



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 10453821

Roll No. 24037000008
Total Mark 48/75.00

Exam MA-III_ODD_EXAM_NOV_2025
Subject A100902T - Western Epistemology

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 3/5

1B 3/5

1C 4/5

1D 4/5

1E 3/5

1F 3/5

1G 3/5

1H 4/5

1I 3/5

2 0/15

3 9/15

4 0/15

5 0/15

6 9/15

7 0/15

8 0/15

9 0/15

**Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh**

Date of Exam: 12/11/25 Shift: **EVENING** Room No.: 18
 Paper Code: **A100902T** Subject: **WESTERN EPISTEMOLOGY** Year/Sem: 2/3sem
 Name of Candidate: **SANKALP PATHAK**
 Roll No.: **24037000008**

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 COE Facsimile

[Signature]
 Signature of Investigator

[Signature]
 Signature of Candidate

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Total										
Total Marks in Figures						Max. Marks				
Total Marks in Words										



Paper Code

[Signature]
 Signature of Evaluator

Course: **M.A PHILOSOPHY**
 Session: _____ Year/Semester: **2/3sem**
 Subject: **WESTERN EPISTEMOLOGY**
 Paper Code: **A100902T**
 Exam Date: **12/11/2025**
 Name of Candidate: **SANKALP PATHAK**
 Father's Name: **PRADEEP KUMAR PATHAK**

संस्थान का कोड
 College Code: **KN03**

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड
 Exam Centre Code: **KN03**


A	A	●	0	0	0
E	B	1	1	1	1
P	0	2	2	2	2
H	0	3	●	3	3
●	K	4	4	4	4
L	L	5	5	5	5
R	M	6	6	6	6
5	●	7	7	7	7
L	T	8	8	8	8
U	9	9	9	9	9
W					

परीक्षा का प्रकार
 Type of Exam

Regular Ex. Student

Private Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.
10453821
 Paper Code: **A100902T**



Enrollment Number: **CSJMA24000003778**

Candidate's Roll Number: **24037000008**

Paper Code: **A100902T**

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[Signature]
 Signature of Candidate

[Signature]
 Signature of Investigator

CS Facsimile

[Signature]
 COE Facsimile

शेड : 1. परीक्षाओं को निर्दिष्ट दिन जहां से कि आरंभ करेंगे कि सुबह पर आरंभ करेंगे निर्दिष्ट को सहायकी सुबह करें।
 2. सत्र में गरी जाने वाली परीक्षाओं को सत्र से सुबह की करें। 3. परीक्षाओं को करने का भी सत्र से परा करें।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS):

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/ electronic watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्देशित स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका को बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साधन न लयें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाईल, डिजिटल वाच, कोपी, तुलक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी बैंक साइडफिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में खपदे न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिन्कायें। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रश्न पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर का निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा को कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ट्राक नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-32) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex-Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
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6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	●	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
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Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns.

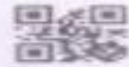


SECTION A

1
A

Knowledge :- In term of philosophical views term knowledge has been mentioned as knowing the reality or knowing what is real. Knowledge can also be term as wisdom or knowing what is fact & cannot be altered with time or rational factor. Knowledge is define as view or fact that is truth, and this truth will remain intact or remain same with time. Knowledge can be attribute with only truth not with belief or faith, although the belief & faith can also be truth but it is not necessary that these need to be true. Knowledge has defined by various philosopher that only that aspect of knowledge can be called real knowledge that is factual truth though philosopher have different opinion on truth & knowing the truth. Knowing the truth can be called knowing the reality, if this knowing through various way is also called way of knowing, that is in fact is knowledge. Epistemology is that branch of philosophy that deal with the fact of knowing is called knowledge.

