2020

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

Paper Code : II - A & B

[New Syllabus]

Important Instructions for Multiple Choice Question (MCQ)

• Write Subject Name and Code, Registration number, Session and Roll number in the space provided on the Answer Script.

Example: Such as for Paper III-A (MCQ) and III-B (Descriptive).

Subject Code : III A & B

Subject Name :

 Candidates are required to attempt all questions (MCQ). Below each question, four alternatives are given [i.e. (A), (B), (C), (D)]. Only one of these alternatives is 'CORRECT' answer. The candidate has to write the Correct Alternative [i.e. (A)/(B)/(C)/(D)] against each Question No. in the Answer Script.

Example — If alternative A of 1 is correct, then write :

1. - A

There is no negative marking for wrong answer.

Page: 1 of 10

মাল্টিপল চয়েস প্রশ্নের (MCQ) জন্য জরুরী নির্দেশাবলী

• উত্তরপত্রে নির্দেশিত স্থানে বিষয়ের (Subject) নাম এবং কোড, রেজিস্ট্রেশন নম্বর, সেশন এবং রোল নম্বর লিখতে হবে।

উদাহরণ — যেমন Paper III-A (MCQ) এবং III-B (Descriptive)।

Subject Code : III A & B

Subject Name :

• পরীক্ষার্থীদের সবগুলি প্রশ্নের (MCQ) উত্তর দিতে হবে। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নে চারটি করে সম্ভাব্য উত্তর, যথাক্রমে (A), (B), (C) এবং (D) করে দেওয়া আছে। পরীক্ষার্থীকে তার উত্তরের স্বপক্ষে (A)/(B)/(C)/(D) সঠিক বিকল্পটিকে প্রশ্ন নম্বর উল্লেখসহ উত্তরপত্রে লিখতে হবে।

উদাহরণ — যদি 1 নম্বর প্রশ্নের সঠিক উত্তর A হয় তবে লিখতে হবে : 1. — A

ভূল উত্তরের জন্য কোন নেগেটিভ মার্কিং নেই।

Page: 2 of 10

Paper Code : II - A

Full Marks: 20	Time: Thirty Minutes
Choose the co	orrect answer.
Each question of	carries 1 mark.
1. Ethics is —	
(A) Natural science	
(B) Environmental science	
(C) Physical science	
(D) None of the above	
2. 'Be a person and die to live' who	is the speaker of this statement?
(A) Kant	
(B) Mill	
(C) Hegel	
(D) Bentham	
3. 'It is better to be Socrates dissatisfie statement?	ed than a pig satisfied'who makes this
(A) Mill	
(B) Bentham	
(C) Hegel	
(D) Kant	

Page: 3 of 10

4.	Good	will is good in itself?who said this?
	(A)	Sidgwick
	(B)	Russell
	(C)	Kant
	(D)	None of the above
5.	Srimac	Bhagabad Gitā has been considered as —
	(A)	synthesis of Action, Devotion and Knowledge
	(B)	combination of Dhyan, Dharana and Samadhi
	(C)	Both (A) & (B)
	(D)	None of the above
	()	
6.	. ,	strengthens on applied ethics —
6.		strengthens on applied ethics — Kant
6.	(A)	
6.	(A) (B)	Kant
6.	(A) (B) (C)	Kant William Lillie
	(A) (B) (C) (D)	Kant William Lillie Hegel
	(A) (B) (C) (D) One of	Kant William Lillie Hegel Peter Singer
	(A) (B) (C) (D) One of (A)	Kant William Lillie Hegel Peter Singer The great Vows (Mahavrata) in Jainism is —
	(A) (B) (C) (D) One of (A) (B)	Kant William Lillie Hegel Peter Singer The great Vows (Mahavrata) in Jainism is — Brhmacharya

