

2019

PHILOSOPHY

Full Marks : 100

Pass Marks : 33

Time : Three hours

Answer all the questions.

The figures in the right margin indicate full marks of the questions.

1. Explain the eightfold Noble Paths of Buddhism. 10
2. Explain Sankara's concept of Brahman and its relation to the world. 10
3. Discuss Empericism of Locke. 10
4. What according to common people and science is a cause ? Explain Aristotle's view of causation. 2+8=10
5. What is monism with regard to Theory of Reality ? Explain Spinoza's abstract monism. 2+8=10
6. State four common features of the different school of Indian Philosophy. 4
7. Give a brief account of the four purusarthas. 4
8. What is miskamakarma (disinterested action) ? 4
9. What is prakrti ? Explain in short. 4

P.T.O.

10. What is dravya or substance according to Vaisisikas ? 4
11. Explain in short Locke's distinction between primary and secondary qualities. 4
12. What are meant by motive and intention ? 4
13. State the nature of moral judgement. 4
14. Give very short answer of the following : 1×10=10
- (a) How many nastika (orthodox) schools are there in Indian Philosophy?
 - (b) What is the root cause of suffering according to Buddhism?
 - (c) What according to all Indian system except the Carvaka, is the highest end of life ?
 - (d) How do the orthodox schools of Indian Philosophy take the teachings of the vedas ?
 - (e) State the difference of prakrti and purusa.
 - (f) What is the object of moral judgement ?
 - (g) What is the doctrine of Idealism ?
 - (h) Who is the exponent of phenomenalist idealism ?
 - (i) What is the doctrine of Realism regarding the knowledge of reality ?
 - (j) How many kinds of substance are there according to Vaisisikas ?

15. State whether the following statements are true or false :

1×8=8

- (a) According to Samkhya, the effect pre-exist in the cause in a potential condition.
 - (b) Pessimism in Indian system is only initial and not final.
 - (c) Motive is wider then intention.
 - (d) According to Berkeley, both primary qualities and secondary qualities are subjective ideas.
 - (e) Ether is one, eternal imperceptible substance according to Vaissika.
 - (f) Locke does not recognize the reality of matter as an unknown and unknowable substratum of primary qualities.
 - (g) Berkley rightly infers that the sensible things are ideas or sensation.
 - (h) For Buddhism, Souls are permanent.
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