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**3 SEM TDC PHIH (CBCS) C 5**

**2 0 2 4**

( Nov/Dec )

**PHILOSOPHY**

( Core )

Paper : C-5

**( Modern Western Philosophy )**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. Find out the correct answer : 1×8=8

(a) “Every determination is negation” is stated by Spinoza / Leibnitz.

(b) *The Critique of Pure Reason* is written by Kant / Hegel.

(c) The theory of empiricism is introduced by Locke / Kant.

( 2 )

- (d) "Esse est percipi" is the statement of George Berkeley / Hume.
- (e) Descartes / Locke said "whatever is clearly and distinctly perceived is true".
- (f) Spinoza's method is known as axiomatic / theoretical.
- (g) Sensationalism is associated with Hume / Hegel.
- (h) Berkeley argues that all knowledge is derived from ideas / impressions.
2. Write short notes on any *four* of the following :  
5×4=20
- (a) Spinoza's view on modes
- (b) Leibnitz's concept of monadology
- (c) Concept of Self according to Hume
- (d) Dialectic method of Hegel
- (e) Refutation of innate ideas

( 3 )

3. Explain Descartes' interactionism as a theory of relation between mind and body. 13
- Or
- Explain Spinoza's view on attributes and modes.
4. Critically explain Leibnitz's concept of pre-established harmony. 13
- Or
- Explain and evaluate Locke's theory of knowledge.
5. "To be is to be perceived." Critically explain the statement in the context of Berkeley's idealism. 13
- Or
- Explain Hume's concept of impression and ideas.
6. Give an account of Space and Time in Kant's philosophy. 13
- Or
- Critically explain objective idealism of Hegel.

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**3 SEM TDC PHIH (CBCS) C 6**

**2 0 2 4**

( Nov/Dec )

**PHILOSOPHY**

( Core )

Paper : C-6

**( Indian Ethics )**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. Find out the correct answer : 1×8=8
- (a) In the Vedas, Ṛta / Ṛṇa stands for moral order of the universe.
- (b) The theory of Karma is related to incarnation / rebirth.
- (c) In Jainism, common people ought to observe Mahāvratā / Anuvratā.

( 2 )

- (d) According to Indian Ethics, Artha / Mokṣa is the ultimate end of life.
- (e) Vānapraśtha / Sanyāsa is the last stage of Caturāśrama.
- (f) The concept of 'Triratna' is found in Buddhism / Jainism.
- (g) The Yoga system admits five / six 'Yamas' or 'restraints'.
- (h) Cārvāka Ethics is purely hedonistic / rigoristic.

2. Write short notes on any *four* of the following :

5×4=20

- (a) Concept of 'Ṛṇa' in the Vedas
- (b) Bhakti Mārga in *Bhagavat Gītā*
- (c) 'Mokṣa' as a Puruṣārtha
- (d) 'Mahāvratā' of Jainism
- (e) Eight-fold Path of Buddhist ethics

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( Continued )

( 3 )

3. Explain the meaning and importance of Ṛta in the context of Vedic Ethics. 13

Or

Discuss briefly the ethics of the Upaniṣads. 13

4. Discuss the 'Svadharmā' of *Bhagavat Gītā*. Determine the interconnection between Svabhāva and Svadharmā. 10+3=13

Or

Make a brief account of the concept of Niṣkāma Karma Yoga in the *Bhagavat Gītā*. 13

5. Discuss the meaning and classification of Dharma as an ethical concept. 13

Or

What do you mean by Puruṣārtha? Discuss 'Trivarga' of the Puruṣārthas. 3+10=13

6. Write a note on Cārvāka Ethics and add your critical comments. 13

Or

Explain the concept of 'Pañcaśīla' of Buddhist Ethics. Do you accept that Buddhist Ethics is a middle path between self-renunciation and sense-enjoyment? Explicate. 10+3=13

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