

**2021/TDC (CBCS)/EVEN/SEM/  
PHIDSE-601T/073**

**TDC (CBCS) Even Semester Exam.,  
September—2021**

**PHILOSOPHY**

**( 6th Semester )**

**Course No. : PHIDSE-601T**

**Full Marks : 70**

**Pass Marks : 28**

**Time : 3 hours**

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

Candidates have to answer *either* Option—A  
or Option—B.

**OPTION—A**

**Course No. : PHIDSE-601T (A)**

**( Contemporary Indian Philosophy )**

**SECTION—A**

Answer any *twenty* of the following questions :

1×20=20

1. In which year Swami Vivekananda addressed the World Parliament of Religion?

2. Whose disciple was Swami Vivekananda?
3. How many theories of religion are there according to Swami Vivekananda?
4. Swami Vivekananda belongs to which religious faith?
5. State one characteristic of spiritual nature of man according to Swami Vivekananda.
6. State one characteristic of the physical nature of man according to Swami Vivekananda.
7. What is 'Maya' for Swami Vivekananda?
8. Does Vivekananda believe in the Law of Karma?
9. Name one important book of philosophical discourse of Sri Aurobindo.
10. What is reality according to Sri Aurobindo?
11. Is Sri Aurobindo advocated integral Yoga?
12. Mention one characteristic of Supermind of Sri Aurobindo.

13. What is the meaning of the word 'Sachchidananda'?
14. What is psychic being for Sri Aurobindo?
15. What is the purpose of evolution?
16. What is spiritual transformation according to Sri Aurobindo?
17. Name the book of R. N. Tagore for which awarded Nobel Prize in 1913.
18. What is the infinite aspect of man according to Tagore?
19. Is evil necessary factor for existence according to R. N. Tagore?
20. Who wrote the book, *Religion of Man*?
21. Who establishes 'Shantiniketan'?
22. How can Brahman be known according to Tagore?
23. Does R. N. Tagore influenced by Vaishnavism?
24. Is evil a permanent aspect of our finite existence according to Tagore?

25. What is the root meaning of Swaraj according to M. K. Gandhi?
26. What is the etymological meaning of Ahimsa?
27. What does 'Satyagraha' means?
28. Who gave the name 'Mahatma' to M. K. Gandhi?
29. Does Mahatma Gandhi affirms his faith in Advaita Vedanta?
30. For Gandhi, "God is truth and love." Is this statement true?
31. Who wrote the book, *My Experiment with Truth*?
32. When was Mahatma Gandhi born?
33. Why does Iqbal called God as 'Supreme Ego'?
34. Mention one characteristic of objective consciousness according to K. C. Bhattacharjee.
35. Mention one way of knowing according to Radhakrishnan.

36. How many sources of knowledge are there according to Radhakrishnan?

37. What is it called the knowledge obtained by analysis and synthesis according to Radhakrishnan?

38. "Judgement of value are possible only through intuition." Is this statement true?

39. According to K. C. Bhattacharjee, "Both Science and Philosophy are expressions of theoretic consciousness." Is this statement true?

40. According to K. C. Bhattacharjee, the ideal of truth is the subject matter of which kind of consciousness?

SECTION—B

Answer any *five* of the following questions :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

41. What are the two modern theories of religion according to Swami Vivekananda?

42. What is 'Atman' according to Swami Vivekananda?

43. What are the two stages of evolution in Aurobindo's philosophy?

44. What is 'Devine Mother' in Aurobindo's philosophy?
45. What is Gandhi's idea of 'Swaraj'?
46. What is Satyagraha meant by M. K. Gandhi?
47. What are the three ways of knowing according to Radhakrishnan?
48. What are the four grades of consciousness according to K. C. Bhattacharjee?
49. What are the nature of creativity in man according to R. N. Tagore?
50. Mention one characteristic of finite and one infinite nature of man.

SECTION—C

Answer any *five* of the following questions :  $8 \times 5 = 40$

51. Explain Swami Vivekananda's theory of universal religion.
52. Explain fully Vivekananda's 'Real' and 'Apparent' nature of man.

53. Discuss ascending and descending processes in the Aurobindo's theory of Evolution.
54. Discuss Aurobindo's concept of 'Nationalism'.
55. Explain and elucidate Tagore's concept of 'Surplus-in-man'.
56. Discuss Tagore's theory of Problem of Evil as necessary factors of existence.
57. Discuss M. K. Gandhi's concept of 'Ahimsa'.
58. Explain Gandhi's theory of 'Trusteeship' as socio-political ideal.
59. Discuss Radhakrishnan's concept of 'intellect' and 'intuition' as source of knowledge.
60. Explain K. C. Bhattacharjee's concept of philosophy. Distinguish between Science and Philosophy in reference to the four grades of consciousness.

