12/10/2020

PHILOSOPHY (HONOURS) EXISTENTIALISM

PHIL: 622 (Paper-VIII)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks of the questions

Answer any five questions.

| 1. | State and examine the salient features of existentialism. |
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| 2. | Distinguish between theistic and atheistic existentialism. Is the distinction justified? |
| - | 10+5=15 |
| 3. | Define humanism. Explain briefly its different forms. How is humanism related to |
| | existentialism? 2+8+5=15 |
| 4. | Elucidate Nietzsche's notion of superman. 15 |
| 5. | What is meant by 'Transvaluation of values'? Why did Nietzsche feel the need to |
| | transvalue moral values especially the Christian values? 3+12=15 |
| 6. | What is the significance of Nietzsche's concept of the will to power? What had |
| | empowered the migrant workers to walk back home hundreds of miles? Is the will to |
| | power essential for survival in this competitive world? Discuss 10+2+3=15 |
| 7. | Define dread. How is it different from fear? Explain Kierkegaard's concept of dread as a |
| | possibility of freedom. 2+3+10=15 |
| 8. | Name Kierkegaard's different stages of life. Explain them briefly. Do you agree with him? |
| | 2+10+3=15 |
| 9. | State and examine Heidegger's concept of the Being of beings. Is his Being identical with |
| | God? Discuss 12+3=15 |
| 10. | State and examine Heidegger's notion of Dasein or human existence. |
| 11. | Why Heidegger concept of everydayness a form of inauthenticity? What are the |
| | essential characteristics of authentic existence according to Heidegger?' 3+12=15 |
| 12. | How would you distinguish the being-in-itself and the being-for-itself? Why according to |
| | Sartre man alone is the being-for-itself? Discuss. 10+5=15 |
| 13. | What is bad faith? How is it different from lying in general? How is it possible that the |
| | same person is lying to oneself? Give examples 2+3+10=15 |
| 14. | Critically examine Sartre's concept of freedom. |
| 15. | Write notes on any two of the following: $7 1\2 \times 2 = 15$ |
| | (a) Sorge (Heidegger) (b) Death (c) Teleological suspension of ethics (Kierkegaard) |
| | (d) Anthropocentric humanism |
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