

General instructions.

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Philosophy

Try to make a detailed introduction because the examiner reads your introduction.

Always try to provide evidence to obtain good marks.

1: Introduction
Try to provide hypothetical examples.

Figures and charts should be incorporated.

Time management is the key.

Overall papers is good

Philosophy is the love of knowledge, it is a source of gaining knowledge. Philosophy has four major branches metaphysics, epistemology, ontology and Logic. Scope of philosophy consists of search of truth, knowledge, experiences, senses, beauty, time and space.

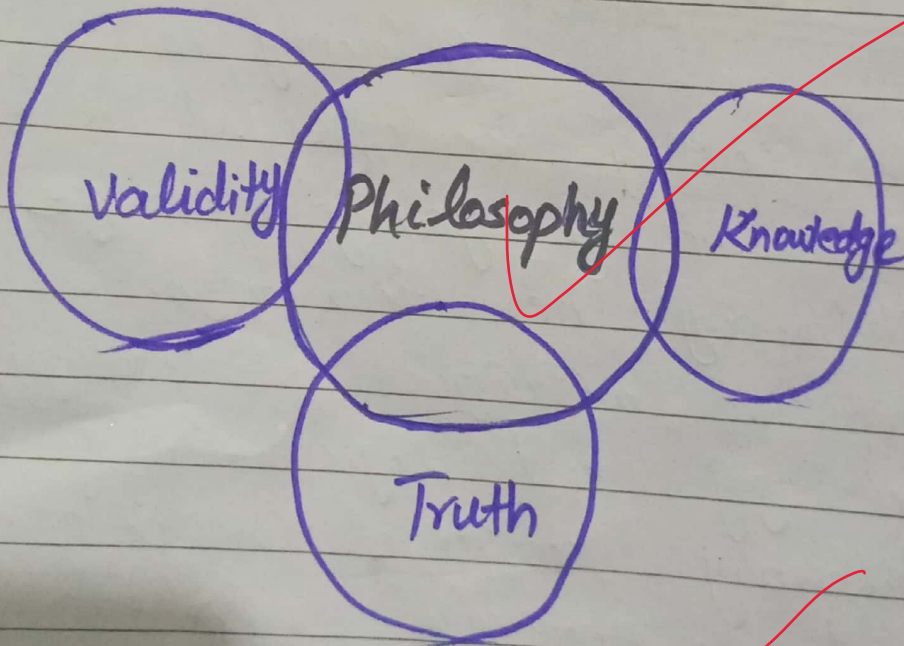
Work on your introduction and improve it.

2: What is Philosophy:

"philosophy" word consists of two Greek words

"philo" and "Sophia"

"philo" means love of
Sophia means knowledge. So
literally philosophy means
love of knowledge. It is a
source of knowledge to get
truth.



Philosophy has following four branches

- I Metaphysics
- II Epistemology
- III Axiology

IV Logic3: Scope of Philosophy.

For time management, you can skip this

Philosophy is a source of getting knowledge along with myth, religion and science. It has diversified scope.

3.1. Source of gaining knowledge.

Philosophy means love of knowledge. It is a source to get knowledge. The branch of philosophy - Epistemology is concerned with knowledge, nature of knowledge and relevance to truth.

3.2: Uses of senses to get empirical knowledge.

philosophy comprises empirical knowledge by

senses. Sense perception is the new source of knowledge.

3.3. The search of truth:

The main aim of philosophy is to search truth either through logic, sensual data or practically.

3.4. Philosophy is concerned with morality, moral behaviour:

The ethics and morality means what should be the behaviour of a human being and what rules should be followed by all of them.

3.5. Logic and Rationality:

Human being is rational uses inductive and deductive knowledge for reasoning.

Try to add references as well to if you want to obtain good marks.

Date: _____

3.6. Finding out the time, space and duration effects on knowledge:

Philosophy finds out how the knowledge is perceived and effected by the time, space or duration.

3.7. Aesthetics of philosophy concerns with beauty:

Axiology is another branch of philosophy related to aesthetics and beauty of nature.

3.8. The relation between God and Human

Philosophy helps to find out the relationship between God and Human Being.

3.9. Relationship between Philosophy and Religion:

Religion is also

a source of knowledge as that of philosophy. The link is found out between philosophy and religion.

3.10. Concept of reality, idea and perception:

The branch of philosophy "metaphysics" deals with beyond physical limit → ideas, knowledge and perception.

4. Conclusion:

Philosophy means getting knowledge. It is all about source of knowledge, its nature, types, relation with God and religion. The ideas and realities are linked with knowledge perception.

QNO.3

1: Introduction:

Dialectical method is one of the philosophical methods to get knowledge. It is explained by Hegel. He proposed tri-odic method base on thesis, anti-thesis and synthesis. His methods tells about the history it doesn't predict about the future. Owl of minerva flies at dusk - it is always late only explains the history, no future predictions. His method only tells about ideas.

2: What is dialectical Method?

