



National Officers Academy
Mock Exams CSS-2023
December 2022(Final Mock)
PHILOSOPHY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)
PART-II

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

NOTE:

- i. **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
- ii. Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**. **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
- iii. All the parts (if any) of each **Question** must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
- iv. Write **Q. No.** in the **Answer Book** in accordance with **Q. No.** in the **Q. Paper**.
- v. No **Page/Space** be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of **Answer Book** must be crossed.
- vi. Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

PART-II

- Q. 2.** 'Science and Philosophy go together' Please explain. (20)
- Q. 3.** Discuss Mill's Method of Induction. Illustrate with suitable examples. (20)
- Q. 4.** 'Theory of Forms' - Plato. Discuss in detail with examples. (20)
- Q. 5.** Discuss the difference between Empiricism and Rationalism. Give relevant examples. (20)
- Q. 6.** Discuss Transcendental Idealism of Kant in detail. (20)
- Q. 7.** Discuss 'Intuition' in the perspective of Bergson. (20)
- Q. 8.** Write short Notes on any **TWO** of the Following: (20)
- a. Deductive Logic
 - b. Ethical Egoism
 - c. Rationalism

Best of Luck for CSS-2023

Question no: 2

① Philosophy :-

Philosophy is derived from two greek words

"philo" means love and

"Sophia" means wisdom.

So Philosophy is the love of knowledge

Explanation :-

In philosophy, Philosophers ask the fundamental questions of life about nature, being, logic, beauty and God etc.

It is called the "Queen of Sciences"

Because all other scientific disciplines have been originated from

Philosophy.

② Science :-

Science is an organized, systematic and relatively comprehensive body of knowledge. It focuses on particular

aspects of the universe. It is based on observation of facts.

Explanation:-

Science is based on observations and facts. It denies illusions, emotions, beliefs and hallucinations.

- Science believes in specialization.

It must deal with specific parts of the universe in order to get comprehensive knowledge about them.

- Science follows inductive reasoning.

- Science gives us the power of prediction by forming a cause and effect relation.

Science and philosophy go hand in hand.

Product of human thought

Science and philosophy both are product of human thought.

Human mind is the precursor for their emergence.

② Similar purpose

Science and philosophy both work for the betterment of the world and mankind.

- Science through its empirical aspects and inventions provides material assistance

- while philosophy provides mental and emotional satisfaction by answering the fundamental questions of life.

③ Both are logical and use Reasoning

Both discipline the reasoning to form arguments

- Science is inductive in nature

- Philosophy is deductive

Philosophy gives more general view of the world while philosophy gives

Specialized view

④ Complement each other

Both are mutually and closely related. Philosophy uses scientific facts and information drawn from science to give a general and objective outlook of the universe. While philosophy shows science a vision and path.

⑤ Science originated from Philosophy

Both go hand in hand. Science has originated from philosophy. That is why it is called the mother of all ~~sciences~~ sciences.

⑥ Revolt against mythology

Both originated as a revolt against the ancient mythology. Science and philosophy disclaimed myths and tried to find the real meaning of Universe and life through concepts and ideas.

⑦ Philosophy deems science validated when something is proved through experimentation, both science and philosophy accept it, and since science is about searching reality through experimentation, therefore a fact according to science is also a fact according to philosophy.

Question no. 05

Epistemology

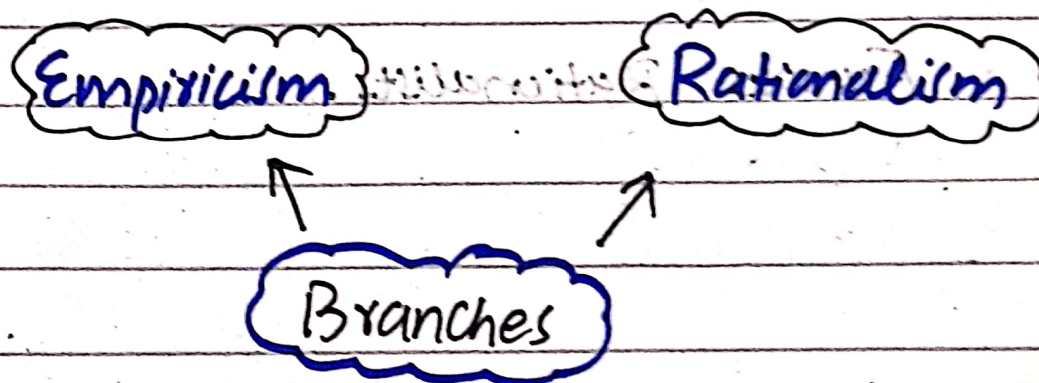
Epistemology is the branch of philosophy, which deals with the study of knowledge.

