



COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY
B.A. Honours 1st Semester Examination, 2018

PHILOSOPHY

OUTLINES OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY-I

CORE-I (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) Explain briefly the common characteristics of Indian Philosophy. 15
- (b) What are the major arguments in favour of the Buddhist *Nairātmanvāda*? How do they justify the phenomenon of rebirth? 10+5
- (c) What is called *Vyāpti*? How can it be ascertained? – Discuss. 5+10

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *one* question from the following: 10×1 = 10
- (a) Why do the Cārvākas think that perception is the only source of valid cognition? – Discuss. 10
- (b) Explain different types of *aṅīvas* in Jaina Philosophy. 10

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *one* question from the following: 5×1 = 5
- (a) What is *Virūḍha hetvābhāsa*? Give one example. 5
- (b) Explain briefly Cārvāka ethics. 5

SECTION-IV

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

1×10 = 10

- (a) What is *Pañcaśīla*?
- (b) What is *Ṛta*?
- (c) What is *bhavacakra*?
- (d) Distinguish between *anumāna* and *anumiti*.
- (e) What is the meaning of the term *Pratīyasemutpāda*?
- (f) What is *matijñāna*?
- (g) What is the meaning of the term *jna* in Jaina Philosophy?
- (h) What is *Pakṣadharmatā*?
- (i) What is *avadhi*?
- (j) What is naturalism?
- (k) What is *yogaja Pratyakṣa*?
- (l) What is the meaning of the term *hetvābhāsa*?
- (m) What is the meaning of the term *āstika* in Indian Philosophy?
- (n) What is called *mokṣa* in Indian Philosophy?
- (o) How many *pramāṇas* are accepted by Jaina Philosophy?

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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.
All symbols are of usual significance.*

SECTION-I

1. Answer any *one* question from the following: 15×1 = 15
- (a) Explain critically the ontological argument for the existence of God as formulated by Descartes. How does Kant criticise Descartes' argument? 10+5
- (b) How does Leibniz distinguish between truths of reason and truths of facts? — Discuss. 15
- (c) How does Plato refute the views that (i) knowledge is sense-perception and that (ii) knowledge is opinion? Explain in this connection the salient features of Plato's theory of knowledge. 5+5+5

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *one* question from the following: 10×1 = 10
- (a) Define and explain Spinoza's view of substance. 10
- (b) Distinguish between potentiality and actuality according to Aristotle. 10

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *one* question from the following: 5×1 = 5
- (a) Explain Descartes classification of Ideas. 5
- (b) Explain Plato's tripartite division of the human soul. 5

SECTION-IV

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

1×10 = 10

- (a) Is concept, according to Plato, an idea of mind?
- (b) Is Plato's universal perceptible?
- (c) Is every knowledge recollection according to Plato?
- (d) What does Aristotle mean by substance?
- (e) What is the highest good according to Aristotle?
- (f) What kind of relation does Descartes assert between mind and body?
- (g) What was Spinoza's method of Philosophy?
- (h) What is final cause according to Aristotle?
- (i) Did Spinoza believe in transcendental God?
- (j) What is parallelism with regard to the relation of mind and body?
- (k) What is intuitive knowledge according to Spinoza?
- (l) 'The only substance is God' who said this?
- (m) What are windowless Monad?
- (n) Why Spinoza is called Pantheist?
- (o) How does Descartes define substance?

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