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63/1 (SEM-1) CC1/PHLHC1016

2024

**PHILOSOPHY**

Paper : PHLHC1016

**(Indian Philosophy)**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

**The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.**

1. Choose the correct answer : **(any six)**

1×6=6

(a) Who is considered to be the founder of Carvaka Philosophy ?

(i) Brihaspati

(ii) Shankara

(iii) Jaimini

(iv) Ramanujan

(b) What is the foundation of Indian Philosophy?

- (i) Samhitas
- (ii) Brahmans
- (iii) Aranyaka
- (iv) Upanishads

(c) Indian Philosophy is called Darsana which mean?

- (i) Reality
- (ii) Truth
- (iii) System
- (iv) Vision

(d) The Vedas are -

- (i) Apauruseya
- (ii) Apariya
- (iii) Aprameya
- (iv) Anuman

(e) The Upanishads are rich with

- (i) Philosophical thought
- (ii) Prayer
- (iii) Rituals
- (iv) Ritual guidelines

(f) The Schools of Indian Philosophy are divided into two broad classes, which are -

- (i) Purva-mimamsa and Utatra-mimamsa
- (ii) Orthodox and Heterodox.
- (iii) Carvaka and Jainism
- (iv) Carvaka and Maya

(g) Among the following which one is not Astika system

- (i) Nyaya
- (ii) Vaisesika
- (iii) Yoga
- (iv) Samkhya

(h) According to Vaisesika the world is composed by

(i) the eternal atoms

(ii) padarthas

(iii) avyas

(iv) anumana

(i) The Samkhya advocates \_\_\_\_\_

(i) monism

(ii) dualism

(iii) atheism

(iv) pluralism

(j) 'As we sow, so we reap' is related with

(i) law of reality

(ii) law of causation

(iii) law of liberation

(iv) law of karma

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**  
2×5=10

(a) What is the proper significance of the Law of Karma in Indian Philosophy?

(b) Write the *two* nastika school in Indian Philosophy.

(c) What are the *two* branches of Jainism?

(d) Causes of suffering in Buddhism. Define.

(e) Define "Asatkaryavada".

(f) What are the *three* pitakas of Buddhism?

(g) Name the *four* noble truths of Buddhism.

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**  
5×6=30

(a) Write a short note on Carvaka's metaphysical concept.

(b) Write briefly on Syadvada of Jainism.

- (c) Explain briefly on nature of Brahman in reference to Advaita Vedanta of Sankara.
- (d) Write briefly the concept of Brahman, according to Ramanuja.
- (e) Write short note on Anekantavada of Jainism.
- (f) Explain briefly Asatkaryavada.
- (g) Write briefly on the nature of knowledge in the light of Mimamsa.
- (h) Explain Upanishadic philosophy.
- (i) Write briefly Jainas concept of God.

4. Answer the following questions: **(any two)**  
10×2=20

- (a) Define Darsana. Discuss elaborately basic characteristics of Indian Philosophy.
- (b) Write critically the concept of metaphysics of Carvaka.

- (c) Doctrine of Dependent Origination in reference to Buddhism. Discuss.
- (d) Visistavada of Ramanuja view on Maya. Discuss.

5. Answer the following questions : 14×1=14

- (a) Discuss critically basic characteristics of Indian Philosophy.
- (b) Discuss elaborately Dependent Origination (Pratityasamutpada) in reference to Buddhism.
- (c) Examine critically nature of Brahman and Maya of Sankara.

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**63(FY)SEM-1/IDC/PHLIDC1013**

**2024**

**PHILOSOPHY**

Paper : PHLIDC1013

**( Social and Political Philosophy )**

Full Marks : 50

Pass Marks : 20

Time : Two hours

**The figures in the margin indicate  
full marks for the questions**

1. Choose the correct answer of the following : 1×5=5

তলত দিয়াবোৰৰ শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা :

- (a) "Social Philosophy is a philosophic critique of social progress with reference to the principle underlying social structure and function." Who said this?

“সামাজিক দর্শন হৈছে সামাজিক গাঁথনি আৰু কাৰ্যৰ অন্তৰ্নিহিত নীতিৰ সন্দৰ্ভত সামাজিক প্ৰগতিৰ এক দৰ্শনীয় সমালোচনা”। কোনে এইটো কৈছিল?

- (i) John S. Mackenzie (জন এছ মেকেঞ্জি)
- (ii) Robert N. Beck (ৰবাৰ্ট এন বেক)
- (iii) Sorokin (চোৰোকিন)
- (iv) Aristotle (এৰিষ্টটল)

(b) Which of the following is a key concern of Social Philosophy?

তলত কোনটো সামাজিক দৰ্শনৰ এক মুখ্য চিন্তা?

- (i) The nature of consciousness  
(চেতনাৰ প্ৰকৃতি)
- (ii) The existence of God  
(ঈশ্বৰৰ অস্তিত্ব)
- (iii) The principles of scientific enquiry  
(বৈজ্ঞানিক অনুসন্ধানৰ নীতিসমূহ)
- (iv) The justification of political authority  
(ৰাজনৈতিক কৰ্তৃত্বৰ যৌক্তিকতা)

(c) What is one of primary function of a family in society?

সমাজত এটা পৰিয়ালৰ প্ৰাথমিক কাৰ্য কি?

- (i) Economic competition  
(অৰ্থনৈতিক প্ৰতিযোগিতা)
- (ii) Political influence  
(ৰাজনৈতিক প্ৰভাৱ)
- (iii) Socialization of children  
(শিশুৰ সামাজিকীকৰণ)
- (iv) Environmental conservation  
(পৰিবেশ সংৰক্ষণ)

(d) “Democracy” word is derived from which language?

“গণতন্ত্ৰ” শব্দটো কোন ভাষাৰ পৰা নিঃসৃত কৰা হৈছে?

- (i) Greek (গ্ৰীক)
- (ii) Sanskrit (সংস্কৃত)
- (iii) Latin (ল্যাটিন)
- (iv) Hibu (হিব্ৰু)

- (e) Which philosopher argued that society should be based on the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity?

সমাজ স্বাধীনতা, সমতা আৰু ভ্রাতৃত্ব নীতিৰ ওপৰত আধাৰিত হ'ব লাগে বুলি কোন দাৰ্শনিক জনে যুক্তি দিছিল?

(i) John Stuart Mill (জন ষ্টুৱাৰ্ট মিল)

(ii) Thomas Hobbes (থমাস হবস)

(iii) Jean-Jacques Rousseau

(জিম-জাক ৰুচো)

(iv) John Rawls (জন ৰ'লচ)

2. Answer the following questions (**any five**):  
2×5=10

নিম্নলিখিত প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া (যিকোনো পাঁচটা) :

- (a) Write two scope of Social Philosophy.

সামাজিক দৰ্শনৰ দুটা পৰিসৰ লিখা।

- (b) Define Social Evils.

সামাজিক অশুভ শক্তিৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।

- (c) What is a 'Nation'?

'ৰাষ্ট্ৰ' কি?

- (d) Write two difference between 'Society' and 'Community'.