Page: 4 of 10

8. The C	osmological argument for the existence of God is propounded by —	
(A)	Thomas Aquinas	
(B)	Thomas Anselm	
(C)	Aristipus	
(D)	Heraclitus	
9. Polytho	eism recognizes —	
(A)	Many God	
(B)	One God	
(C)	No God	
(D)	All the above	
10. How r	nany Purusārthas are accepted in Indian philosophy —	
(A)	One	
(B)	Two	
(C)	Three	
(D)	Four	
11. The term 'Satyagraha' was developed by —		
(A)	Vivekananda	
(B)	Mahatma Gandhi	
(C)	Subhas Chandra Bose	
(D)	None of the above	

12.	Earthquakes or tsunamis are the example of —	
	(A)	Moral evil
	(B)	Natural evil
	(C)	Metaphysical evil
	(D)	None
13.	'Lokas	angraha' refers to —
	(A)	Good for the society
	(B)	Personal salvation
	(C)	Both (A) & (B)
	(D)	None of the above
14.	Accord	ling to Hindu tradition, 'Vanaprastha' is the stage of —
	(A)	Varṇa dharma
	(B)	Āshrama dharma
	(C)	Niṣkāma dharma
	(D)	Sakāma dharma
15.		im behind punishment is to set an example to others and to prevent them riminal tendencies'this is the main theme of —
	(A)	Preventive theory
	(B)	Retributive theory
	(C)	Deterrent theory
	(D)	None of the above
		Page : 6 of 10

	(B)	Niṣkāma karma
	(C)	Meaningless karma
	(D)	All the above
17.	Accord	ling to Buddhism the eight fold path leads to the end of —
	(A)	Pleasure
	(B)	Happiness
	(C)	Suffering
	(D)	None
18.	Accord	ling to Buddhism the First Noble Truth is —
	(A)	World is full of happiness
	(B)	World is full of misery
	(C)	World is full of anxiety
	(D)	Both (A) & (B)
19.	Who is	s the founder of Mādhyamika philosophy —
	(A)	Kanād
	(B)	Gautama
	(C)	Kumaril Bhatta
	(D)	Nagarjuna

Page: 7 of 10

16. Self-less or desire-less action is known as —

(A) Sakāma karma

- 20. 'An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth'... it is an example of
 - (A) Retributive theory of punishment
 - (B) Reformative theory of punishment
 - (C) Preventive theory of punishment

(D) None of the above

Page: 8 of 10

2020

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

Paper Code : II - B
[New Syllabus]

Full Marks: 80 Time: Three Hour Thirty Minutes

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Group - A

(Ethics)

1. Answer any two of the following:

 $15 \times 2 = 30$

- (a) Give an estimate of the three main theories of punishment? In your opinion which theory is more acceptable and why? 10+5
- (b) What is meant by moral judgement? What are the differences between moral judgement and other judgement? Explain with example. 5+10
- (c) What do you mean by *Panċasīla*? Explain the eightfold paths of Buddhism. 5 +10
- (d) Explain in detail the Indian concept of *Purusārthas*.

15

2. Answer any two of the following:

 $5 \times 2 = 10$

- (a) Write a short note on 'Ahims \overline{a} '.
- (b) Explain briefly *Anuvrata* and *Mahāvrata* in Jainism.
- (c) Discuss briefly the gross utilitarianism of Bentham.
- (d) Explain freedom of will as postulate of morality.

Page: 9 of 10

Group - B

(Philosophy of Religion)

- (a) Discuss critically the ontological argument to prove the existence of God.
 - (b) What are the psychical factors that determine the origin and development of religion? Explain critically.
 - (c) Explain in detail the concept of re-birth and liberation in Indian tradition.
 - (d) What is the philosophy of religion? Explain the nature and scope of philosophy of religion. 5+10
- 4. Answer any two of the following:

3. Answer any two of the following:

 $5 \times 2 = 10$

 $15 \times 2 = 30$

- (a) What is the main thesis of Buddhism? Explain briefly.
- (b) Distinguish between the concept of Prarthana and Bhakti in the field of religion.
- (c) What is meant by religious consciousness? Explain briefly.
- (d) Mention some grounds for disbelief in God.

Page: 10 of 10