



COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY

B.A. Honours 1st Semester Examinations, 2018

PHILOSOPHY

OUTLINES OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY -I

CORE-1 (CCPHI1)

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) Explain following Cārvākas the reasons for refuting inference as a *pramāna*. 15
- (b) Explain the Nyāya definition of perception. Distinguish between Savikalpaka and Nirvikalpaka Pratyakṣa. 5+10
- (c) Explain and examine the theory of Momentariness (Kṣanabhūṅgavāda) according to Buddhism. 15

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *one* question from the following: 10×1 = 10
- (a) Explain and examine the Jaina Anekāntavāda. 10
- (b) Explain the concept of Bhavacakra following Buddhism. 10

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *one* question from the following: 5×1 = 5
- (a) "The soul is the body with the attribute of consciousness" – Explain after Cārvāka. 5
- (b) Explain five characteristics of Indian Philosophy. 5

SECTION-IV

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

1×10=10

- (a) Do the Cārvākas admit causal relation?
- (b) Distinguish between Upamāna and Upamiti.
- (c) What is called extra-ordinary perception?
- (d) Why do the Cārvākas reject Akāśa?
- (e) What is Pramā?
- (f) What is Self according to Nyāya?
- (g) What is 'Triratna' according to Jaina?
- (h) Why is the existence of God denied by the Cārvākas?
- (i) What does the term 'Nirvāna' literally mean?
- (j) What is 'Pudgala'?
- (k) What is guna according to Jaina?
- (l) Name the different Pramānas as accepted by the Jainas.
- (m) What are Pañcaskandhas?
- (n) Are Jainas Sceptic?
- (o) How many Pramānas are admitted in Nyāya 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.

SECTION-I

1. Answer any *one* question from the following: 15×1 = 15
- (a) How does Descartes arrive at his principle of 'Cogito ergo Sum'? Bring out the implications of the principle. 5+10
- (b) What does Leibnitz mean by 'monad'? State the important characteristics and types of 'monad' according to him. 3+7+5
- (c) Explain the doctrine of Ideas or Forms as formulated by Plato. How does Aristotle criticize Plato's doctrines of Ideas? Do you think that Aristotle's criticism is justified? 6+6+3

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *one* question from the following: 10×1 = 10
- (a) Explain after Spinoza, Parallelism as a theory of mind-body relation. 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) How does Plato distinguish between opinion and knowledge? 5
- (b) Elucidate Spinoza's notion of 'intellectual love of God'. 5

SECTION-IV

4. Answer any *ten* questions from the following: 1×10 =10
- (a) Give the names of two dialogues of Plato.
 - (b) Why does Plato mean by the Idea of Good?
 - (c) How many ideas are accepted by Descartes? What are those?
 - (d) What is 'Modes'?
 - (e) Was Spinoza a monist?
 - (f) 'All Ideas are innate' – Who said this and why?
 - (g) What does Aristotle mean by saying that matter is the Principle of Potentiality?
 - (h) What is the full name of Leibnitz?
 - (i) God = Substance = Nature – Explain.
 - (j) Define Substance following Descartes.
 - (k) What is the 'Law of Sufficient Reason'?
 - (l) What does Leibnitz mean by truths of fact?
 - (m) What is innate idea?
 - (n) What is monism?
 - (o) What according to Aristotle is the 'highest good'?