'সমাজ' আৰু 'সম্প্ৰদায়'ৰ মাজত দুটা পাৰ্থক্য লিখা।

- (e) What is Ethical Conflict?

নৈতিক বিবাদ কি?

- (f) Define Terrorism.

সন্ত্রাসবাদৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।

- (g) Write two significance of social evolution.

সামাজিক বিৱৰ্তনৰ দুটা তাৎপৰ্য লিখা।

- (h) What is social progress and how does it differ from Social Evolution?

সামাজিক প্ৰগতি কি আৰু ই সামাজিক বিৱৰ্তনৰ পৰা কেনেকৈ পৃথক?

3. Write short notes (any five) : 5×5=25

চমু টোকা লিখা (যিকোনো পাঁচটা):

(a) Social Philosophy

সামাজিক দর্শন

(b) Concept of individual

ব্যক্তির ধারণা

(c) Ethics of the political party

ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ নৈতিকতা

(d) Liberty

স্বাধীনতা

(e) Justice

ন্যায়

(f) Institution

প্ৰতিষ্ঠান

(g) Association

সংস্থা

(h) Write a short note on the concept of displacement and its impact on communities.

স্থানচ্যুতিৰ ধারণা আৰু সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ওপৰত ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱৰ ওপৰত এটা চমু টোকা লিখা।

4. Answer the following questions (any one) : 10

তলত যিকোনো এটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা :

(a) What is Political Philosophy? Explain the nature and scope of political philosophy.

ৰাজনৈতিক দর্শন কি? ৰাজনৈতিক দর্শনৰ প্ৰকৃতি আৰু পৰিসৰ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(b) What do you mean by Society? Discuss the nature and Role of family in society.

সমাজৰ বুলিলে কি বুজা? সমাজত পৰিয়ালৰ প্ৰকৃতি আৰু ভূমিকা আলোচনা কৰা।

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63 (FY)SEM-1/VAC/PHLVAC1014

2024

**PHILOSOPHY**

Paper : PHLVAC1014

**(Ethics and Values)**

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : 3 hours

**The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.**

1. Choose the correct answer :  $1 \times 10 = 10$

শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাচি উলিওৱা :

(a) The ideal of Ethics is \_\_\_\_\_.

নীতিশাস্ত্ৰৰ আদৰ্শ হৈছে \_\_\_\_\_।

(i) Highest good (পৰম শ্ৰেয়)

(ii) Truth (সত্য)

(iii) Beauty (সুন্দৰ)

(iv) Happiness (সুখ)

(b) Actions done with a sense of detachment is called \_\_\_\_\_.

অনাসক্তিৰ মনোভাৱেৰে সম্পাদন কৰা কাৰ্য্যক \_\_\_\_\_  
বোলা হয়।

(i) Sakama karma (সকাম কৰ্ম)

Contd.

(ii) Niskama karma (নিকাম কৰ্ম)

(iii) Vikarma (বিকৰ্ম)

(iv) Svadharma (স্বধৰ্ম)

(c) The term 'moral' is derived from \_\_\_\_\_.

'Moral' শব্দটো আহিছে \_\_\_\_\_।

(i) Ethike (ইথিকে)

(ii) Morality (মৰেলিটি)

(iii) Mores (ম'ৰচ্)

(iv) Custom (কাষ্টম)

(d) What is the meaning of the term 'secular'?

'চিকুলাৰ' শব্দটোৰ অৰ্থ কি?

(i) Individuals are free to choose their religions.

ব্যক্তিয়ে নিজৰ ধৰ্মটো স্বতন্ত্ৰভাৱে নিৰ্বাচন কৰিব পাৰে।

(ii) The state does not treat all the religions equally.

ৰাষ্ট্ৰই সকলো ধৰ্মক সমান চকুৰে নেচায়।

(iii) The state favours religious discrimination.

ৰাষ্ট্ৰই ধৰ্মীয় বৈষম্যৰ পোষকতা কৰে।

(iv) The state advocates religious intolerance.

ৰাষ্ট্ৰই ধৰ্মীয় অসহিষ্ণুতাক প্ৰশ্ৰয় দিয়ে।

(e) When did the constitution of India come into effect?

ভাৰতীয় সংবিধান কেতিয়াৰ পৰা কাৰ্য্যকৰী হৈছিল?

(i) 15 August, 1947

১৫ আগষ্ট, ১৯৪৭

(ii) 26 January, 1950

২৬ জানুৱাৰী, ১৯৫০

(iii) 26 November, 1949

২৬ নবেম্বৰ, ১৯৪৯

(iv) 10 December, 1948

১০ ডিচেম্বৰ, ১৯৪৮

(f) By which Amendment Act, the term 'secular' was added to the preamble of Indian Constitution?

কোনখন সংশোধনী আইনৰ জৰিয়তে, ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ প্ৰস্তাৱনাত 'secular' শব্দটো সংযোজন কৰা হৈছিল?

(i) 45th Amendment Act, 1980

৪৫ তম সংশোধনীৰ আইন, ১৯৮০

(ii) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976

৪২ তম সংশোধনীৰ আইন, ১৯৭৬

(iii) 44th Amendment Act, 1978

৪৪ তম সংশোধনীৰ আইন, ১৯৭৮

(iv) 52nd Amendment Act, 1985

৫২ তম সংশোধনীৰ আইন, ১৯৮৫

(g) Birubala Rabha died on \_\_\_\_\_.

বিৰুৱালা ৰাভাৰ মৃত্যু হৈছিল \_\_\_\_\_।

(i) 13th May, 2024

১৩ মে, ২০২৪

(ii) 26th June, 2024

২৬ জুন, ২০২৪

(iii) 22nd February, 2023

২২ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী, ২০২৩

(iv) 23rd May, 2023

২৩ মে, ২০২৩

(h) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was the most prominent campaigner for \_\_\_\_\_.

ঈশ্বৰ চন্দ্ৰ বিদ্যাসাগৰ \_\_\_\_\_ ৰ মূল প্ৰচাৰক আছিল।

(i) Child marriage (বাল্য বিবাহ)

(ii) Women Education (স্ত্ৰী শিক্ষা)

(iii) Sanskrit Education (সংস্কৃত শিক্ষা)

(iv) Widow remarriage (বিধবা বিবাহ)

(i) The word 'culture' is derived from which Latin word ?

'Culture' শব্দটো কোনটো লেটিন শব্দৰ পৰা উৎপত্তি হৈছে?

(i) Cultura (কালচুৰা)

(ii) Custom (কাষ্টম)

(iii) Cultivation (কাল্টিভেচন)

(iv) Caltas (কেলটচ্)

(j) Gurudev Kalicharan Brahma established \_\_\_\_\_ religion amongst the Bodos in lower Assam region :

নামনি অসমৰ বড়ো সকলৰ মাজত \_\_\_\_\_ ধৰ্মটো গুৰুদেৱ কালিচৰণ ব্ৰহ্মই প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰি থৈ গৈছিল।

(i) Sat-Sangh (সৎ-সংগ)

(ii) Bathou religion (বাথৌ ধৰ্ম)

(iii) Sanatani Hindu (সনাতনী হিন্দু)

(iv) Brahma Religion (ব্ৰহ্ম ধৰ্ম)

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**

2×5=10

নিম্নলিখিত প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া : (যিকোনো পাঁচটা)

(a) What do you mean by secularism ?

