



COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY

B.A. Honours 1st Semester Examination, 2019

PHILOSOPHY

OUTLINES OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY-I

CORE-1 (CCPHIH1)

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.

SECTION-I

1. Answer any *one* question from the following: 15×1 = 15
- (a) What is *hetvābhāsa*? Explain *anaikāntika* and *vādhitā hetvābhāsa* with example. 2+8+5 = 15
- (b) Explain Jaina *Syādvāda* and *Saptabhaṅgīnaya*. Is it a form of skepticism? 10+5 = 15
- (c) Explain the Nyāya definition of *anumiti*. Distinguish between *Svārthānumāna* and *Parārthānumāna*. 5+10 = 15

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *one* question from the following: 10×1 = 10
- (a) Explain and examine the theory of dependent origination (*pratītyasamutpāda*). 10
- (b) Is Indian philosophy pessimistic? Discuss. 10

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *one* question from the following: 5×1 = 5
- (a) Explain the Jaina concept of *Ahimsā*. 5
- (b) Write a short note on the idea of God following Nyāya philosophy. 5

SECTION-IV

4. Answer any *ten* questions from the following:

1×10 = 10

- (a) What is *R̥ṇā*?
- (b) What is *Upamiti*?
- (c) What is the meaning of *Nyāya*?
- (d) Distinguish between *jīva* and *ajīva* according to Jainas.
- (e) Who is the propagator of *Sānyavāda*?
- (f) What is called *Bhūtacaitanyavāda*?
- (g) What is *Karmavāda* according to the *Upaniṣad*?
- (h) What is *Jñānalakṣaṇa pratyakṣa*?
- (i) What does *turiya* mean?
- (j) Do the *cārvākas* admit causal relation?
- (k) What is the meaning of *śīla* according to the Buddha?
- (l) 'Sugar is Saline because it is a substance' — What type of *hetvābhāsa* is it?
- (m) What is '*Pudgala*'?
- (n) What is *Triratna*?
- (o) What is *ālayavijñāna*?

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PHILOSOPHY

HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHTS-I

CORE-2 (CCPHIH2)

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.*

SECTION-I

1. Answer any *one* question from the following: 15×1 = 15
- (a) Give a brief account of Plato's theory of Ideas. Does Aristotle accept it? Discuss. 10+5 = 15
- (b) How does Descartes arrive at the 'cogito ergo sum'? Can it be regarded as the foundation of his philosophy? Discuss. 10+5 = 15
- (c) Explain Spinoza's conception of 'modes'. How is substance related to modes according to him? 10+5 = 15

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *one* question from the following: 10×1 = 10
- (a) Explain Leibnitz theory of pre-established harmony. 10
- (b) Explain briefly Aristotle's doctrine of four-fold causes. 10

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *one* question from the following: 5×1 = 5
- (a) 'Knowledge is virtue' — Explain this view.
- (b) Write a short note on monad.

SECTION-IV

4. Answer any *ten* questions from the following: 1×10 = 10
- (a) What is 'natura naturans' according to Spinoza?
 - (b) Is Descartes dualist or monist?
 - (c) 'All ideas are innate' — Who says this and why?
 - (d) 'Knowledge is not opinion or believe' — Who says this?
 - (e) What is interactionism with regard to the relation of mind and body?
 - (f) What according to Aristotle is the 'highest good'?
 - (g) Give the name of the three dialogues of Plato.
 - (h) 'God is the monad of all monads' — Who says this and why?
 - (i) What is the 'Law of Sufficient Reason'?
 - (j) What does Leibnitz mean by truth of fact?
 - (k) 'God = Nature = Substance' — Who says this?
 - (l) What does Aristotle mean by saying that matter is the Principle of Potentiality?
 - (m) What are the two characteristics of Descartes' criterion of truth?
 - (n) What are the three kinds of knowledge according to Spinoza?

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