

**2025**

**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.*

*Answer the following Question Nos. 1 to 8 by choosing the correct answer from the given alternatives A, B, C and D.*

1. Which one is denied by Carvaka School of Philosophy ? 1  
(A) Reality of the world (B) Knowledge  
(C) Samsara (D) Reality of the Self
2. Kama (pleasure) means – 1  
(A) Righteousness (B) Release  
(C) Desire (D) Profit
3. Philosophy is the task of – 1  
(A) Religion (B) Clarification of Concepts  
(C) Love of Wisdom (D) Nature
4. Wealth means – 1  
(A) Pleasure  
(B) Necessary condition for well being  
(C) Sole means of attaining trivanga  
(D) Parmapurushartha

P.T.O.

5. "All judgement are relative and probable". Which is the view point of the following ? 1
- (A) Four Noble Truth (B) Anekantavada  
(C) Pratityasamutpada (D) Syadvada
6. Kanada has \_\_\_\_\_ Valid Knowledge. 1
- (A) 3 (B) 4  
(C) 5 (D) 6
7. Maya means – 1
- (A) Ontological reality (B) Universal self  
(C) Pure being (D) Avidya
8. According to \_\_\_\_\_ our ideas are exact copies of external real things. 1
- (A) Subjective Idealist (B) New realist  
(C) Naïve realist (D) Idealist

***Answer Question Nos. 9 – 16 in about a sentence each.***

9. What does Syadvada means? 1
10. What is the Ultimate material cause of the world? 1
11. What is the Ultimate truth according to Sankara? 1
12. What is Sensation? 1
13. What are Descartes Ideas? 1
14. Mention Locke primary qualities. 1
15. What do you mean by Ethics? 1
16. Define the word "Moral". 1



*Answer Question Nos. 17 – 26 in about 30 words each.*

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|---|-------|
| 17. Define Indian Philosophy.   | 2     |
| 18. State the Law of Karma.   | 2     |
| 19. What is the cause of suffering in ancient Vedic Hinduism?                         | 2     |
| 20. Explain purusartha.   | 2     |
| 21. Explain the first Noble Truth of Buddhism.  | 2     |
| 22. What do you mean by padarthas? How many padarthas are there?                      | 1+1=2 |
| 23. What is the relation of causality regarded by Hume as a subjective idea? Examine. | 2     |
| 24. Explain Concrete monism.  | 2     |
| 25. Why ethics is called normative science?   | 2     |
| 26. Explain Intention.  | 2     |

*Answer Question Nos. 27 – 34 in about 60 words each.*

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|-------------------------------------|---|
| 27. Write the nature of Philosophy. | 4 |
|-------------------------------------|---|

**OR**

Classify the school of Indian Philosophy according to their acceptance and rejection of Veda/God/Authority.

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|--|---|
| 28. Explain the Subjective Idealism of Berkeley. | 4 |
| 29. Examine Locke's Critical Realism.            | 4 |
| 30. Discuss Aristotle view of Causality.         | 4 |

**OR**

Discuss Hume theory of Causality.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 31. What are Aristotle's and Hume's views of Causation ? | 4 |
| 32. Explain Monad according to Leibnitz.                 | 4 |

33. Examine Dualism according to Plato. 4

**OR**

Examine Pluralism.

34. What is moral and non-moral action ? 4

**OR**

What is the nature of moral judgement ?

*Answer Question Nos. 35 – 38 in about 150 words each.*

35. Explain the Buddhist Theory of pratityasamutpada (Dependent origination) 8

**OR**

Explain the Jaina Theory of Anekantavada.

36. Examine Prakrti of Sankhya. 8

**OR**

Examine Purusa of Sankhya.

37. Explain the nature of Brahman. 8

**OR**

Explain the Advaita Vedanta Concept of Maya.

38. Examine Empericism as a Theory of knowledge according to Locke. 8

**OR**

Examine Rationalism as a Theory of knowledge according to Descartes.