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63(FY) SEM-4/MAJ/PHLMAJ2034

2025

PHILOSOPHY

(Major)

Paper : PHLMAJ2034

**[Methods and Conception of Philosophy
(Western Approches)]**

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the following : 1×6=6
 - (1) Who is the founder of the Cartesian Method ?
 - (a) Spinoza
 - (b) Leibniz
 - (c) Descartes
 - (d) Hume

- (2) What does Descartes' mind-body dualism propose ?
- (a) Mind and body are identical
 - (b) Mind and body are separate substances
 - (c) Body controls the mind
 - (d) The mind is a function of the body
- (3) According to Spinoza, God and Substance are :
- (a) Separate entities
 - (b) Identical
 - (c) Irrelevant to philosophy
 - (d) Materialistic concepts
- (4) The concept of "pre-established harmony" is attributed to :
- (a) Locke
 - (b) Kant
 - (c) Leibniz
 - (d) Berkeley
- (5) Which philosopher rejected the concept of innate ideas ?
- (a) Hume
 - (b) Locke
 - (c) Spinoza
 - (d) Leibniz

- (6) Berkeley's famous statement "Esse est percipi" means :
- (a) To exist is to be perceived
 - (b) Knowledge comes from reason
 - (c) God perceives everything
 - (d) The mind and body are separate

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**
2×5=10

- (a) What is Descartes' method of doubt ?
- (b) What does Descartes mean by "Cogito, ergo sum"?
- (c) What are the *two* attributes of God according to Spinoza ?
- (d) Define Leibniz's theory of monads.
- (e) Differentiate between primary and secondary qualities according to Locke.
- (f) What is pre-established harmony in Leibniz's philosophy ?
- (g) Why does Locke reject innate ideas ?

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**
5×6=30

- (1) Describe cartesian mind-body dualism and its implications.
- (2) Discuss Spinoza's concept of substance and its relation to God.

- (3) How does Locke critique the theory of innate ideas ?
- (4) Discuss Hume's distinction between impressions and ideas with examples.
- (5) What does Kant mean by synthetic a priori judgements ?
- (6) Describe Hegel's dialectical method with an example.
- (7) Discuss Spinoza's concept of God and substance. How does he establish their identity ?
- (8) Explain Leibniz's theory of monads with examples.
- (9) Explain Berkeley's principle "Esse est percipi".

4. Answer the following questions : **(any two)**
 $12 \times 2 = 24$

- (1) Critically evaluate Kant's theory of space and time. Are they subjective or objective in his system ?
- (2) Discuss Hume's distinction between impressions and ideas. How does it lead to his skepticism about the self ?
- (3) Explain Hegel's dialectical method. How does it contribute to the development of Absolute Idealism ?
- (4) Critically examine Descartes' Cartesian method. How does it attempt to establish certainty in knowledge ?