify our claim to do so by a proper criticism of the faculty of knowledge. Philosophy should thus be preceded by Epistemology. Epistemology is an indispensable preliminary to Philosophy. It is the fundamental basis and ground work of Philosophy. Formerly Philosophers did not attach much importance to Epistemology. They dogmatically assumed an ultimate reality and sought to deduce everything of the universe from it.

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Q. What is a

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without any prior criticism into the possibility of knowledge. It was John Locke, who for the first time pointed out the necessity of enquiring into the nature, limits and conditions of knowledge. But his enquiry into the study of knowledge was mainly psychological and it was Immanuel Kant, who devoted himself mainly to the study of origin, limits and conditions of knowledge and ultimately he identified Philosophy with Epistemology.

But though Epistemology is the fundamental basis and ground work of Philosophy, it must not be identified with Philosophy. Epistemological enquiry is necessary at the beginning of our philosophical investigation no doubt as it deals with the condition, range and limits of knowledge. But Epistemology is not Philosophy, it is only the foundation of which the edifice of Philosophy will be built up.

Q. What is metaphysics?

Ans: The term 'Metaphysics' is derived from the Greek words 'meta' and 'Physika' which means 'after' and 'physics' respectively. Thus, the word 'Metaphysics' literally means 'What comes after Physics'. Generally metaphysics means that branch of study which discusses and tries to determine the real nature of the world, life and God or Absolute Reality which is the common ground of both world



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and life. It is an attempt to beyond the phenomena and to understand the underlike realities which manifest themselves in and through this phenomenal world. It seeks to answer the questions like - What is the ultimate nature of the matter and life? What is the nature of the Soul? What is the nature of Absolute reality or God which is pulsating in and through this whole world? and so on.

In this sense, 'Metaphysics' is identical with 'Ontology', because the term Ontology stands for the study of 'reality, as such' or 'Pure Being'. 'Ontos' meaning real thing and 'Logia' meaning dispose. Thus, metaphysics is a synonym for Ontology.

Metaphysics makes a distinction between appearance and reality - Phenomena and Noumena and studies the things as they are themselves. It studies deals with Super Sensuous Reality.

6. Explain the relation between Philosophy and Metaphysics.

Ans: Metaphysics is not only a part of Philosophy but a vital part of Philosophy which comprehends both Phenomena and Noumena - Reality and its manifestation. Philosophy studies the

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Ans: Axiology which Axiology events

life and the world as a whole. There are many inconsistencies in our knowledge about the world as it appears to us. So, it is necessary to understand the reality without which our knowledge can never be completed. Metaphysics studies the realities of life, world and God. It tries to answer whether there is any transcendental reality behind appearance. If there is, what the nature of reality is and how the reality is related to appearances. Metaphysics is concerned with the reality behind appearances.

Metaphysics investigates into the nature of reality, nature of the world, soul, matter and life. It is an integral part of Philosophy. Philosophy studies the reality as a whole. Philosophy studies both the appearances and reality like beyond all the appearances but Metaphysics studies reality only. So, the scope of Philosophy is wider than that of Metaphysics. Philosophy is concerned also with the Ideals of Beauty and Goodness in addition to the Ideal of Truth or True Knowledge about the Universe.

Q. What is Axiology?

Ans: Axiology is the theory of values which deals with problems of value. Axiology studies values of object or events occurring in nature. Logic, Ethics,

Aesthetics within the realm of Axiology. Axiology studies the values of objects occurring in nature. Such evaluation depends on value based experience. Value judgement depends on 3 Ideals. The three Ideals are eternal. They are truth, beauty and goodness. Logic, Ethics and Aesthetics fall within the realm of Axiology. Logic is concerned with the Ideal of Truth, Aesthetics deals with the Ideal of Beauty and Ethics with the Ideal of Goodness.

(Axiology studies some important questions which are - What is value? What is the distinction between Fact and Value? What is the relation between Fact and Value? Are Values Subjective or Objective? Hence, In Philosophy a study of values constitutes an important and integral part.)

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Q. Explain the relation of Axiology with Philosophy.