The knowledge can be termed as the way of knowing the reality of the matter or fact all the way. Other metaphysics or logic or science in fact of reality can be perceived is called knowledge. For philosophy these knowledge can be attributed by the fact that, only those value of concept has been treated as knowledge that is mostly the same at all time of the era or in fact cannot be altered or changed. Knowledge can be easily term as the way of knowing the ultimate reality of the Universe through various called knowledge.



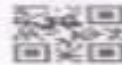
B) LIMIT OF KNOWLEDGE ACCORDING TO HUME:-

As per Hume, the knowledge can be limited by various ways. The basic of the mostly early qualitat expression is Perception, in the concept of percept. the way the person hold a view is basically raised from the view of that person of the concern, the mostly questionable way of knowledge, which raises concern over the knowledge is perception of the person, another view of limiting the knowledge Testimony is that the testimony of the views that can be based on authoritative book, person, scholar or religious text & other factors which a person can be easily find that most of the view is based on secondary sources, that it is not the view of the person of concern but the view or ideas of secondary sources. Thirdly the view false reality that mostly concern that fact that some reality can be altered for that particular person of the matter.

As per Hume, the most commonly attributed limitation is the problem of knowing the knowable & that is through Acquiescence of observation or description.

The issue related to the limiting knowledge can address by the fact of skepticism it is basically the mostly argued concept philosophy when it look to limitation of knowledge. Skepticism is basically opposite of knowing, as it usually mention the fact that it cannot say knowing the knowable through way of limiting of the knowledge.

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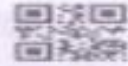


C) LIMITS OF KNOWLEDGE ACCORDING TO LEIBNITZES

Leibniz, we may mention the fact that the all that can be limited of knowledge can be attributed as limitation of knowing. The belief or faith according to Leibniz, that, but mostly concern with fact the spurious evidence, give on the fact that all the mostly quoted reason for limitation of Leibniz is that it can called for mostly limitation of knowledge. The knowledge of limitation to us are mostly those which are either by perception of the individual, that can be also through reasons & logic & also through innate ideas, but the fact of empiricism is that the process of limitation is based on fact of empirical evidence of the logic that can be limited. The limitation of knowledge as per Leibniz can surely attributed to the fact that the all the innate ideas of the person & all the reason called for term as false reality due to perception or through sensory experiences that is called empiricism. According to Leibniz, the limitation of knowing the knowable is that it can be remain always a possibility for the first time, either related to metaphysics or knowing through epistemology. The way Leibniz express his views that it can be surely related to the perception of human mind or cognitive approach towards the issues of the most limited way of knowing the natural approach. The rationalism of empiricism can be the mostly limited by individualism philosophy which can be mostly termed as wronged or it can be forewarned as wrong due to limitation of that knowledge.



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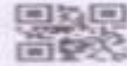
SCEPTICISM :- Scepticism is literally the way of questioning the knowledge. Scepticism is right opposite to what is knowledge, because in way semantic sense, the philosophy of scepticism is based on the view that total every is known or knowable, can be wrong or can be termed as false philosophy or false reality. Scepticism, is nothing but just opposite of what is knowledge or perceived as knowledge or confident as truth, some philosopher believe that, the philosophy of scepticism is important for any philosophy, to remain philosophy, in the really philosophical sense.

Scepticism is mostly raises question for each philosophical the view that, all the is known, can be wrong due to human biased nature or due to wrong perception of mind. The common and mostly the related view, that scepticism raises question of answer to that is question that, can be viewed as real philosophical view, is not explanation to the fact the Scepticism is nothing, but the doubt it created in the mind of the person of that view, that, only that philosophy can be sustained, by the fact that, mostly all the generations rapid action of view of the philosophy can question in way to find the actual reality of the view. Scepticism is nothing but opposite or against the knowledge or known, a fact it is mostly, related to the question of reality of also, is questioned all the views that the philosopher project to the philosophy of scepticism.



