

5. What is the nature of Puruṣa in Sāṃkhya system? Write five proofs for the existence of plurality of Puruṣa. 5+5=10

Or

Explain briefly the nature of Mahat and Ahaṃkāra as the two evolutes of Prakṛti, as found in Sāṃkhya philosophy. 4+6=10

6. Explain Yoga psychology. 10

Or

Define Abhāva. Explain briefly all the different kinds of Abhāva. 2+8=10

7. Discuss critically Śaṃkara's concept of Māyā. 10

Or

Discuss Śaṃkara's concept of Nirguṇa Brahman. Give two reasons to justify that Śaṃkara is an Advaita thinker. 6+4=10

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PHILOSOPHY

( Major )

Paper : 4.1

( Indian Philosophy—II )

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

- How many kinds of Laukika perception are there in Nyāya school?
- 'Nyāya-sūtra' of Gotama is divided into six Adhyāyas. Is the statement true?
- What is the meaning of Samsargābhava, as a kind of non-existence?
- How Kaṇāda asserts the existence of atoms?
- Mention any particular nature of Sattva as an element of Prakṛti, as given in Sāṃkhya system.

( 2 )

- (f) How the process of evolution takes place in Sāṃkhya system?
- (g) What do you consider as the first work of the Yoga philosophy?
- (h) What do you consider as the most important element in the Yoga psychology?
- (i) Does Advaita Vedānta consider Brahman as the Sustratum of all the physical universe?
- (j) Who is the founder of qualified monism in Indian philosophy?

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

- (a) According to Nyāya system, inference is of two kinds. Name them.
- (b) What does Prāgabdhā stand for in Vaiśeṣika philosophy?
- (c) What is the nature of evolution, according to Sāṃkhya philosophy?
- (d) Mention the value of Yoga as found in Indian philosophy.
- (e) Why Śaṅkara considers Brahman as Nirguṇa Brahman?

( 3 )

3. Answer any *four* of the following :  $5 \times 4 = 20$

- (a) Explain briefly, citing one example of the Nyāya concept of Pratyābhijñā perception.
- (b) Explain the nature of Kevalavyātirekī inference of the Nyāya system.
- (c) How Vaiśeṣika philosophy determines the nature of Ākāśa as a physical substance?
- (d) Discuss the five proofs for the existence of Prakṛti.
- (e) How Sāṃkhya explains the five ways depending on which the gross physical elements arise from the Tanmātras?
- (f) Explain the five principles of Niyama as found in Yoga system.

4. Define the concept of Nyāya perception. Explain the three modes of ordinary perception.

$2 + 8 = 10$

*Or*

Give an illustration of the five-membered syllogism of Nyāya logic. State the differences between the Nyāya and Western form of syllogism.

$5 + 5 = 10$

- (e) Explain critically Hume's idea of Causation.
- (f) Write a short note on Kant's theory of knowledge.

4. Answer any *four* of the following : 10×4=40

- (a) Why is Kant's philosophy called a critical philosophy?
- (b) What are the main features of Hume's philosophy?
- (c) Explain critically Locke's theory of Ideas.
- (d) Explain Kant's distinction between Phenomena and Noumena. Is he justified in retaining the notion of things-in-themselves?
- (e) Explain critically Hume's reason for questioning the idea of the Self.
- (f) Critically discuss Kant's category of space and time.
- (g) Explain critically the role of sensation and reflection in Hume's philosophy.
- (h) What is innate idea? Explain the arguments presented by Locke against the theory of innate ideas.

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PHILOSOPHY

( Major )

Paper : 4·2

( **History of Modern Western Philosophy** )

*Full Marks* : 80

*Time* : 3 hours

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

1. Answer the following : 1×10=10

- (a) "Hume's scepticism is the logical outcome of Locke's empiricism." Is it true?
- (b) Which of the following is True for Kant?
- (i) "Knowledge of Phenomena alone is possible and Noumena remains unknown and unknowable."
- (ii) "Knowledge of Noumena alone is possible and Phenomena remains unknown and unknowable."

( 2 )

- (c) According to Hume, "Sensation is external perception and reflection is internal perception". Is it correct?
- (d) Who is the author of the book, *An Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding*?
- (e) What is the chief issue of Locke for which Berkeley has severely criticised Locke?
- (f) How many categories are recognised by Kant?
- (g) "There is nothing in the intellect which was not previously given in the senses." Which view is associated with this statement?
- (h) "Kant's philosophy is known as a reconciliation between empiricism and rationalism." Is it true?
- (i) "Percepts without concepts are blind and concepts without percepts are empty." Who is associated with this statement?
- (j) Among the following philosophers, who is the empiricist?  
Descartes, Locke, Spinoza

( 3 )

2. Answer briefly the following :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Give two reasons that space and time are *a priori* forms of perception according to Kant.
- (b) What are various ideas according to Locke?
- (c) Explain two arguments put forward by Locke in favour of primary and secondary qualities.
- (d) Give two points about the origin of ideas in Hume's philosophy.
- (e) "Kant divided the world into two classes." What are they?

3. Answer any *four* of the following :  $5 \times 4 = 20$

- (a) Is Hume a consistent empiricist? Explain.
- (b) Explain the significance of the Kantian dictum, "understanding makes nature".
- (c) How has Kant effected a Copernican revolution in the history of modern philosophy?
- (d) Explain critically the scepticism of Hume.