Ans: (Axiology is an important branch of Philosophy.) (Philosophy is generally defined as an explanation and appreciation of life) (and the universe as a whole.) (Philosophy cannot ignore values of things) (and the branch of Philosophy) (which studies the different problem of values is Axiology.) (Philosophy of religion) (also comes under Axiology) (as it deals with the 'Soul' as a value.) (So, Philosophy and

Axiology are

Q. How is Philos

Ans: Philosophy is the meaning of the entire universe. Science is dealing with nature with laws governing scientific knowledge characteristics.

Every science has laws within that:

i) Both Philosophy and Science knowledge particular d Philosophy d

ii) Both Philosophy and Science world and nature) (but of things

iii) Both Science and Philosophy problem in methods a

iv) The isolated knowledge of Science but a Philosophy

Axiology are closely related.)

Q. How is Philosophy related to Science?

Ans: (Philosophy is an attempt to understand the meaning, purpose and value of the entire universe, life and existence.) But a Science is a systematic body of knowledge dealing with a particular department of nature (with a view to discover general laws governing that particular department.) Scientific knowledge possesses some special characteristics. Such as accuracy, discovery etc. Every science tries to discover universal laws within its own sphere. So we find that:

(i) (Both Philosophy and Science give us unified knowledge) (but a Science deals with a particular department of nature and Philosophy deals with the entire Universe.)

(ii) (Both Philosophy and Science deals with the world and the events that occur in nature) (but a science deals with appearance of things while Philosophy deals with reality.)

(iii) (Both Science and Philosophy simplify a complex problem into its simpler elements) (but their methods are different.)

(iv) (The isolated and unorganized common sense knowledge get organized and unified in both) (but a Science deals with quantity and Philosophy deals with quality.)

10. What is Applied Philosophy? Explain its nature and scope.

Ans: (Applied Philosophy is a recent development in the field of Philosophy.) (It discusses matters of practical concerns.) (It is often identified with applied Ethics) (but this forms a large part) (of the area of Applied Philosophy.) (the broader term includes) (discussion of philosophical problems,) (some metaphysical,) (some Epistemological,) (in the fields) (such as Law,) (Education or Art,) (which are not strictly Ethical.)

Applied Philosophy represents the claim that it is possible to build bridges between theory and practice and in particular, that Philosophy is not only an internal movement in Philosophy but it play a role in public debate. As Philosophy involves a prior commitment to the values of rationality, Impartiality and Equality of respect for individuals and these provide foundation for the moral values and range of rights that are fundamental to applied Ethics. Applied Philosophy then is a part of whole view of human condition and takes a broad view of Ethical decision making. It can, therefore, accept as part of its task the identification and discussion of values capable of securing wide spread acceptance in the contemporary world.

Applied Philosophy is concerned with problems relating to global issues of peace and War, product of new

technologies, the destruction and the impact of Applied Philosophy yield scope these issues debates, it critical analysis evaluation of it represents that Philosophy problems but the task of

(2 marks)

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technologies, new weapons of indiscriminate destruction and unprecedented increase in the impact of humans on their environment. Applied Philosophy and especially Applied Ethics yield scope and space for discussion of these issues of public policy. To all these debates, it can bring clarity, openness, critical analysis and respect for careful evaluation of arguments. At the same time it represents a shift from the view that Philosophy can only analyze and clarify problems but is not able to take on the task of seeking answer to them.

(2 marks)

1. What is Philosophy? ✓
2. What is Epistemology? ✓
3. What is Metaphysics? ✓
4. What is Axiology? ✓
5. What is Applied Philosophy? ✓

6. "Philosophy is the synthesis of the Sciences" ~~Elucidate~~ Elucidate.

Ans: (This is a widely prevalent conception of Philosophy.) (According to this conception Philosophy is a universal Science) (which interprets) (and unites the results of the different) (Special Sciences into a system.)

7. "Philosophy is the logical study of the foundation of Sciences" - Elucidate.

Ans: (According to this definition of Philosophy,) (all the special sciences are based on)

(certain basic concepts) (which are more or less assumed to be true) (without any examination.) (These concepts are Space, Time, Substances, Causality etc.) (The task of Philosophy is to examine critically) (the validity of these concepts) (by the method of logical analysis.)

8. "Philosophy is the metaphysics of Experience." Explain very briefly.

Ans: (This definition of Philosophy is offered by Kant.) He maintains that Philosophy should give up the futile attempt to know ultimate reality like God, Soul etc and should confine itself to the domain of experience. According to Kant, the function of Philosophy is confined to logical analysis of the universal forms of sense intuition and categories of understanding.