E) SIGNIFICANCE OF SCEPTICISM IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF HUME. - The significance of the philosophy of Hume views of scepticism is that (1) question the known (2) Question the knowable (3) Question the Authority of the term of truth or reality (4) question what can be known (5) question the fact of what can be knowable

The basic element of Hume philosophy, scepticism is that it is against the view of ultimate reality that what can be known or knowable can be considered as truth. The most effective way of saying that, ability to be considered the fact that it is a possibility of the fact the unknown is known or can be knowable. Ex. really or can be real, the mostly socially concerned that, it can be complete wrong. The mostly genuine philosophy of mostly required philosophy is Scepticism of Hume look at little further that, the scepticism in the true sense is that it can open for the reality of the fact. The Hume view sense that it is mostly affected by the mostly the way of approach of the 'one' of what all that can be used as a person experience, reserved the fact that the logic behind the reality is same. The most effective way of approaching the reality is that, it approach of what is known. As we know, Sun is shining is right that we can see, but it is really the sun or it is experiencing something else, which has warmth of shining in nature. Similarly the view that cold water of lake is view which can be wrong as it can hot or not. Cold or both reason that it is wrong is due to human perception of the view that it is attributed to wrong approach. The memory of past can be wrong. Scepticism resolves this issue by making everything questionable to the core of philosophy of the scepticism.



P)

SELF CONSISTENCY IN REFERENCE TO TRUTH:-

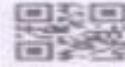
Truth in the philosophical sense is that it is correct. It is called to remain same & consistently, the concept of self consistency in reference of truth is that, it remains intact & cannot be called out for consistency. In fact it can be called out its inconsistency. The mere concept of truth & its relation to the self consistency is that, it cannot be inconsistent.

The self consistency in fact the basic attribute to the truth & absolute definition of truth. Truth in a real sense, is that which remains same through either course of time or through course of questioning. In both cases the truth will remain consistent. This consistency approach or view of the idea of making it consistent in all situation is called self consistency of the truth. If the basic module of the fact the all that can be called out or remain intact to the thing obvious approach called as truth in consistent. The reference of the truth can be called to merely explain the idea. But the competent approach is that the all questioning of the view towards the fact of fact the sense of questioning is that the truth can be called out but the self consistency of the truth can be mostly that approaches that can be called out through various ways. The mostly logical & reasonable approach toward self consistency is, it can be called the logical view of mostly through empirical evidence & vice versa of the situation of the fact that can be called out as the way of finding truth.

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- 9) Rationalism: Rationalism is basically related to reason, what it can be based on reason & logical or logical expression. Innate ideas can be called rationalism.
- Two major concept of Rationalism is logic & reason & innate ideas. The mostly attributed reason is that, A priori that which is based on logic & innate ideas & reason. A priori is nothing but, what is known prior the evidence. The mostly explained way of Rationalism is that it can be thought the logical, can be called scientific method or mathematical method which is created by human & also thought the the mostly quoted reason & logic.
- Example of Rationalism is $2+2=4$, it is basically the mathematical formula or logical expression & can be attributed as the fact the it is human logic & human mind to find that value of mind. Rene Descartes, believe in Rationalism, & also through innate ideas of the human mind, Rene, believe that even what is the mostly quoted expression of the the Rene Descartes, the view of mostly it can be attributed of reality. Logical & reason are the mostly attributed to the fact is Rationalism, the shining star can be seen has naked eyes is can be called Rationalism because it is known fact, not something can be observed of empirical evidence or sensory sense of the human capacity the mostly attributed of logical expression is known to human is Rationalism. He, believed that all these can be attributed can be called by the of Rationalism. All the reason can be questioned the a signifying the philosophy of Rationalism.