ধৰ্মনিৰপেক্ষতা বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(b) Name the *two* members of Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution.

ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ খচৰা প্ৰস্তুত সমিতিৰ দুজন সদস্যৰ নাম লিখা।

(c) What do you mean by Niskama karma ?  
নিষ্কাম কৰ্ম বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(d) State *two* characteristics of family.  
পৰিয়ালৰ দুটা বৈশিষ্ট্য উল্লেখ কৰা।

(e) What is the meaning of purusartha ?  
পুৰুষাৰ্থৰ অৰ্থ কি?

(f) What is multiculturalism ?  
বহুসংস্কৃতিবাদ কি?

(g) What do you mean by 'Varnashrama Dharma' ?  
'বৰ্ণাশ্ৰম ধৰ্ম' বুলিলে কি বুজা?

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**  
5×6=30

নিম্নলিখিত প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া : (যিকোনো ছয়টা)

(a) Write a brief note on widow remarriage.  
বিধবা বিবাহৰ বিষয়ে এটি চমু টোকা লিখা।

(b) What is interculturalism ? Explain briefly.  
আন্তঃসংস্কৃতিবাদ কি? চমুকৈ বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

(c) What is witch hunting ? How did Birubala Rabha campaign to eradicate this social evil ?

ডাইনী হত্যা কি? এই সামাজিক ব্যাধিটো বিৰুৱালা ৰাভাই কিদৰে নিৰ্মূল কৰিব বিচাৰিছিল?

(d) Write a short note on fundamental rights.

নাগৰিকৰ মৌলিক অধিকাৰৰ বিষয়ে এটি চমু টোকা লিখা।

(e) Prepare a brief account on evolution of Indian Constitution.

ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ বিকাশৰ বিষয়ে এটি চমু টোকা প্ৰস্তুত কৰা।

(f) Has multiculturalism led to a decrease in social cohesion ? Explain briefly.

বহুসংস্কৃতিবাদে সামাজিক সংহতিলৈ ভাবুকি কঢ়িয়াই আনিছে নেকি? চমুকৈ বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

(g) Give a brief account on nature and scope of ethics.

নীতিবিজ্ঞানৰ প্ৰকৃতি আৰু পৰিসৰৰ বিষয়ে চমু টোকা লিখা।

(h) What are the different human values found at the level of family and society ? Discuss briefly.

পৰিয়াল আৰু সমাজৰ স্তৰত পোৱা বিভিন্ন মানবীয় প্ৰমূল্যসমূহ কি কি? চমুকৈ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

- (i) How does Brahma Dharma take place in Bodo society ?  
বড়ো সমাজত ব্ৰহ্ম ধৰ্ম কিদৰে প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হ'ল ?

4. Answer the following questions : **(any two)**  
10×2=20

নিম্নলিখিত প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া : **(যিকোনো দুটা)**

- (a) Explain and examine the concept of Niskama karma in the light of Bhagawad Gita.  
ভাগৱত গীতাৰ আধাৰত 'নিষ্কাম কৰ্ম'ৰ ধাৰণাটোৰ সম্পৰ্কীয়মূলক বৰ্ণনা আগবঢ়োৱা।
- (b) What is Indian Constitution ? What are the salient features of Indian Constitution ? Discuss.  
ভাৰতীয় সংবিধান কি ? ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ মুখ্য বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ কি কি ? আলোচনা কৰা।
- (c) What is Dharma ? State and explain different types of Dharma.  
ধৰ্ম কি ? ধৰ্মৰ বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰসমূহ উল্লেখ আৰু বৰ্ণনা কৰা।
- (d) What are the major contributions of Gurudev Kalicharan Brahma for bringing reformation in Bodo society ? Discuss.  
বড়ো সমাজৰ সংস্কাৰ সাধন কৰিবলৈ গৈ গুৰুদেৱ কালীচৰণ ব্ৰহ্মই মুখ্যতঃ কি কি অৱদান আগবঢ়াই থৈ গৈছে ? বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

Total number of printed pages-7

**63/1 (SEM-3) CC6/PHLHC3066**

**2024**

**PHILOSOPHY**

Paper : PHLHC3066

**[Social and Political Philosophy  
(Indian and Western)]**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

**The figures in the margin indicate  
full marks for the questions.**

1. Choose the correct answer : **(any six)**

1×6=6

(a) Kant's Enlightenment was published in

(i) 1785

(ii) 1887

(iii) 1784

(iv) 1800

*Contd.*

(b) Kant's enlightenment relates with

- (i) Reason
- (ii) Religion
- (iii) Ideas
- (iv) Perception

(c) Who is the author of "Essay on Liberty" ?

- (i) Kant
- (ii) Tagore
- (iii) Ronald Dworkin
- (iv) Isaiah Berlin

(d) "Theory and Practice of Equality" was authored by

- (i) Kant
- (ii) Tagore
- (iii) John Rawls
- (iv) Gandhi

(e) Theory of Justice was written by

- (i) Rawls
- (ii) Immanuel Kant

(iii) Ronald Dworkin

(iv) Hamid Dalwai

(f) "Nationalism" of Tagore was published in the year

(i) 1971

(ii) 1917

(iii) 1969

(iv) 1784

(g) Imperialism and exploitation relates with

(i) Nationalism

(ii) Patriotism

(iii) Empiricism

(iv) Rationalism

(h) What in the meaning of Swaraj ?

(i) Domination

(ii) Freedom

(iii) Rule by others

(iv) Self-rule

- (e) What is difference between "nation" and "society" according to Tagore ?
- (f) How does Gandhi propose to resolve conflicts between Hindus and Muslims ?
- (g) What role does individual freedom plays in Rawl's non political philosophy ?
- (h) Why does Dalwai advocate for reform in Muslim community ?
- (i) What is the importance of reason and nationalism in Rawl's philosophy ?
- (j) What is Dalwai's solution for balancing religions identity with secularism ?

4. Answer **any two** of the following questions :  
10×2=20

- (a) How does Kant differentiate between public and private use of reason ?
- (b) What is the difference between negative and positive liberty according to Berlin ?
- (c) Explain *two* forms of equality according to Dworkin.
- (d) What are Rawl's *two* principles of justice and how do they work together ?

5. Answer **any one** of the following questions :  
14×1=14

- (a) What is Kant's definition of enlightenment and how does it relate to his concept of "Immaturity" ?
- (b) How does Tagore contrast nationalism in the West with Nationalism in the East ?
- (c) Why does Gandhi reject the ideas that adopting Western civilization can improve India ?