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9. Write any two difference between Philosophy and Metaphysics.

Ans: Though Metaphysics is an important branch of Philosophy, yet there are certain points of differences among them.

1) The scope of Philosophy is wider than that of Metaphysics. Metaphysics studies the nature of reality but Philosophy studies not only the knowledge of reality as a whole but it also deals with Epistemology, Axiology etc.

11) Metaphysics ultimate the real on the reality and

10. Write any and Metaphysics

Ans: 1) Epistemology while (etc)

11) Epistemology conditions of knowledge understand existence

(1 mark)

✓ What is

Ans: The word of wisdom

12. From where is derived

Ans: The term two Greek

13. What is and

Ans: The word

Ans: The word 'Sophia'

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11) Metaphysics primarily deals with the ultimate reality and tries to estimate the real nature of things. Philosophy, on the other hand, comprehends both reality and its manifestations.

12. Write any two difference between Epistemology and Metaphysics.

Ans: 1) (Epistemology is the study of knowledge) while (Metaphysics is the study of Reality)

2) Epistemology investigates into the nature, conditions and limits or the validity of knowledge, while Metaphysics seeks to understand the nature of reality and existence.

(1 mark)

✓ What is the meaning of the Philosophy?

Ans: The word Philosophy literally means love of wisdom or Pursuit of knowledge.

12. From which words the term Philosophy is derived?

Ans: The term Philosophy is derived from two Greek words Philos and Sophia.

13. What is the meaning of the word 'Philos' and 'Sophia'?

Ans: The word 'Philos' means 'love' and 'Sophia' means 'wisdom'.

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✓ 4. What is the Indian term for Philosophy?

Ans: The Indian term for Philosophy is Darsana.

5. "Philosophy aims at the knowledge of the eternal, of the essential nature of things" Who said this?

Ans: Plato.

6. "Philosophy is... completely unified knowledge - the generalizations of Philosophy comprehending and consolidating the widest generalizations of Science" Who said this?

Ans: Herbert Spencer.

7. "Philosophy is the science and criticism of cognition" Who said this?

Ans: Immanuel Kant.

✓ 8. What are the main branches of Philosophy?

Ans: There are mainly 3 branches of Philosophy - Epistemology, Metaphysics and Axiology.

✓ 9. From which words the term Epistemology is derived?

Ans: The term Epistemology is derived from two words, Episteme and Logos.

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✓ 10. What is the Epistemology?

Ans: The term theory or

✓ 11. From which is derived?

Ans: The term two Greek after and

✓ 12. Which school of Philosophy is the proper

Ans: Logical Pos

✓ 13. Who defined of Reality which is

Ans: Plato.

✓ 14. "Philosophy Who said

Ans: Immanuel

✓ 15. What is

Ans: The method reflection.

✓ 16. What is

Philosophy?

✓ 10. What is the meaning of the term Epistemology?

Ans: The term Epistemology literally means theory or science of knowledge.

✓ 11. From which words the term metaphysics is derived?

Ans: The term Metaphysics is derived from two Greek words - 'Meta' meaning after and 'Physika' meaning nature.

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id this?

✓ 12. Which school of Philosophy defines Philosophy as the "logical analysis of the propositions of Sciences"?

Ans: Logical Positivists.

Humanism

✓ 13. Who defined Philosophy as the "Knowledge of Reality, of being as such, of that which is"?

Ans: Plato.

✓ 14. "Philosophy is the metaphysic of Experience"
Who said this?

and

Ans: Immanuel Kant.

✓ 15. What is the method of Philosophy?

Ans: The method of Philosophy is rational reflection.

from

✓ 16. What is said to be the origin of

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Philosophy?

Ans: Wonder is said to be the origin of Philosophy.

✓ 17. From which words the term Ontology is derived?

Ans: The term ontology is derived from two Greek words - Ontos and Logos.

✓ 18. What is the meaning of the word 'Ontos' and 'Logos'?

Ans: The word 'Ontos' means being and 'Logos' means science.

✓ 19. What does Ontology mean?

Ans: Ontology literally means the science of being or reality.

✓ 20. What is Axiology?

Ans: Axiology is an important branch of Philosophy which deals with the problem of value.