



COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY
B.A. Honours 2nd Semester Examinations, 2018

PHILOSOPHY

OUTLINES OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY-II

CORE-3 (CCPHIH3)

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
All symbols are of usual significance.*

1. Answer any *one* question from the following: 15×1 = 15
 - (a) Explain the Sāṃkhya theory of evolution. Is it mechanical or teleological? Discuss. 10+5
 - (b) Write a note on *arthapatti* as a separate *pramāna* according to the Bhāṭṭa Mīmāṃsakas. Can it be included under inference? Discuss. 10+5
 - (c) Discuss the nature of Brahman as depicted in the Advaitavāda of Saṃkara. How is Saṃkara's concept of Brahman different from that of Rāmānuja? 10+5

2. Answer any *one* question from the following: 10×1 = 10
 - (a) What is called *Yoga*? Explain its different *angas*. 2+8
 - (b) What are the proofs for the existence of *prakṛti*? — Discuss. 10
 - (c) Explain the Mīmāṃsā concept of *dharma*. 10

3. Answer any *one* question from the following: 5×1 = 5
 - (a) Explain the Sāṃkhya theory of *Satkāryavāda*.
 - (b) Give a brief account of the concept of *Karma* admitted by the Vaiśeṣika.
 - (c) Explain the *mahāvākya* '*Tattvamasi*' according to Saṃkara.

4. Answer any *ten* questions from the following: 1×10 = 10
 - (a) What is called *anyonyābhāva*?

- (b) What is called *apūrva* according to the Mīmāṃsakas?
- (c) Can *saguṇa Brahman* be called *Īśvara* according to Ramanuja?
- (d) What type of *sattā* exists in shell appearing as silver?
- (e) What are the *nitya dravyas* according to the Vaiśeṣika?
- (f) How can *abhāva* be known according to Bhāṭṭa Mīmāṃsakas?
- (g) What is called *pramāṇa*?
- (h) What is the definition of *sāmānya*?
- (i) What is called *dhvaṃsābhāva*?
- (j) Why is Saṃkar's philosophy called *Advaita*?
- (k) What is called *vivarta* according to Saṃkara?
- (l) What is called *prayoga vidhi*?
- (m) What is *niṣedha vākya*?
- (n) What is *bhāvanā*?
- (o) What is the meaning of the term *niḥśreyasa*.

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PHILOSOPHY

HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHTS-II

CORE-4 (CCPHIH4)

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

All symbols are of usual significance.

1. Answer any *one* question from the following 15×1 = 15
 - (a) What is subjective idealism? How does Berkeley establish the proposition 'Esse est percipi'? Does it lead to solipsism? Discuss. 2+10+3
 - (b) "Causation is nothing but constant conjunction between two events" – Critically explain the view. 15
 - (c) Explain, after Kant, the distinction between analytic and synthetic judgments. Is synthetic a priori judgment possible according to Kant? — Discuss. 5+10

2. Answer any *one* question from the following 10×1=10
 - (a) How does Berkeley refute Locke's distinction between primary and secondary qualities? 10
 - (b) Explain briefly Hume's view on the distinction between impression and ideas. 10
 - (c) Explain different forms of knowledge recognized by Locke. 10

3. Answer any *one* question from the following 5×1=5
 - (a) Explain Locke's arguments for refuting innate ideas. 5
 - (b) Explain the role of schema in Kant's Philosophy.
 - (c) Distinguish between rationalism and empiricism.

4. Answer any *ten* question from the following 1×10 = 10
 - (a) What is scientific realism?
 - (b) What is complex idea?

- (c) Is Locke an empiricist and why?
- (d) What is idealism?
- (e) What does Berkeley mean by substance?
- (f) Who says that the material object is a bundle of sensible qualities and why?
- (g) Name the laws of association referred by Hume.
- (h) What are the marks of apriori knowledge?
- (i) What is the meaning of 'Critique' in reference to the *Critique of Pure Reason*?
- (j) What is the function of categories?
- (k) Does Kant refute idealism?
- (l) Is Kant a realist?
- (m) Why Hume is called a skeptic?
- (n) What is self according to Hume?
- (o) What does Locke mean by 'sensation' and 'reflection'?

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