

2016

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 200 words each.

1. State and explain the Buddhist theory of Dependent Origination (pratityasamutpāda). 10
2. Explain the nature and kinds of Vaiśeṣika Category of substance. 10
3. Explain Sankara's conception of the world. 10
4. Discuss Rationalism as a theory of knowledge. 10
5. Give an account of Locke's scientific realism. 10

Answer Question Nos. 6–13 in about 60 words each.

6. Write *any four* common characters of the different systems of Indian Philosophy. 4

P.T.O.

7. What are the purusarthas ? 4
8. Briefly state the Law of Karma. 4
9. What are the Aristotle's four kinds of causes. 4
10. Briefly state Hume's conception of causal relation. 4
11. What is Descartes' dualism ? 4
12. Give a brief account of the nature of Ethics. 4
13. Distinguish between moral and non-moral action. 4
14. Give very short answers of the following : 1×10=10
 - (a) What is an orthodox school of Indian Philosophy.
 - (b) What, according to Indian Philosophy, is the root cause of bondage ?
 - (c) What is meant by Anekāntavāda ?
 - (d) State the commonsense meaning of causality.
 - (e) State the relation between change and causality.
 - (f) What is monism ?
 - (g) What is pluralism ?
 - (h) What is a monad ?

22 Plp 6/16(I)

- 2 -

Contd.

(i) What, according to Carvaka, is the highest end of life ?

(j) What is a moral judgement ?

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

(a) Leibnitz is considered to be the father of spiritualistic pluralism.

(b) Democritus is a Greek atomist.

(c) Spinoza is a dualist.

(d) Carvaka belongs to the astika school of Indian Philosophy.

(e) Indian Philosophy is not pessimistic at all.

(f) Syādvāda is a theory which says that every judgement is relative.

(g) Sāṅkhya system believes that Puruṣa created this world.

(h) Prakṛiti is constituted by the three guṇas according to Sāṅkhya.