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4)

Empiricism: Empiricism is basically experience of all person of observation experienced by human mind. Both Observation, whether scientific or mathematical or phenomenological that is personal can be termed as empiricism and also experience of the person is called empirical evidence. A posteriori is also way of explaining that the known or knowledge that gained only after the experience of observation, it cannot date or explained before that experience of observation. A posteriori is basically against the view or a priori, which alien around ideas of human. As for it, with mostly opposite of what Rationalism talks about. Empiricism is nothing about against what Rationalism is known for, example A priori is part of Rationalism philosophy of A posteriori is part of Empiricism, one believes in innate ideas of other only believes on experience of observation which is just said other. Mostly quoted example of empiricism is Sun is shining & giving warmth this is experience of observation that which can be felt & it nothing to do with logic & reason that Rationalism talks about. John Locke, is the most famous proponent of the Empiricism philosophy, it can explained that only those human experience that individual experience of observed either scientific or mathematical, but not either can be sensory element is called Empiricism. Phenomenology is also part of empiricism as it talk about experience of meditation of human mind. Empiricism is mostly related to human experience of observation individual made throughout life in experienced way of knowing the reality.

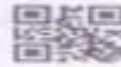


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I) A posteriori proposition? - A posteriori mean what is known after experience or observation, it the most effective way of expressing the logical way of knowledge. The knowledge of Acquaintance & Knowledge of observation are two ways of A posteriori, because both knowledge of Acquaintance & knowledge of observation is done after the experience of the reality, in both cases. individual experienced the fact, the most logically effective way of knowing. A posteriori is opposite of what is A priori, which believe innate ideas or logical expression. A posteriori, believes that the reality can be examined & can be checked only after the experience of the situation or reality in fact & it calls for the approach of observation through senses. The way human sense approaches to the situation can be called as experienced, if it is tested with course of time & consistency. The reality of fact of matter can only be calculated & analyzed by the individual if it follows the experience of the sense & have clearly observation. The way observation & experienced held by individual can be called A posteriori.



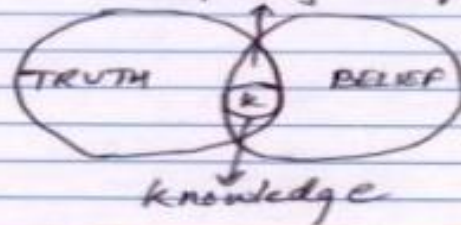


SECTION B

3. Is KNOWLEDGE JUSTIFIED TRUE BELIEF? —

To Examine the fact the most knowledge is justified true belief, one need to understand that the knowledge is something which is beyond Truth & Belief in ordinary sense, as truth can be perceived wrong & cannot be corrected with it because it related to real life, because doubt & belief along with faith can departed the topic of truth can be analyzed as wrong view. To justify the topic of truth that knowledge of truth & can be truly projected in reality is the only way of knowing the truth. Justified can be done either by using the approach to justify the reality, the not logically way of know the fact of reality, that, knowledge is the matter of knowledge & justified true belief is the approach of other reality. Belief is the fact of individual desire in entire course of their life, which is again the wrong approach of the reality.

Partly Justified Belief

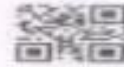


As per the above diagram, it is clearly mention that how truth & belief need to be treated as individual sense that can be justified merely in the sense that it is true & not partly justified idea of the mind is against the reality &

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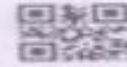
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thru mind. Truth & Belief can also be called out for the most reasoning & logical view along with empirical evidence after the philosophy. Scepticism approach is that it can challenge the idea of Truth & Belief. After Rationalism & Empiricism Scepticism of putting all logic on course of time, the idea of Truth & Belief can be justified. The issue remain with this is about poorly justified Belief. Knowing what is justified with belief can be called merely knowledge is wrong idea. To justified approach is that it can be called with the issue of the rational thinking of the approach. The logical expression of the fact is that the really will remain the same & knowledge will remain the same for all perspective. Justified knowledge is the true knowledge of the fact. True knowledge is justified in real sense. In human dilemma, one part of Truth & Belief along with faith can be nullified down to poorly justified belief of what remain in the knowledge. Now the knowledge is justified with truth or belief, this is because the fact & knowledge is what remain in the course of time & situation & experience remain consistently. This approach of logical consistency will called knowledge. The justification of the the knowledge is called for the truth or ultimate knowledge. In Western epistemology, the concept of knowledge is opposite of India philosophy. As in western philosophy, the approach toward the perception is remain same in course of time with with Rational approach or Empiricism approach. Even the philosopher of Scepticism has been of view that, all the issue of the Truth & Belief can be jotted down to point that only justified knowledge will remain consistent. Self consistent & coherent approach is also is one view of the philosopher of west, in the mostly effective way of understand the reality. In Western Epistemology, the logical view of the, truth & belief is same for the most