OPTION—B

Course No. : PHIDSE-601T (B)

( **Phenomenology and Existentialism** )

SECTION—A

Answer any *twenty* of the following questions :

1×20=20

1. Is Phenomenology an Epistemology?
2. Who is considered as the founder of Phenomenology?
3. Name one book written by Edmund Husserl.
4. Mention any one type/kind of Phenomenology.
5. Mention one characteristic of phenomenological enquiry.
6. "Phenomenology is a rigorous science." Is the statement true?
7. "Phenomenology is the study of pure consciousness." Is it true?
8. What is meant by the doctrine of psychologism?



9. What is the first stage of the phenomenological method?
10. How many stages of reduction is accepted by Husserl?
11. What is the meaning of Epoche?
12. Which attitude is bracketed in a phenomenological enquiry?
13. What is the meaning of Intentionality of Consciousness?
14. What is Noesis?
15. What is Noema?
16. What is the meaning of Eidos?
17. What do you understand by existential phenomenology?
18. "Man is condemned to be free." Who said this?

19. "Existence precedes essence." Who said this?
20. What is the meaning of the Bad Faith in the context of Sartre's existential phenomenology?
21. What does Sartre mean by 'Being-for-itself'?
22. What does Sartre mean by 'Being-in-itself'?
23. Does Sartre consider Being as essentially free?
24. Name one book written by Jean Paul Sartre.
25. Name one Theistic Existentialist.
26. Name one Atheistic Existentialist.
27. Name one philosopher whom Kierkegaard considered as the greatest enemy of philosophy.
28. How many aspects of Truth have been accepted by Kierkegaard?
29. Is Nietzsche a Theistic Existentialist?

30. What is the meaning of Will to Power?
31. What is meant by Superman in Nietzschean philosophy?
32. "God is dead." Who said this?
33. What is the meaning of Dasein?
34. What does Heidegger mean by the notion of Facticity?
35. Name one important philosophical work of Martin Heidegger.
36. Can a dialogue occur in an 'I-It' relation?
37. Can a dialogue occur in an 'I-Thou' relation?
38. Why does Buber consider dialogue as the basis of doing philosophy?
39. Who is the author of the book, *I and Thou*?
40. In an 'I-It' relation, what does 'It' refer to?

SECTION—B

Answer any *five* of the following questions :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

41. Mention two characteristics of any phenomenology enquiry.

42. What is meant by the 'phenomenological point of view' as a means to reach pure consciousness?

43. Explain the two stages of the phenomenological method of Husserl.

44. Explain the concepts of Noesis and Noema in connection with the theory of Intentionality.

45. Sartre observes that "Being is overarchively one, but dualistically perceived." What are the dual aspects of Being as indicated by Sartre?

46. Elucidate upon Sartre's notion of Freedom as an essential character of Being.

47. What is Theistic Existentialism?

48. What is Atheistic Existentialism?

49. How is Dasein different from ordinary notion of man?
50. What is the importance of Buber's concept of Dialogue in philosophical discourse?

SECTION—C

Answer any *five* of the following questions :  $8 \times 5 = 40$

51. (a) Explain the concept of phenomenology.
- (b) How does phenomenology offer a critique of psychologism?  $5+3=8$
52. (a) Explain Husserl's idea of the phenomenological point of view as a means to reach pure consciousness.
- (b) How does Husserlian Phenomenology differ from Existential Phenomenology?  $6+2=8$
53. (a) "Consciousness is always consciousness of something." Explain the theory of Intentionality in the context of the given statement.
- (b) What is the importance of Intentionality in relation to Husserl's phenomenological concepts of Synthesis, Horizon and Constitution?  $5+3=8$

54. (a) Explain Husserl's phenomenological method.
- (b) What is the meaning of transcendental subjectivity? 5+3=8
55. (a) Elucidate upon Sartre's notions of 'Being-for-itself' and 'Being-in-itself'.
- (b) "Existence precedes essence."  
In the light of the above statement, explain Sartre's existential philosophy. 6+2=8
56. (a) How does Sartre's notion of Freedom relate to his concept of 'Being-for-itself'?
- (b) Explain Sartre's idea of Bad Faith. 6+2=8
57. Differentiate between Theistic and Atheistic Existentialism. 8
58. (a) Explain the three stages of life as accepted by Kierkegaard.
- (b) Explain Nietzsche's concept of Superman as an assertion to his Man-centric world view. 5+3=8

59. Describe Heidegger's problem of Being in relation to his fundamental ontological question 'Why is there Being rather than nothing?' 8
60. (a) Elaborate upon Buber's Philosophy of Dialogue.
- (b) How does Buber differentiate between 'I-It' and 'I-Thou/You' relation? 5+3=8

★ ★ ★