

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 to 5 in about 160 words each.

1. Discuss the Four Noble Truths of Buddhism. 10
2. Explain the nature and kinds of the Vaiśeṣika category of substance (dravya). 10
3. Elucidate and examine Descartes' Rationalism as a theory of knowledge. 10
4. Explain and examine the fundamental tenets of Locke's Critical Realism. 10
5. Discuss Hume's theory of Causality. 10

Answer Question Nos. 6 to 13 in about 80 words each.

6. How are the Indian schools of Philosophy classified? Name them. 4

7. What is meant by the Law of Karma ? 4
8. What does Śaṅkara mean by Saguṇa Brahma and Nirguṇa Brahma ? 4
9. What are the two functions of Māyā ? 4
10. What is abstract monism ? 4
11. Why is Leibnitz regarded as the father of spiritualistic pluralism ? 4
12. Why is Ethics a normative science ? 4
13. What are moral and non-moral actions ? 4
14. Give very short answers of the following : 1×10=10
- (a) Name the schools of Indian Philosophy which are directly based on Vedic texts.
- (b) What is the root cause of our bondage and suffering ?
- (c) Name the last stage of the life of varnāshramadharmā.
- (d) State the negative meaning of mokṣa (liberation).
- (e) What is meant by anekantavāda ?
- (f) What does Satkāryavāda stand for ?
- (g) What, according to the Sāṅkhya, is guṇa ?

(h) What is the Real Self called by the Advaita Vedānta ?

(i) Why is Descartes regarded as an advocate of dualism ?

(j) What is 'intention' ?

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

(a) Some orthodox schools of Indian Philosophy do not believe in God.

(b) Indian Philosophy is not pessimistic at all.

(c) Right concentration consists of eight stages.

(d) According to some schools of Indian Philosophy, the Law of Karma is not under the guidance and control of God.

(e) All systems of Indian Philosophy accept the idea of liberation as the highest end of life.

(f) Brahman is an object of worship.

(g) Pluralism derives plurality from unity.

(h) All our actions are objects of moral judgement.