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PHILOSOPHY

(Major)

Paper : 3.1

(Indian Philosophy)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Answer/Fill up the blanks of the following :

1×10=10

- (a) What is the concluding portion of the Veda?
- (b) What does 'Tat-tvam-asi' mean?
- (c) There is only one materialist school of Indian philosophy. What is that?
- (d) Does Cārvāka accept testimony?
- (e) Jaina doctrine of the manyness of reality is known as _____.
- (f) What is the meaning of the word 'Syād'?

- (g) Jainism is divided into ____ sects.
- (h) Buddhism is divided into many philosophical schools. Is it true?
- (i) What does Buddha mean?
- (j) Dependent origination is related with ____ Noble Truth.

2. Answer the following in brief : 2×5=10

- (a) What is the etymological meaning of 'Darśana'?
- (b) What do you mean by 'Spiritualism'?
- (c) Cārvāka philosophy is also known as 'Lokāyata darśana'. Why?
- (d) Out of the four human values, Cārvāka accepts only two. What are these?
- (e) What is the meaning of 'Sapta-bhangi-nyāya'?

3. Answer/Write notes on the following (any four) : 5×4=20

- (a) What is 'Saṃhitā' and what are the different types of Saṃhitā?
- (b) The ethics of Cārvāka is a crude individual hedonism. Discuss.

- (c) "Indian philosophy is pessimistic in outlook." Do you accept it?
- (d) Discuss 'Aṣṭāṅgikamārga' of Buddhism.
- (e) Concept of Nirvāṇa
- (f) Pratyaksa of Cārvāka

4. Discuss the common characteristics of Indian philosophy. 10

Or

What are the points of difference between Vedic and non-Vedic philosophy? Discuss. 10

5. Discuss critically Cārvāka materialism. 10

Or

Explain Cārvāka epistemology. 10

6. Explain and examine Jaina theory of Syādvāda. 10

Or

Discuss metaphysical doctrine of Jainism. 10

7. Give an account of 'Four Noble Truth' of Buddha. 10

Or

Critically discuss the concept of soul in Buddhism. 10

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PHILOSOPHY

(Major)

Paper : 3.2

(History of Modern Western Philosophy—I)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Answer the following questions : 1×10=10
- (a) What is the full name of Leibniz?
 - (b) Was Descartes an atheist?
 - (c) Is 'mind' an absolute substance according to Descartes?
 - (d) How many substances are there according to Spinoza?
 - (e) Are God and Substance the same thing in Spinoza's philosophy?
 - (f) Are innate ideas *a priori* or *a posteriori*?

(2)

- (g) How many attributes does the substance have according to Spinoza?
- (h) Is monad a material substance?
- (i) Was Leibniz a pessimist?
- (j) Write Yes or No :
Spinoza was a determinist.

2. Answer the following questions in brief : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Name two books written by Descartes.
- (b) What are the different classes of ideas according to Descartes?
- (c) Name the different stages of knowledge according to Spinoza.
- (d) What are the attributes of matter and mind according to Descartes?
- (e) Are monads complex substances? Who creates monads?

3. Answer any *four* of the following questions :

$5 \times 4 = 20$

- (a) Explain 'cogito, ergo sum'.
- (b) Why is Descartes not a sceptic?
- (c) Write a note on parallelism.
- (d) Discuss the concept of 'pre-established harmony'.

(3)

- (e) What are the different classes of monads?
- (f) What is 'identity of the indiscernibles'?

4. Discuss the four rules of investigation suggested by Descartes. 10

Or

Critically discuss Cartesian dualism. 10

5. How does Descartes arrive at the conclusion 'I think, so I exist'? Add your comments. 10

Or

How does Descartes solve the problem of mind-body relation? 10

6. Critically discuss Spinoza's views on 'attributes' and 'modes'. 10

Or

How is Spinoza's philosophy more consistent than Descartes? Give reasons. 10

7. Write an essay on Leibniz's metaphysics of monads. 10

Or

Is 'cogito, ergo sum' an inference? Discuss in detail. 10