Total number of printed pages-6

**63/1 (SEM-3) CC7/PHLHC3076**

**2024**

**PHILOSOPHY**

Paper : PHLHC3076

**(Applied Ethics)**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

**The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.**

1. Choose the correct answer : **(any six)**

1×6=6

(a) Ethics is derived from the

(i) Latin word

(ii) Greek word

(iii) German word

(iv) French word

- (b) Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted on
- (i) 10th December, 1948
  - (ii) 10th December, 1945
  - (iii) 10th October, 1948
  - (iv) 10th August, 1945
- (c) Medical ethics is based on
- (i) Autonomy
  - (ii) Justice
  - (iii) Beneficence
  - (iv) All of the above
- (d) Who among the following is associated with 'Animal Liberation approach'?
- (i) Aldo Leopold
  - (ii) Arne Naess
  - (iii) Peter Singer
  - (iv) Rachel Carson
- (e) Peter Singer's name is associated with
- (i) Business ethics
  - (ii) Practical ethics
  - (iii) Medical ethics
  - (iv) Bio-ethics

- (f) Which of the following does not fall under medical ethics?
- (i) Euthanasia
  - (ii) Surrogacy
  - (iii) Abortion
  - (iv) Intellectual Property Right
- (g) RTI means
- (i) Right to Intelligence
  - (ii) Right to Independence
  - (iii) Right to Information
  - (iv) Right to Interact
- (h) IPR means
- (i) Intellectual Property Rights
  - (ii) Indian Property Rights
  - (iii) Intellectual Privacy Rights
  - (iv) International Privacy Rights
- (i) Who for the first time introduced the term 'Ecology'?
- (i) Ernst Haeckel
  - (ii) Aldo Leopold
  - (iii) Peter Singer
  - (iv) J. S. Mill

5. Answer the following questions : **(any one)**

14×1=14

- (a) What is punishment ? Explain the different theories of punishment.
  - (b) What is Media ethics ? Explain the concept of privacy.
  - (c) What is Moral philosophy ? Discuss the nature and scope of it.
-

Total number of printed pages-8

63/1 (SEM-3) GE3/DSC/  
PHLHG3036/PHLRC3036

2024

**PHILOSOPHY**

Paper : PHLHG3036/PHLRC3036

*(Indian Philosophy)*

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

**The figures in the margin indicate  
full marks for the questions.**

1. Choose the correct answer: *(any six)*

1×6=6

শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাচি উলিওয়া : (যিকোনো ছয়টা)

(a) How many kinds of schools are there  
in Indian philosophy?

ভাৰতীয় দৰ্শনত মুঠ সম্প্ৰদায় কেই প্ৰকাৰৰ?

(a) Two (দুই)

(b) Ten (দহ)

(c) Nine (ন)

(d) Four (চাৰি)

Contd.

(b) Who is the founder of Vedanta philosophy?

বেদান্ত দৰ্শনৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠাতা কোন?

(a) Badrayan (বাদৰায়ণ)

(b) Ramanujacharya (ৰামানুজাচাৰ্য)

(c) Nimbakara (নিম্বাকৰ)

(d) Sage Kapila (কপিল মুনি)

(c) Buddha's cause-effect relation is known as

বৌদ্ধদৰ্শনৰ কাৰ্য-কাৰণ তত্ত্বটোক কি নামেৰে জনা যায়?

(a) Pratityasamudpada (প্ৰতীত্যসমুৎপাদ)

(b) Satkaryavada (সৎকাৰ্যবাদ)

(c) Asatkaryavada (অসৎকাৰ্যবাদ)

(d) Arambhavada (আৰাম্ভবাদ)

(d) Who is the founder of Vaisesika philosophy?

বৈশেষিক দৰ্শনৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠিতা কোন?

(a) Sage Kapila (কপিল মুনি)

(b) Goutama (গৌতম)

(c) Sage Kanada (কণাদ মুনি)

(d) Jaimini (জৈমিনি)

(e) How many types of extraordinary perception are there?

অলৌকিক প্ৰত্যক্ষ কেই প্ৰকাৰৰ?

(a) One (এক)

(b) Two (দুই)

(c) Three (তিনি)

(d) Four (চাৰি)

(f) The subject term of the conclusion of an anumana is called

অনুমানৰ সিদ্ধান্তৰ উদ্দেশ্যপদক কি পদ বুলি কোৱা হয়?

(a) Major term (সাধ্য পদ)

(b) Minor term (পক্ষ পদ)

(c) Middle term (হেতু পদ)

(d) Promises (আশ্ৰয় বাক্য)

(g) How many types of causes are there in Nyaya philosophy?

ন্যায় দৰ্শনৰ মতে কাৰণ কেই প্ৰকাৰৰ?

(a) Three (তিনিটা)

(b) Seven (সাতটা)

(c) Two (দুটা)

(d) One (এটা)

(h) According to Vaisesika philosophy  
Pramana is of two types—

বৈশেষিক দর্শনৰ মতে প্ৰমাণ দুই প্ৰকাৰৰ। সেই কেইটা  
হ'ল—

(a) Perception and Inference

প্ৰত্যক্ষ আৰু অনুমান

(b) Perception and Sabda

প্ৰত্যক্ষ আৰু শব্দ

(c) Inference and Sabda

অনুমান আৰু শব্দ

(d) Sabda and Comparison

শব্দ আৰু উপমান

(i) Ramanuja's Vedanta is known as

ৰামানুজৰ বেদান্তক কি বুলি জনা যায়?

(a) Advaitavada (অদ্বৈতবাদ)

(b) Visistadvaitavada (বিশিষ্টাদ্বৈতবাদ)

(c) Dvaitavada (দ্বৈতবাদ)

(d) Theory of manyness (বহুত্ববাদ)

(j) What is the first evaluate of Prakriti?

প্ৰকৃতিৰ প্ৰথম ক্ৰমবিকাশ কি?

(a) Mahat (মহৎ)

(b) Ahamkara (অহংকাৰ)

(c) Mind (মন)

(d) Five Tanmantras (পঞ্চ তন্মাত্ৰ)

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**

2×5=10

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া : (যিকোনো পাঁচটা)

(a) Write *two* characteristics of Indian  
philosophy.

ভাৰতীয় দর্শনৰ দুটা বৈশিষ্ট্য লিখা।

(b) What is 'Abhava'?

'অভায়' কি?

(c) According to Samkhya philosophy what  
are the *two* ultimate realities of the  
world?

সংখ্যা দর্শনৰ মতে জগতৰ মূলতত্ত্ব দুটা কি?

(d) What is perception according to Nyaya  
philosophy?

ন্যায় দর্শনৰ মতে প্ৰত্যক্ষ কি?

(e) What is 'inherance' according to  
Vaisesika philosophy?

বৈশেষিক দর্শনৰ মতে 'উত্তৰাধিকাৰ' কি?

(f) Why is Sankaracharya's Brahman called Nirguna Brahman?

শংকৰাচাৰ্যৰ ব্ৰহ্মক কিয় নিৰ্গুণ ব্ৰহ্ম বুলি কোৱা হয়?

(g) What do you mean by Bauddha's 'Eight-fold path'?

বৌদ্ধদৰ্শনৰ 'অষ্টাংগিক মার্গ' বুলিলে কি বুজা?