— Epistemologists study the nature, origin and scope of knowledge.

Questions asked in Epistemology

In particular, it considers questions such as

- what is knowledge
- what is the difference between knowledge and belief
- How does a person get to know something
- What is the basis of the true knowledge



Empiricism - Definition

Empiricism is the idea that the basis of all knowledge is the sense experience. It emphasizes the role of experience and evidence especially the sensory perceptions in the formation of ideas, while disregarding the notion of innate ideas.

Famous Empiricists

John Locke

Berkeley

Hume

Rationalism - Definition

Rationalism claims that knowledge is not learnt through experience. It is based on innate ideas and principles.

Famous Rationalists

Plato

Descartes

Difference between Empiricism and Rationalism

Empiricism

① Knowledge is intellectual:-
It originates from mind

② Conceptual

③ Basis of knowledge is intellect or reason

④ Priori

Truth is priori which means it comes prior to experience, therefore it is independent of experience

Rationalism

Knowledge is sensory:-
It originates from senses

Perceptual

Basis of knowledge is sensory experiences

Posteriori

Truth comes after experiencing things, therefore it is dependent upon experiences

⑤ Innate ideas are
True ideas are
innate and already
present in the human
mind

Acquired
True ideas are
acquired after coming
in contact with the
environment

⑥ Mind is active

Mind is passive

⑦ limit of knowledge
is the limit of reason

limit of knowledge
is the limit of
sense - experience

Example

① Idea of God has
come to the human
mind even when he
never experienced it
through any of its
senses

In idea of pen, first
one to human mind
is that he made a pen

Example

② The sciences are
based in empirical
knowledge, Most field
of science gather data
through sense experience
and then reach to
the truth.

②

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④

Critical Analysis of Empiricism

Following criticism comes from the mind of Rationalism on Empiricism.

(1) If experience is the measure of truth then why don't animals have the same knowledge as humans do. They also perceive the world and receive knowledge from it.

(2) How did mankind did so many inventions like chair, pen, bottles without ever seeing one or perceiving one.

(3) Humans first imagined and got the idea of a thing, after that, they made it. As Einstein said.

"Imagination is more powerful than knowledge"

~ Einstein.

Critical Analysis of Rationalism

① Man learns from its experience and trial and error method.

It is through experience that man evolved from a naked mammal to a civilized businessman in a suit.

② If a man's knowledge comes from intellect and mind, how come people that grow in a criminal family and criminal environment, end up being a deviant and not a respectable member of society.

③ A human have a ability to speak or but one can't speak unless he hears someone else speak, and then mimics that speech.

Case of Isabelle

A girl who was raised in isolation didn't no how to speak because she didn't

had any prior experience of speaking

Question no. 8

a- Note on Deductive logic

Definition:-

Deductive logic or deductive reasoning is a method of reasoning used to reach a logically certain conclusion by using one or more (premises or) statements

- In this method consequences are deduced from general principles

We move from general to specific truth

Deductive logic is a Top to down approach moving from general to specific ideas

Example.

All men are mortal (universal truth)

Socrates is a man

Therefore, Socrates is mortal. (Particular truth)

Characteristics of Deductive logic :-

① Conclusion can be either certain or uncertain

(\rightarrow) the premises are true than it is impossible for the conclusion to be false or uncertain

② Conclusion follows necessarily from premises

In deduction conclusion follows necessarily from premises unlike Induction where conclusion follows probably from the premises

③ Validity or Invalidity.

Deductive argument is either valid or invalid.

In valid argument, if premises are true then conclusion is also true. It is not possible to reach a false conclusion by a true premise

True + False = Invalid
Premise Conclusion Argument

Example of Deductive logic

Mathematics is mainly based
on deductive logic.

Part - B

Note on Ethical Egoism

Egoism:-

Egoism is an ethical theory
holding that the good is based on
the pursuit of self interest

Ethical Egoism:-

Ethical Egoism is the theory that
a moral action is the one which
serves a person's own self interest
and a person have no moral obligation
to promote anyone else's interest.

Ethical Egoism is a normative
ethical position.

Proponents

Spinoza

Hume

Adam Smith

Critical Analysis of the theory of Ethical Egoism

① It fails to be a moral theory.
The biggest problem for Ethical Egoism is that it fails to be a moral theory because it cannot deal with interpersonal conflicts of interest. It asks people to only pursue their own interests.

Example :-

- A factory is pouring dirty water in the vicinity of a town
- The communities living in that area will protest
- Both have their own respective self interests

This will result in the rise of a conflict.

② Not good for society

Critics also point out that if individuals follow their self-interest, then the good of the society will be neglected.

- As each of us is part of a whole, therefore we will be worse off.

