

2017

PHILOSOPHY

Full Marks - 100

Pass Marks - 33

Time : Three Hours and *Fifteen Minutes

(*Fifteen minutes are given as extra time for reading questions)

Answer all the questions.

Marks are indicated at the right margin.

1. Explain the Jaina theory of Syādvāda. 10
2. What, according to the Sāṅkhya, is 'prakṛti' ? State and explain its constituent elements. 4+6=10
3. State and examine Empiricism as a theory of knowledge. 10
4. Discuss the fundamental tenets of Berkeley's Idealism. 10
5. Explain and examine pluralism as a theory of reality. 10
6. State *four* common features of the different schools of Indian Philosophy. 4
7. Give a brief account of the *four* Purnsārthas. 4
8. What are the duties of the different stages of life ? 4

9. What, according to the Vedānta, is Ātman (Real Self) ? 4
10. How does Śaṅkara explain the world ? 4
11. State the *four* kinds of cause as recognized by Aristotle. 4
12. What is the nature of moral judgement ? 4
13. What are motive and intention ? 4
14. Give very short answers of the following : 1×10=10
- (a) What is denoted by Indian Philosophy ?
- (b) Name an orthodox school of Indian Philosophy which does not believe in God as the creator of the world.
- (c) What is meant by bondage in Indian Philosophy ?
- (d) What does Buddhism mean by the theory of dependent origination ?
- (e) How many kinds of substance are recognized by the Vaiśeṣika ?
- (f) Why is Brahman described by Śaṅkara as nirguṇa (characterless) ?
- (g) What, according to common people, is a cause ?
- (h) How does Hume define causality ?
- (i) Why is the relation of causality regarded by Hume as a subjective idea ?

(j) Give an example of a non-moral action.

22 Plp 6/17

15. State whether the following statements are true *or* false. $1 \times 8 = 8$

- (a) All heterodox schools do not accept the Law of Karma.
- (b) According to Buddhism, right concentration consists of eight stages.
- (c) The Sāṅkhya admit the plurality of selves.
- (d) According to Śaṅkara, Māyā is a power of God.
- (e) The problem of change leads to the problem of causality.
- (f) Hume claims that what is not perceived is unreal.
- (g) The idea of causality is a universal and necessary condition of thought.
- (h) Habitual actions are not objects of moral judgement.