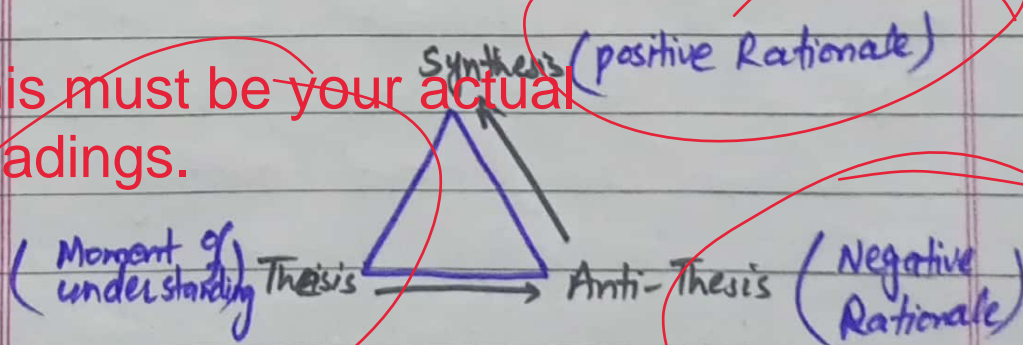
Dialectical Method. was explained by Hegel. Dialectic word originates from Greek word dialektic means change and duality. It is basically based on presence of contradictory ideas.

One proposes an idea called thesis and other contradicts it and proposes his idea called as antithesis. The conclusion from these two ideas is called synthesis.

2.1: Hegel's Dialectical Process is tri-adic Process:

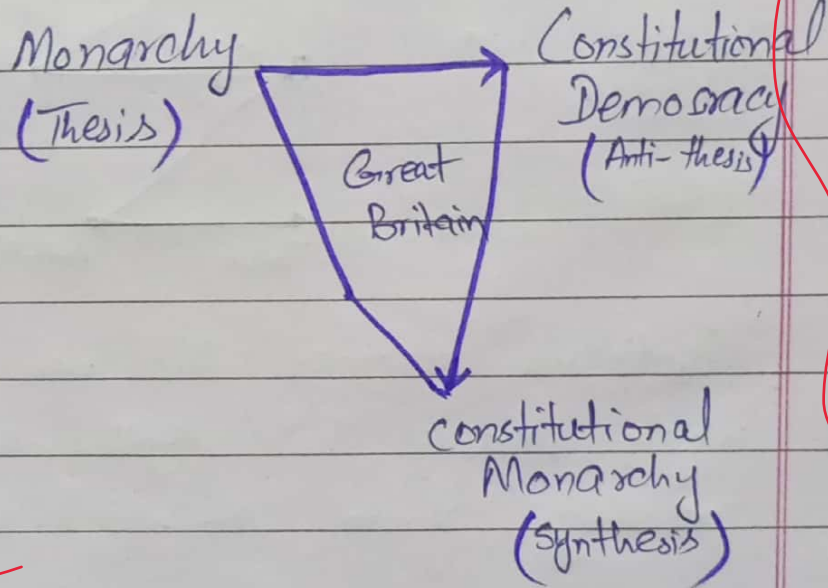
It forms a triangle, one person or observes a fact called thesis, another person negates it and rejects the idea and proposes its own new idea called anti-thesis. The conclusion produced from these ideas is called synthesis.

This must be your actual headings.



Hegel used term moment of understanding for thesis, negative rationale for anti-thesis and positive rationale for synthesis.

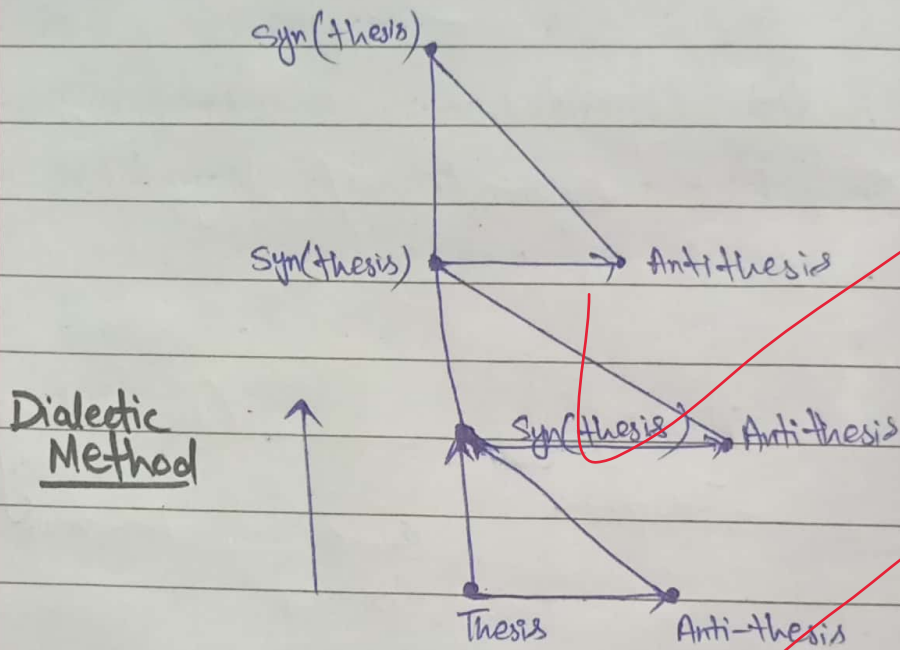
British Constitutional Monarchy is the best example of Hegel's method.



