

**2018**

**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. Give an account of Sankara's concept of the world. 10
3. Explain the nature and kinds of Vaisesika category of substance. 10
4. Discuss rationalism as a theory of knowledge. 10
5. What is the common sense view of causality ? Explain Hume's theory of causality. 5+5=10
6. Discuss briefly the nature of idealism. 4
7. State briefly the Law of Karma. 4
8. Mention main points of pluralism as a metaphysical theory. 4
9. Classify the schools of Indian philosophy according to their belief and basis. 4

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10. Mention in brief the nature of realism. 4
11. Bring out the main tenets of dualism. 4
12. Explain moral and non-moral actions. 4
13. Give an account of normal judgement. 4
14. Give very short answers of the following : 1×10=10
- (a) How many Vedas are there in the Rig Vedas.
- (b) Why do we say that Indian philosophy is characterised by initial pessimism and ultimate optimism ?
- (c) Name the four Purulsarthas.
- (d) What does the law of karma state ?
- (e) What is the idea of Jainas regarding object of knowledge ?
- (f) According to Vaisesika, what is a substance ?
- (g) What is the difference between primary qualities and secondary qualities of matter ?
- (h) What does monism believe the fundamental reality to be ?
- (i) What are the objects of moral judgement ?
- (j) How is a judgement of a fact differ from judgement of value ?
15. State whether the following statements are true or false. 1×8=8
- (a) The Carvaka, the Buddhist and the Jaina reject the concept of God.
- (b) According to Buddhism there is no permanent self.
- (c) Persons are divided into three castes according to Bhagavad Gita.

- (d) Karmayoga is the central teaching of Bhagavad Gita.
  - (e) All judgements are relative.
  - (f) The effect does not pre-exist in the cause in a potential condition.
  - (g) Idealism regards the reality as ideal or mind-dependent.
  - (h) Monads are unextended, immaterial substance.
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