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**

5×6=30

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া : (যিকোনো ছয়টা)

(a) What are the Astika or Orthodox system of Indian philosophy? Discuss about any two Astika systems.

ভাৰতীয় দৰ্শনৰ আস্তিক সম্প্ৰদায়সমূহ কি কি? যিকোনো দুটা আস্তিক সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

(b) "Indian philosophy is pessimistic." Is it true? Discuss.

"ভাৰতীয় দৰ্শন দুঃখবাদী।" এইটো সত্যনে? আলোচনা কৰা।

(c) Discuss Samkhya theory of causation.

সাংখ্য দৰ্শনৰ কাৰণতত্ত্ব বুজাই লিখা।

(d) Explain the method of establishing Vyapti?

ব্যাপ্তি সম্বন্ধ প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ বাবে কি কি পদ্ধতি অৱলম্বন কৰা হয়?

(e) Discuss Nyaya theory of 'upamana'.

ন্যায় দৰ্শনৰ 'উপমান'ৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

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(f) Discuss the difference between Swarthanumana and Pararthanumana. স্বাৰ্থানুমান আৰু পৰাৰ্থানুমানৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্যবোৰ আলোচনা কৰা।

(g) Discuss four noble truths of Bauddha philosophy.

বৌদ্ধ দৰ্শনৰ চাৰিটা আৰ্য সত্যৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

(h) What is 'substance' according to Vaisesika philosophy?

বৈশেষিক দৰ্শনৰ মতে 'দ্রব্য' কি?

(i) Explain Samkara's conception of Brahman.

ব্ৰহ্ম সম্পৰ্কে শংকৰাচাৰ্যৰ অভিমত ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(j) Why is Samkara's Vedanta philosophy called Advaita Vedanta?

শংকৰাচাৰ্যৰ বেদান্ত দৰ্শনক কিয় অদ্বৈত বেদান্ত বোলা হয়?

4. Answer the following questions : **(any two)**

10×2=20

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া : (যিকোনো দুটা)

(a) Discuss the nature of Indian philosophy.

ভাৰতীয় দৰ্শনৰ প্ৰকৃতি আলোচনা কৰা।

(b) Discuss Vaisesika's atomism.

বৈশেষিক পৰমাণুবাদৰ ব্যাখ্যা আগবঢ়োৱা।

(c) Explain the nature of perception as the source of knowledge. Distinguish between Nirvikalpaka and Savikalpaka Pratyaksa.

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Contd.

জ্ঞান লাভৰ প্ৰমাণ স্বৰূপে প্ৰত্যক্ষৰ লক্ষণ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।  
নিৰ্বিকল্পক আৰু সবিকল্পক প্ৰত্যক্ষৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্য নিৰ্ণয়  
কৰা।

(d) Discuss thoroughly the 'eight-fold path'  
of Buddhism.  
বৌদ্ধ দৰ্শনৰ 'অষ্টাংগিক মার্গ'ৰ বিষয়ে বিশদভাৱে  
আলোচনা কৰা।

5. Answer the following questions : **(any one)**  
14×1=14

তলৰ যিকোনো এটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) Explain Samkara's Conception of the  
relation of Jiva and Jagat with  
Brahman.

জগত আৰু জীৱৰ লগত ব্ৰহ্মৰ সম্বন্ধ সম্পৰ্কীয় শংকৰৰ  
অভিमतসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(b) Determine the cause-effect relation of  
Naiyayikas. What are the different kinds  
of causes according to Nyaya  
philosophy? Explain.

নৈয়ায়িকসকলৰ কাৰ্য-কাৰণ তত্ত্বটো আলোচনা কৰা। ন্যায়  
দৰ্শনৰ মতে কাৰণৰ বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰসমূহ কি কি? ব্যাখ্যা  
কৰা।

(c) What do you mean by inference? What  
are its different kinds? Explain with  
example.

অনুমান বুলিলে কি বুজা? বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰৰ অনুমানসমূহ  
কি কি? উদাহৰণসহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

Total number of printed pages-7

**63 (FY) SEM-3/MAJ/PHLMAJ2024**

**2024**

**PHILOSOPHY**

Paper : PHLMAJ2024

**( Formal Logic )**

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : Three hours

**The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.**

1. Choose the correct answer : 1×6=6

(a) Who is the pioneer of the concept of set ?

(i) Gottlob Frege

(ii) George Cantor

(iii) George Boole

(iv) Patrick Suppes

(b) The word *validity* and *invalidity* are related to—

- (i) Proposition
- (ii) Argument
- (iii) Sentence
- (iv) Term

(c)  $P \supset Q \equiv \sim Q \supset \sim P$  what is the name of this rule?

- (i) Transposition
- (ii) Double Negation
- (iii) Equivalence
- (iv) Tautology

(d) Under what condition, a conjunctive function becomes true?

- (i) If both P and q are true
- (ii) If both P and q are false

(iii) If P is true and q is false

(iv) If P is false and q is true

(e) How many 'rules of replacement' are there?

(i) Eight

(ii) seven

(iii) nine

(iv) ten

(f) What symbol is used for Universal Quantification?

(i)  $(x)$

(ii)  $(\exists x)$

(iii)  $(Z x)$

(iv)  $(xa)$

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**  
2×5=10

- (a) Define variables.
- (b) What is Truth function ?
- (c) What do you mean by Argument form ?
- (d) What is empty or null set ?
- (e) Define Quantification.
- (f) State two usages of truth table method.
- (g) What are the Logical Constants ?

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**  
5×6=30

- (a) Explain and illustrate the concept of 'difference of set'.
- (b) What is shorter truth table method ?
- (c) Construct truth tables for an implicative and disjunctive function.

(d) Make a difference between SubSet and SuperSet.

(e) Describe the different types of General Proposition.

(f) Symbolize the following statements by using Quantifier :

(i) Some men are honest.

(ii) Everything is movable.

(iii) All mangoes are sweet.

(iv) No philosophers are Scientists.

(v) Some men are not intelligent.

(g) Write short notes on Propositional variable.

(h) Explain the relation between truth and validity.

(i) Name *any five* rules of inference.

4. Answer the following questions : **(any two)**  
12×2=24

2. (a) Construct formal Proof of Validity of the following: 4+4+4=12

(i) 1.  $(AVG) \supset S$

2.  $A.T / \therefore S$

(ii) 1.  $(MVL) \supset K$

2.  $(KVJ) \supset I$

3.  $JVM$

4.  $\sim J / \therefore I$

(iii) 1.  $E \supset (F \cdot \sim G)$

2.  $(FVG) \supset H$

3.  $E / \therefore H$

(b) What is Quantification? Explain universal and existential Quantifiers with suitable example.

(c) What are the basic truth function? Explain conjunctive, Implicative and biconditional (equivalent) function with truth tables.

(d) Construct truth tables for the following compound expressions and determine whether they are tautologous, contradictory or contingent?

