

COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY

B.A. Honours 2nd Semester Examination, 2019

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:	$15 \times 1 = 15$
	(a)	What is <i>prakṛti</i> acco rd ing to the Sāmkhya? Explain the role of <i>prakṛti</i> in the process of evolution.	5+10
	(b)	Explain the Vaiśeṣika concept of samavāya. How can it be differentiated from samyoga? Discuss.	10+5
	(c)	Write a note on the Advaita concept of Mukti. How can it be attained? Discuss.	10+5
2.		Answer any <i>one</i> question from the following:	$10 \times 1 = 10$
	(a)	Explain the Sāmkhya theory of bondage and liberation.	10
	(b)	How does Rāmānuja refute Samkara's doctrine of Māyā?	10
	(c)	Is Puruṣa one or many according to the Sāmkhya? Discuss.	10
3.		Answer any <i>one</i> question from the following:	5×1 = 5
	(a)	Why is <i>sāmānya</i> admitted as a separate category by the Vaiśeṣikas?	5
		Write a short note on abhihitānvayavāda.	5
	(c)	Explain the role of vidhivākya in our daily life.	5
4.		Answer any <i>ten</i> questions from the following:	1×10 = 10
	(a)	Why is Rāmānuja's philosophy called Viśiṣṭādvaita?	
	(b)	Where does samyoga belong to according to Vaiśeṣika?	
	(c)	Is sattā para or apara sāmānya according to the Vaiśeṣikas?	
	(d)	Can saguna Brahman be called <i>Īśvara</i> according to Rāmānuja?	
	(e)	What is the meaning of padārtha?	

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- (f) Why is the Sāmkhya called pariṇāmavādin?
- (g) Define samavāyi kāraņa with example.
- (h) What is citta according to Yoga?
- (i) What are the three grades of sattā?
- (j) Why is Samkara's philosophy called Advaita?
- (k) What is meant by bhābanā?
- (l) What is ādhyātmika duḥkha?
- (m) What is meant by adhyāsa?
- (n) What type of *abhāva* remains in the following: "Pen is not book"
- (o) Define tamaguņa following Sārnkhya.

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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:	$15 \times 1 = 15$
	(a)	"Substance is the substratum of qualities" — Explain. What are the distinction between primary and secondary qualities according to Locke?	8+7
	(b)	Explain critically Hume's Theory of self. Is it sufficient to explain personal identity? Discuss.	10+5
	(c)	"Space and time is pure form of intuition" — Explain.	15
2.		Answer any one question from the following:	10×1 = 10
	(a)	How does Locke distinguish between simple and complex ideas?	10
	(b)	How does Berkeley reject abstract ideas?	10
	(c)	Distinguish, after Kant, between phenomena and noumena.	10
3.		Answer any one question from the following:	$5 \times 1 = 5$
	(a)	Define Knowledge after Locke.	5
	(b)	Is Berkeley's concept of God consistent with his empiricism?	5
	(c)	Explain the criteria of apriori judgment.	5
4.		Answer any ten questions from the following:	1×10 = 10
	(a)	In which year Kant's first critique was published?	
	(b)	What is meant by subjective idealism?	
	(c)	Why is Locke called a representative realist?	
	(d)	Is mind passive in receiving ideas according to Locke?	
	(e)	What does Hume mean by 'impression'?	

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- (f) Who says that 'Mind is a tabula rasa'?
- (g) "Hume aroused me from dogmatic slumber" Who remarked it?
- (h) What is quality according to Locke?
- (i) "All bodies are heavy" Is it analytic or synthetic?
- (j) Why is Kant's philosophy called a critical theory?
- (k) Give the name of a famous book of Hume.
- (l) Who says that metaphysics is possible as a natural disposition?
- (m) What do you mean by scientific scepticism?
- (n) Who is the proponent of constant conjunction theory of causation?
- (o) Is colour of a pen primary or secondary quality according to Locke?

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