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reasons is that only a justified knowledge is infallible & only what is known & can be known is called to be infallible opposite. The reality in this perspective will remain same & that is the reality of truth & its justification. The justification approaches can be mostly effective in some situations of the logic. The truth in real essence is known by that Indian philosophy approach and called out by western philosophy which believe the truth is different from knowledge, the effective way of understand the truth is to justified it in various approaches, that can be done by justified in many ways, but the philosophy of truth can be only projected to the most effective way of justification of reality. In a true sense, the approaches can be real & credible but what remain same is in time, eternally is the truth that what can also be perceived as perception, so after putting all aspects in approach of scepticism or question the fact of truth & belief and thereby analysing what is possibly justified belief, what remain is that-called knowledge what has been justified & hence can be called true belief in essence of knowledge & can be justified.





SECTION C

G Features OF WESTERN EPISTEMOLOGY :-

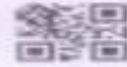
Western epistemology, in true sense is the fact of knowing, the what is knowable, or way to knowing, the knowledge. The ways through which we can be analysed, the knowledge is called Epistemology. Like the were sources of knowledge primary in way in Indian philosophy schools & their approaches. Western epistemology also have sources were of knowing, or attains the knowledge. The primary two ways of knowing, the knowable is (1) Rationalism (2) Empiricism. In both way knowledge can be attains, but western epistemology also deal with concept of what can be known & what cannot be known. The concept of Scepticism is also part of epistemology, but some philosopher don't believe in the fact of scepticism as part of epistemology & other believes that Scepticism can be considered as a way of knowing through questions & reaching the reality & if the questioning & being can be justified, it can be called as knowledge.

Features of Western Epistemology :-

- (1) Testimony
- (2) Memory
- (3) Introspection
- (4) Intuition
- (5) Imagination
- (6) Knowledge of Acquaintance
- (7) Knowledge of Description
- (8) Innate ideas
- (9) A priori proposition
- (10) A posteriori proposition
- (11) Rationalism
- (12) Empiricism
- (13) Scepticism
- (14) Reason & logic



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(15) Experience & Observation.

All the previously mentioned points talk of deal with western epistemology & the way of attaining knowledge. The first is Testimony, that deal with both abstract level of philosophy & mental, and other one is intuition. The other individual facts is called intuition about the situation. Intuition, also part of western epistemology. The deal with analyzing the situation, through looking inward & search the reality of what (Why). Memory is also part of western epistemology, that combines to the fact that it can be called out for various reasons & mostly, the logical way of learning. A prior is also part of western epistemology, that deal with the real sense of the reality. The most efficient way of logically acquire is that it can be called out for various reasons. A posteriory can be what acquired after the observation & found ideas of how Descartes can be logically explained to children from birth, the most efficient way of immediate & knowledge through acquaintance & knowledge through description is some. But errors can be explained the same for all epistemology.

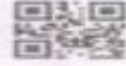


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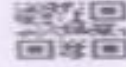
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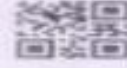
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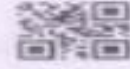
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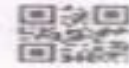
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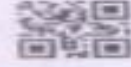
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