4+4+4=12

(i)  $(P \vee q) \cdot \sim (P \supset q)$

(ii)  $\sim (P \vee \sim P)$

(iii)  $(P \supset q) \cdot \sim (P \equiv q)$

Total number of printed pages-7

**63/1 (SEM-3) CC5/PHLHC3056**

**2024**

**PHILOSOPHY**

Paper : PHLHC3056

**( Western Philosophy : Descartes to Kant )**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

***The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.***

1. Choose the correct answer **(any six)** : 1×6=6

(a) The book, *Meditation* was written by

(i) Hume

(ii) Leibnitz

(iii) Descartes

(iv) Kant

*Contd.*

(b) "Substance is an existent thing which requires nothing but itself in order to exist." Name the philosopher associated with the statement.

- (i) Spinoza
- (ii) Descartes
- (iii) Kant
- (iv) Berkeley

(c) "All is God and God is all" said by

- (i) Locke
- (ii) Spinoza
- (iii) Hume
- (iv) Hegel

(d) "Every determination is negation." Write the name of the philosopher of the above statement.

- (i) Descartes
- (ii) Hume
- (iii) Leibnitz
- (iv) Spinoza

(e) Name the philosopher who is known by the novelist as "God intoxicated mystic".

- (i) Hume
- (ii) Kant
- (iii) Locke

(iv) Spinoza

(f) Who is said that "God and nature are one" ?

- (i) Locke
- (ii) Hume
- (iii) Descartes
- (iv) Spinoza

(g) "Mind and birth is a kind of 'tabula rasa', ready to receive the impressions, but not having received any." Who said this ?

- (i) Locke
- (ii) Berkeley
- (iii) Hume
- (iv) Descartes

- (h) The founder of subjective idealism was
- (i) Locke
  - (ii) Kant
  - (iii) Hume
  - (iv) Berkeley
- (i) Who was the author of the book, *An Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals*?
- (i) Hume
  - (ii) Descartes
  - (iii) Kant
  - (iv) Berkeley
- (j) Kant was born on
- (i) 12 February, 1804
  - (ii) 21 March, 1596
  - (iii) 24 November, 1632
  - (iv) 22 April, 1724

2. Answer the following questions (**any five**):  
2×5=10

- (a) What is Descartes' dualism?

- (b) Define substance, according to Spinoza.
- (c) What are the two main characteristics of substance?
- (d) What are the two sources of experiences according to Locke?
- (e) State *any two* books of Locke.
- (f) Which theory of idealism is called mentalism and why?
- (g) What are *two* aspects of knowledge, according to Kant?

3. Answer the following questions (**any six**):  
5×6=30

- (a) What do you mean by Cartesian doubt?
- (b) Is "cogito ergo sum" an inference? Give your opinion.
- (c) Write a short note on "Pantheism".
- (d) What are the different grades of monads according to Leibnitz?
- (e) State the differences between primary and secondary qualities.
- (f) State the arguments of Locke against innate ideas.

- (g) Write a note on 'tertiary' qualities.
- (h) What are the Berkeley's arguments against the existence of matter ?
- (i) Is there any connection between cause and effect ? Explain Hume's view.
- (j) How is synthetic a priory judgement possible ? Write in short.

4. Answer the following questions (**any two**) :  
10×2=20

- (i) Explain and examine Descartes theory of mind-body relationship.
- (ii) What is God according to Spinoza ? Explain.
- (iii) Discuss the theory of monads according to Leibnitz.
- (iv) What is empiricism ? Explain Locke's theory of empiricism.

5. Answer **any one** of the following : 14×1=14

- (a) What are ideas according to Hume ? Elaborate Hume's conception of impressions and ideas in detail.

**Or**

Explain critically subjective idealism of Berkeley. Is he a solipsist ?

**Or**

"By 'substance' I understand : What is in itself and is conceived through itself, i.e., that whose concept doesn't have to be formed out of the concept of something else." Explain after Spinoza.

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Total number of printed pages-4

**63 (FY)SEM-3/MAJ/PHLMAJ2014**

**2024**

**PHYLOSOPHY**

Paper : PHLMAJ2014

**[ Methods and Conceptions of Philosophy  
(Indian Approaches) ]**

*Full Marks : 70*

*Pass Marks : 28*

*Time : Three hours*

***The figures in the margin indicate  
full marks for the questions.***

1. Choose the correct answer :  $1 \times 6 = 6$

(a) How many Pramanas are accepted by Nyaya System ?

(i) 2

(ii) 3

(iii) 4

(iv) 5

*Contd.*

(b) Which among the following theories of causation is accepted by Samkhya?

- (i) Asatkaryavada
- (ii) Arambhavabada
- (iii) Satkaryavada
- (iv) Vivartavada

(c) Yoga Sutra is divided into

- (i) Two parts
- (ii) Three parts
- (iii) Four parts
- (iv) Five parts

(d) How many Padarthas are accepted by Vaisesika?

- (i) 4
- (ii) 5
- (iii) 6
- (iv) 7

(e) According to Sankara, the Ultimate Reality is

- (i) God
- (ii) Soul
- (iii) Brahman
- (iv) Mind

(f) Who accepts non-apprehension as an independent source of knowledge?

- (i) Prabhakara
- (ii) Kumarila
- (iii) Gautama
- (iv) Kapila

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**  
2×5=10

- (a) What are the Pramanas of Nyaya System?
- (b) What are the categories of Vaisesika philosophy?
- (c) What are the Astangikamarga of Yoga Philosophy?
- (d) Why is Sankara's Vedanta called Advaita Vedanta?
- (e) What are the Pramanas of Mimamsa Philosophy?
- (f) What are the five members of Nyaya syllogism?
- (g) What are the three kinds of suffering according to Samkhya system.

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**  
5×6=30

- (a) Explain briefly about the Samkhya theory of causation.

- (b) Explain briefly the eight Yogangas as found in Yoga system.
- (c) Write a note on Anupalabdhi in Vaisesika philosophy.
- (d) Explain briefly the Vaisesika category of substance (Dravya).
- (e) Write the nature of Purusa as explained in Samkhya philosophy.
- (f) Explain the characteristics of atoms as explained in Vaisesika philosophy.
- (g) Explain briefly about the Khyativada in Mimamsa philosophy.
- (h) Explain Ramanuja's conception of Jiva and Jagat.
- (i) Explain briefly the nature of Prakriti as mentioned in Samkhya philosophy.

4. Answer the following questions : **(any two)**  
12×2=24

- (a) Explain the Nyaya theory of Perception.
- (b) Explain Sankara's conception of Brahman.
- (c) How did Patanjali define the term Yoga? Explain the five Chittabhumi or levels of mental life. 4+8=12
- (d) Explain the Mimamsa philosophy of Pramanyavada.

Total number of printed pages-7

**63 (FY)SEM-3/SEC/PHLSEC2013**

**2024**

**PHILOSOPHY**

Paper : PHLSEC2013

**(Logic and Reasoning)**

Full Marks : 50

Pass Marks : 20

Time : Two hours

**The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.**

1. Choose the Correct Option: 1×5=5

শুদ্ধ বিকল্পটো বাচি উলিওৱা :

(a) “Logic is the art of reasoning” is said by

“Logic is the art of reasoning” কোনে কৈছিল?