Arguments in favour

① Argument from competition

There are limited resources in the world and that's why in order to survive, one has to act on his own self interest.

② Altruism is self-defeating.

We know very less about wants and needs of other people or what is best for others, therefore we are better off, if we refrain from pursuing the interests of others.

Question no: 7

Intuition:-

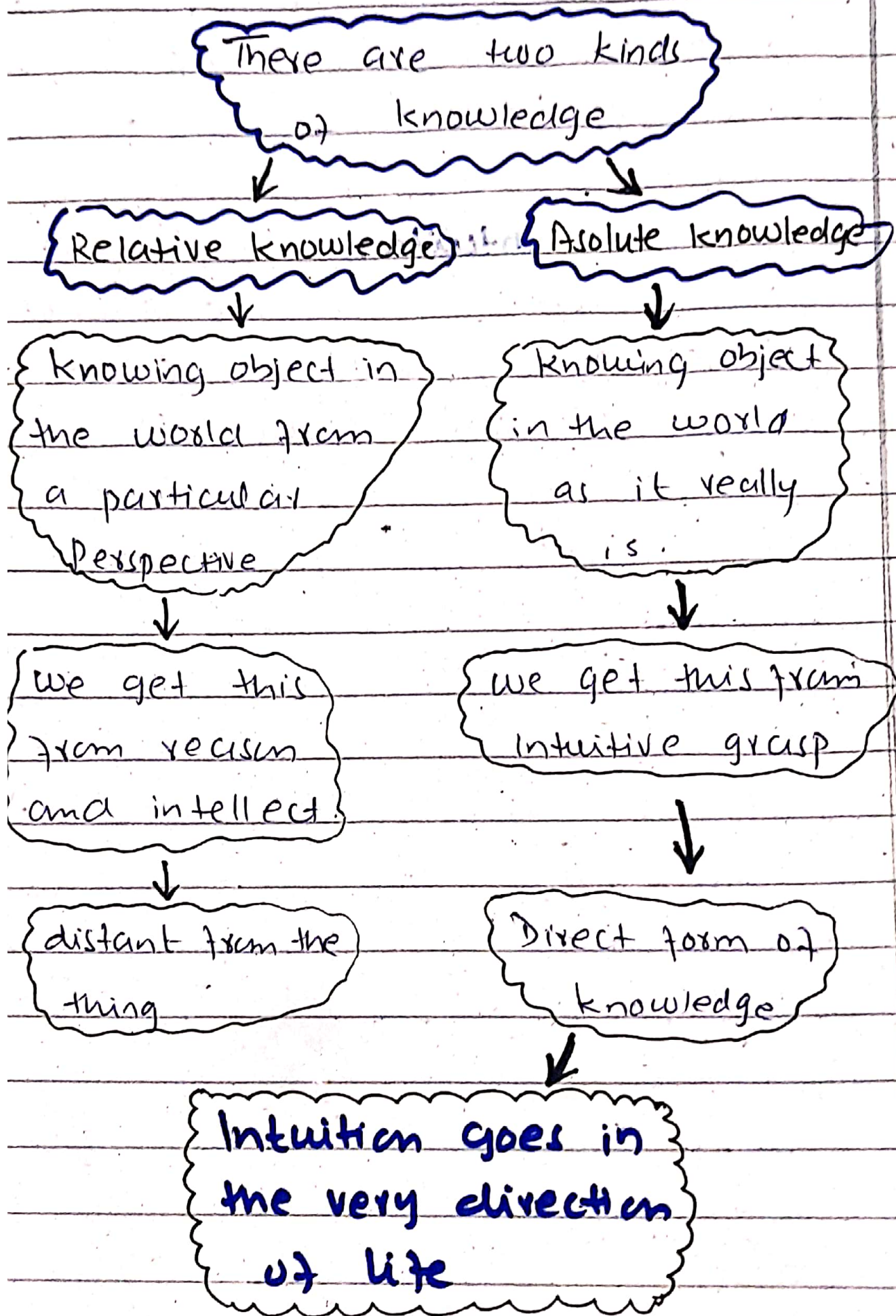
Intuition is a faculty of knowledge through which we get to know things that are intelled cannot grasp and senses can't perceive.

Intuitionism (by Bergson)

Bergson has put forward the method of intuition and elaborates a philosophy of reality that is far from the reality of constructed by scientific methods.

- In this regard his philosophy seems revolutionary against the domination of positivism which is an empiricist philosophical theory.

Bergson theory of Intuition.



Example:
Suppose you want to capture the
essence of the city. For this
purpose you stroll around the city
and actually experience it by directly
getting in contact with it — this
is called **Intuition**
While watching the videos and
pictures of city will not let you
absorb the essence of the city
because you are not in direct contact
with it