2.2 :- Dialectical Method is a continuous process unfolding the history.

Hegel's dialectical method is based on the unfolding of history. One synthesis

is the base of another dialectic.
and hence the process goes on.



Synthesis becomes the new thesis
which leads to synthesis by
passing from anti-thesis.

3: Drawbacks in Dialectical Method:

Hegel's dialectical Method
was subjected to many
drawbacks.

3.1. It unfolds the spirit of History:

Hegel's dialectical method unfolds the history. One stance is thesis its contradiction is called anti-thesis then census creates a new synthesis which serves as a new thesis.

It only unfolds the spirit of history.

3.2. No finality of knowledge:

There is no final conclusion or step. Every synthesis acts as new thesis which is again contradicted and leads to synthesis which is again a new thesis. No final knowledge is gained through this knowledge.

3: Owl of Minerva flies at dusk.

Dialectical method of Hegel is not a prediction of history either it explains the history and phenomena that have been happened in past therefore it is said that owl of minerva flies at dusk it only explain established history.

4. Conclusion:

Dialectical method of Hegel is a philosophical method of getting knowledge. It is a triadic process consisting of thesis, anti-thesis and synthesis. It is a continuous process with no final knowledge.

QNOB:

1: Introduction:

Ibn-e-Rushad was a muslim philosopher of Spain. He criticized Al-Ghazali and ratified Aristotle. He is called as Aristotle of modern age. He reconciliated religion and philosophy because both consists of truth. He proposed the theory of double truth and supported the philosophy of Aristotle, Plato and Socrates.

2: Ibn-e-Rushd's Concept of Double Truth:

Ibn-e-Rushd was a muslim philosopher belonging to Cordova. He proposed the theory of Double Truth.

2.1. Rusd criticized Ghazali and Asharites:

Ibn Rusd

critically negated the theory of Al-Ghazali. Ghazali being an Asharite criticized badly Aristotle and his theory of philosophy. Aristotle's belief of God and eternity of God was criticized by Ghazali. Ghazali said philosophy has no link with religion. They have mis-interpreting the religion and adding Bid'ats in religion.

Rusd criticized this theory of Ghazali and said religion and philosophy both are not contradictory in nature.

2.2. Rusd Ratified the Philosophy of Aristotle:

Ibn Rusd was

greatly inspired by Aristotle. He ratified the philosophy of Aristotle. Aristotle said that the religion and philosophy are linked with each other. Rushd supported this theory.

2.3. Theory of Double Truth:

Ibn Rushd proposed the theory of double truth. He said religion revealed by God is truth and the aim of philosophy is to find out truth. Both are true so how can one truth negates another truth. So religion and philosophy both are true and related to each other as said by Aristotle.

3: Conclusion: ~~Modern Times:~~

Ibn Rushd proposed the theory of double truth. He said both the religion and philosophy are true and both are inter-related to each other.

Compromised conclusion.

Q No. 6

1: Introduction:

Hume was a skeptic philosopher, he doubted every fact and idea. Being empiricist he believed in sensual knowledge. His philosophy was based upon emotions. He said morality should be subjective and context dependent. He proposed the idea of "is-ought" principle.

Always start from the next page

He said morality should be under emotional control.

2: For Hume, Morality is Subjective and context dependent.

The skeptic Hume had doubt over every idea and perception. According to him morality is subjective and context dependent.

2.1: Morality is Subjective.

Hume said morality and ethics is subjective. It should be changed according to the individual perception. Morality should not be an objective rules either it should be subjective - changeable according to individual context.

2.2. Morality should be emotions dependent.

According to Hume morality should be under emotional control and focus on consequences.

Hume said;

"Morality is and should be the only slave of emotions."

(A.H.U)

Morals can be changed according to emotions of love, hate, amity and sympathy.

2.3. Morality should be context dependent.

According to Hume morality should be context dependent. It can be changed according to needs and situation.

For example there are two roads. On one road there are ten people lying on the road and on the other hand there is only one person lying on the road. The driver of a brake-failed truck should pass the truck from the road where only one person is lying. So morality became context dependent.

Irrespective of the reality that the one person may be a doctor a saviour of humanity and the ten were dacoits - hurting people and robbing them off their possessions.

2.4:- "Is-ought Principal":

Hume gave the is-ought principal.

According to this principal the difference between descriptive property — "is" and the prescriptive property — "ought" is explained.

It explain what is going on and what should be going on.

3: Conclusion.

For Hume, morality is context dependent and should be subjective. Moral rules should not be universal they can be molded according to context. It explains what is and what should be.