(i) Aldrich

(ii) Albert Magnus

*Contd.*

(iii) Thompson

(iv) Hamilton

(b) Number of deductive inference is

নিগমনাত্মক অনুমানৰ প্ৰকাৰৰ সংখ্যা হৈছে

(i) 5

(ii) 4

(iii) 3

(iv) 2

(c) 'Obversion' is a type of

প্ৰতিবৰ্তন হৈছে

(i) Mediate Inference

মাধ্যম অনুমানৰ প্ৰকাৰ

(ii) Immediate Inference

অমাধ্যম অনুমানৰ প্ৰকাৰ

(iii) Categorical Syllogism

নিৰপেক্ষ ন্যায়ৰ প্ৰকাৰ

(iv) Mixed Syllogism

মিশ্ৰ ন্যায়ৰ প্ৰকাৰ

(d) Figures of syllogism are of

ন্যায়ৰ সংস্থান

(i) 2 types

২ প্ৰকাৰৰ

(ii) 3 types

৩ প্ৰকাৰৰ

(iii) 4 types

৪ প্ৰকাৰৰ

(iv) 5 types

৫ প্ৰকাৰৰ

(e) A valid standard form of categorical

syllogism must contain

এটা বৈধ নিৰপেক্ষ ন্যায়ৰ আকাৰে বহন কৰে

(i) 2 terms

২টা পদ

(ii) 3 terms

৩টা পদ

(iii) 4 terms

৪টা পদ

(iv) 5 terms

৫টা পদ

2. Answer in very short : **(any five)** 2×5=10

অতি চমুকৈ উত্তৰ দিয়া : (যিকোনো পাঁচটা)

(a) What are the fundamental laws of thought ?

চিন্তাৰ মূল সূত্রাৱলী কি কি?

(b) What is deductive argument ?

নিগমণাত্মক যুক্তি কি?

(c) What do you mean by mediate inference ?

মাধ্যম অনুমান বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(d) What is conversion ?

সমবর্তন কি?

(e) What is figure of sylloism ?

ন্যায়ৰ সংস্থান কি?

(f) What is middle term ?

হেতুপদ কি?

(g) What is fallacy of four term?

চতুষ্পদী দোষ কি?

3. Answer in short : **(any five)** 5×5=25

চমুকৈ উত্তৰ দিয়া : (যিকোনো পাঁচটা)

(a) What is inductive argument ?

আগমনাত্মক যুক্তি কি?

(b) Write differences between immediate and mediate inference.

অমাধ্যম আৰু মাধ্যম অনুমানৰ মাজত থকা পাৰ্থক্যবোৰ লিখা।

(c) What do you mean by contraposition ?

সমবিবর্তন বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(d) What is syllogism ?

ন্যায় কি?

(e) Write five rules of syllogism.

ন্যায়ৰ পাঁচটা নিয়ম লিখা।

(f) Write a note on valid mood.

বৈধ বিন্যাসৰ ওপৰত এটি টোকা লিখা।

(g) Write a note on the role of middle term in syllogism.

ন্যায়ৰ হেতুপদৰ ভূমিকাৰ বিষয়ে এটি টোকা লিখা।

(h) What is fallacy of Illicit major and Illicit minor ?

অবৈধ সাধ্যদোষ আৰু অবৈধ পক্ষ দোষ কি?

4. Answer the following questions : **(any one)**

10×1=10

যিকোনো এটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) What is obversion ? What are its characteristics ? Make a comparative discussion with conversion using suitable example.

প্ৰতিবৰ্তন কি? ইয়াৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যবোৰ কি কি? উদাহৰণৰ সহায়ত সমবৰ্তনৰ সৈতে এটি তুলনামূলক আলোচনা কৰা।

(b) Discuss the characteristics of syllogism.

ন্যায়ৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যবোৰ আলোচনা কৰা।

Total number of printed pages = 7

**63/1(SEM-5)CC12/PHLHC5126**

**2024**

**PHILOSOPHY**

Paper : PHLHC5126

**( Continental Philosophy )**

*Full Marks : 80*

*Pass Marks : 32*

*Time : 3 hours*

***The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.***

1. Choose the correct answer: **(any six)** 1×6=6

(a) According to Sartre Freedom-

(i) is the free will possessed by every individual.

(ii) results from our free choices

(iii) is a desirable goal that man is striving for.

(iv) is something we can not escape from.

(b) The Book "Phenomenology of the spirit" was written by-

- (i) Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
- (ii) Jean-Paul Sartre
- (iii) Martin Heidegger
- (iv) Maurice Merleau-Ponty.

(c) According to which philosopher "Nothing nothings itself".

- (i) Sartre
- (ii) Heidegger
- (iii) Merleau-Ponty
- (iv) Husserl.

(d) Man is condemned to be free is the view held by-

- (i) Sartre
- (ii) Merleau-Ponty
- (iii) Heidegger
- (iv) Hegel

(e) According to which philosopher phenomenology is also a philosophy which puts essence back in to existence-

- (i) Brentano
- (ii) Heidegger
- (iii) Husserl
- (iv) Merleau-Ponty

(f) How Heidegger's think generally about technology-

- (i) It is a means to an end
- (ii) It is way of life
- (iii) It is upgraded
- (iv) It is new and faster way of inquiry

(g) "Being and Time" is a work by-

- (i) Heidegger
- (ii) Sartre
- (iii) Hegel
- (iv) Ponty

- (e) Bring out the basic elements in Heidegger's technology.
- (f) What is existentialism? Explain briefly.
- (g) Write a short note on Sartre's "bad-faith".
- (h) Write a note on Hegel's three Parts of dialectic.
- (i) What are the four types of causes of technology according to Heidegger?
- (j) Write a short note on continental philosophy.

4. Answer the following question: **(any two)**  
10×2=20

- (a) Explain elaborately Hegel's view on "the phenomenology of spirit".
- (b) Discuss critically Merleau-ponty's conception of "Subjective and Objective".
- (c) What is meant by Heidegger's statement "We moderns can learn only if we always unlearn at the same time, learn thinking only if are radically unlearn what thinking has been traditionally."

- (d) Why is Hegel's phenomenology considered so distinct from proper modern phenomenology? Discuss.

5. Answer **any one** of the following questions:  
14×1=14

- (a) Write an essay on Sartre's view of "Self and Subjectivity".
- (b) What are the most important ideas in Heidegger's philosophy related to technology? Discuss.
- (c) How did Merleau-Ponty explain phenomenology? Discuss.

Total number of printed pages-7

**63/1 (SEM-5) DSE2/PHLHE5026**

**2024**

**PHILOSOPHY**

Paper : PHLHE5026

**(Aesthetics)**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

**The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.**

1. Choose the correct answer : **(any six)**

1×6=6

(a) Who is the father of Indian Aesthetics ?

(i) Patanjali

(ii) Bharata Muni

(iii) Kautilya

(iv) Abhinavagupta

Contd.

