

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.

Answer question nos. 1-5 in about 160 words each. 10×5=50

1. Explain the theory of Dependent Origination (Pratitya Samutpāda) of Buddhism.
2. Discuss Sāṅkhya theory of Causation.
3. Give an account of Berkley's idealism as a theory of reality.
4. Elucidate and examine Locke's empiricism as a theory of knowledge.
5. Explain the concept of Brahman as envisaged by Śaṅkara.

Answer question nos. 6-13 in about 80 words each.

4×8=32

6. State any two common features of different schools of Indian Philosophy.

7. On what basis are Indian philosophical schools classified?
8. Explain the *four* Puruṣārthas.
9. What are the duties of the different castes?
10. Explain Aristotle's view of causality.
11. State briefly the nature of dualism as a metaphysical theory.
12. Distinguish motive from intention.
13. State the nature of moral judgement.
14. Give very short answers of the following : 1×10=10
  - a. What does Anekantavāda stand for?
  - b. What according to the Vaiśeṣika is substance (dravya)?
  - c. What is causality according to Hume?
  - d. What is the third Noble Truth of Buddhism?
  - e. What is the object of moral judgement?
  - f. What is reality according to Monism?
  - g. What are the monads according to Leibnitz?
  - h. What is the belief of common people about a cause which produces effect?
  - i. Why cannot an invariable antecedent of an event be regarded as the cause of the event?

j. What is the essence of matter according to Democritus, the Greek philosopher ?

15. State whether the following statements are true *or* false : 1×8=8

- a. The ends justify the means.
- b. Kanāda defines a substance as an entity which has qualities and action.
- c. There are five kinds of causes according to Aristotle.
- d. Physical Science interprets causality in the light of the doctrine of conservation of energy.
- e. Moral judgement is not judgement upon an action but is a judgement about an action.
- f. Ethics is the science of the highest good of man.
- g. One kind of energy can be transformed into another kind without any loss of quality.
- h. The reflex actions, instinctive actions, accidental actions are devoid of moral quality.