- (b) Who is the author of the book, *The Transformation of Nature in Art*?
- J. P. Sartre
  - M. K. Gandhi
  - M. Hiriyanna
  - Ananda K. Coomaraswamy
- (c) Aesthetics is a part of—
- Science
  - Philosophy
  - Logic
  - Metaphysics
- (d) How many kinds of *rasas* are found in Indian Aesthetics?
- Five
  - Six
  - Eight
  - Nine
- (e) Who is considered as an existentialist philosopher?
- Paul Valéry
  - J. P. Sartre

- A. Saville
  - Immanuel Kant
- (f) Which of the following is regarded as the 'mother of all rasas'?
- Santa rasa*
  - Karuna rasa*
  - Veera rasa*
  - Shringara rasa*
- (g) Paul Valéry was a—
- French philosopher
  - Indian philosopher
  - British philosopher
  - German philosopher
- (h) The ancient Indian treatise *Natyasastra* deals with—
- Philosophy
  - Logic
  - Ethics
  - Aesthetics

(i) The name of colour to signify *Sringara rasa* is—

(i) Yellow

(ii) White

(iii) Red

(iv) Green

(j) The book *Indian Aesthetics* is written by—

(i) A. K. Coomaraswamy

(ii) M. Hiriyanna

(iii) R. N. Tagore

(iv) B. G. Tilak

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**  
2×5=10

(a) What do you mean by aesthetics?

(b) Write the names of *Dhvani* as found in India aesthetics.

(c) Is intention an important part of art?

(d) What do you mean by *Karuna rasa*?

(e) Write the names of two books authored by J. P. Sartre.

(f) What is *abhidha*?

(g) What do you mean by morality?

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**  
5×6=30

(a) What are the three stages in the appreciation of poetry that lead to aesthetic experience?

(b) What are the different forms of art? Explain.

(c) Discuss the relation between *rasa* and *dhvani*.

(d) How does A. K. Coomaraswamy explain the Asian Art? Discuss.

(e) Write a short note on *Shringara rasa*.

(f) 'Rasa is the soul of the poetry'—Explain the statement with reference to M. Hiriyanna.

(g) Explain the role of art and morality in Indian Aesthetics.

(h) Discuss J. P. Sartre's contribution to aesthetic experience.

(i) Explain in brief about the nine kinds of rasas of Indian aesthetics.

(j) What do you mean by Art? Explain in brief.

4. Answer the following : **(any two)**  $10 \times 2 = 20$

(a) How does Paul Valéry investigate the art and its nature in his essay *The Idea of Art*?

(b) Write an essay on 'Indian Art'.

(c) Discuss the nature of aesthetic experience in the light of Ananda K. Coomaraswamy.

(d) Give a critical exposition on J. P. Sartre's book *The Work of Art*.

5. Answer the following : **(any one)**  $14 \times 1 = 14$

(a) Discuss M. Hiriyanna's view on Indian Aesthetics.

(b) Explain the role of intention in art in the light of A. Saville.

(c) How does A. K. Coomaraswamy describe the nature of Indian and European Art? Discuss.

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Total number of printed pages-7

63/1 (SEM-5) CC11/PHLHC5116

2024

**PHILOSOPHY**

Paper : PHLHC5116

**(Analytic Philosophy)**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

**The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.**

1. Choose the correct answer : **(any six)**

1×6=6

(a) According to B. Russell, what is the primary characteristic of matter ?

(i) Spatial extension

(ii) Independence from perception

(iii) Temporal duration

(iv) Dependence on perception

- (b) According to Moore, what is Common Sense ?
- (i) Intuition
  - (ii) Every Practical Knowledge
  - (iii) Philosophical Knowledge
  - (iv) Scientific Knowledge
- (c) What is the criterion of meaningfulness according to A. J. Ayer ?
- (i) Verifiability
  - (ii) Falsification
  - (iii) Intuition
  - (iv) Reason
- (d) What is Russell's view on the Nature of Reality ?
- (i) Reality is purely physical
  - (ii) Reality is purely mental
  - (iii) Reality is a combination of physical and mental
  - (iv) Reality is unknown

- (e) B. Russell argues that matter is
- (i) a collection of physical objects
  - (ii) a product of human perception
  - (iii) a logical construction from sense-data
  - (iv) from hypothesis
- (f) Ayer's Elimination of Metaphysics is influenced by
- (i) Existentialism
  - (ii) Hermeneutics
  - (iii) Logical positivism
  - (iv) Phenomenology
- (g) B. Russell's argument for the distinction between appearance and reality is based on
- (i) Logical Necessity
  - (ii) Empirical evidence
  - (iii) Philosophical Intuition
  - (iv) Practical utility

- (h) Russell distinguishes between
- (i) Appearance and reality
  - (ii) Perception and sensation
  - (iii) Physical and mental
  - (iv) Day and night
- (i) What is the title of A. J. Ayer's book that outlines his view on metaphysics?
- (i) Philosophical essays
  - (ii) The central question of philosophy
  - (iii) Language, Truth and Logic
  - (iv) The foundation of empirical knowledge
- (j) G. E. Moore's *A defense of Common Sense* is often seen as response to :
- (i) Idealism
  - (ii) Skepticism
  - (iii) Logical positivism
  - (iv) Existentialism

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**  
2×5=10
- (a) What is knowledge by acquaintance according to Russell ?
  - (b) What is Ayer's main argument against Metaphysics ?
  - (c) What is the criterion of verifiability according to A. J. Ayer ?
  - (d) What is Moore's main argument in *A Defence of Common Sense* ?
  - (e) How does Russell distinguish between 'sense-data' and 'physical objects' ?
  - (f) What is Russell's view on the relationship between mind and matter ?
  - (g) Why does Moore consider common sense propositions indubitable ?
3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**  
5×6=30
- (a) Critically evaluate Russell's argument for the existence of matter.
  - (b) Discuss the relationship between knowledge by acquaintance and knowledge by description.

- (c) Explain Moore's concept of 'common sense' and its significance.
- (d) Discuss the significance of the problem of induction in Russell's arguments.
- (e) Critically evaluate Russell's distinction between appearance and reality.
- (f) Discuss Russell's response to idealism regarding the existence of matter.
- (g) Discuss Moore's response to skeptical doubt about knowledge.
- (h) Explain Ayer's verification principle.
- (i) Explain Moore's distinction between 'Knowledge' and 'Certainty' ?
- (j) Explain Ayer's concept of "cognitive significance".

4. Answer the following question : **(any two)**  
10×2=20

- (a) Explain how Russell's distinction addresses skeptical doubts about knowledge.
- (b) Critically evaluate Ayer's argument for the elimination of metaphysics.

- (c) Discuss Moore's concept of "common sense" and its philosophical significance.
- (d) Explain Russell's distinction between direct experience (sense data) and independent external entities (physical objects).

5. Answer the following question : **(any one)**  
14×1=14

- (a) Discuss the implications of Russell's view for our understanding of memory.
- (b) Explain Ayer's concept of 'Logical Positivism' and its relation to metaphysics.
- (c) Discuss the implications of Moore's view for metaphysics.