

M.A.2ND SEMESTER. (VAC)

Gandhian philosophy

Paper code: PHLMAVA205

1.Very short question: চমু উত্তৰ দিয়া:

1mark

i) What is the name of the autobiography of Gandhi?

গান্ধীৰ আত্মজীৱনীৰ নাম কি?

ii) Who wrote the book "My experiments with truth" ?

"মোৰ সত্য অন্বেষণৰ কাহিনী" গ্ৰন্থখনৰ লিখক কোন?

iii) What do you mean by non-violence?

অহিংসা মানে কি বুজা?

iv) What is the negative meaning of ahimsa?

অহিংসাৰ নেগেটিভ অৰ্থটো কি?

v) What is meant by the positive meaning of non-violence?

অহিংসাৰ পজিটিভ অৰ্থ বুলিলে কি বুজা?

vi) Can ahimsa be practised universally?

অহিংসা সৰ্বজনীনভাৱে প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব পাৰিবনে?

vii) What is the technique of ahimsa?

অহিংসাৰ কৌশল কি?

viii) What is "self-force or Truth-force"?

আত্মশক্তি বা সত্যশক্তি কি?

ix) What is the meaning of satyagrah?

সত্যগ্ৰহৰ অৰ্থ কি?

x) 'Satyagrah is the way of truth' -- is it true?

সত্যগ্রহ সত্য উপলব্ধিৰ উপায় ---- সঁচানে?

xi) Give an example of satyagrah.

সত্যগ্রহৰ এটা উদাহৰণ দিয়া।

xii) What is the meaning of satya?

সত্যৰ অৰ্থ কি?

xiii) Are Truth and Reality indifference in Gandhi's Philosophy?

গান্ধীৰ দৰ্শনত সত্য আৰু সত্য একেনে ?

xiv) "I don't care of God if he is anything but Truth"- who said?

"I don't care of God if he is anything but Truth"- কোনে কৈছিল?

xv) What is the idea of God according to Gandhi?

গান্ধীৰ মতে ঈশ্বৰৰ ধাৰণা কি?

xvi) Write one character of satyagrahi.

সত্যগ্রহীৰ এটা লক্ষ্যন লিখা।

xvii) "I have nothing new to teach the world" -- who said this?

"জগতক শিকাবলৈ মোৰ নতুন একো নাই"-- কথাষাৰ কোনে কৈছিল?

xviii) Who is the author of the book "Unto the last"?

"Unto the last" গ্ৰন্থখনৰ লিখক কোন?

xix) What is the basis of Satyagrah?

সত্যগ্রহ কিহৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি প্রতিষ্ঠিত?

xx) What is the meaning of Sarvodaya?

সৰ্বোদয় বুলিলে কি বুজা?

xxi) What was the ideal of Gandhi's "Ramrajya"?

গান্ধীৰ ৰামৰাজ্যৰ আদৰ্শ কি?

xxii) Why did Gandhi say "there is no religion higher than truth"?

"সত্যতকৈ উচ্চ কোনো ধৰ্ম নাই" --- কোনে কৈছিল?

xxiii) What do you mean by Swadeshi?

স্বদেশী বুলিলে কি বুজা?

xxiv) What is the main aim of Swadesi doctrine?

স্বদেশীৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য কি?

xxv) "Truth is God" who said this?

"সত্যই ঈশ্বৰ"-- উক্তিটো কোনে কৈছিল?

xxvi) "To refute Truth is self contradictory "-- who said this?

"সত্যক অস্বীকাৰ কৰা স্ব-বিৰোধী"-- কথাষাৰৰ লগত জড়িত দাৰ্শনিক জনৰ নাম কি?

xxvii) What is morality according to Gandhi?

গান্ধীৰ মতে নৈতিকতা কি?

xxviii) What is the meaning of word "religion" according to Gandhi?

গান্ধীৰ মতে ধৰ্ম শব্দটোৱে কি বুজায় ?

xxix) Does religion and morality are same for Gandhi?

গান্ধীৰ মতে ধৰ্ম আৰু নৈতিকতা একেনে?

xxx) Who is the author of the book "Young India"?

"Young India" গ্ৰন্থখনৰ লিখক কোন?

xxxi) Who give the statement "Non-violence is the highest value"?

"অহিংসাই পৰম ধৰ্ম" বুলি কোনে কৈছিল?

xxxii) What is meant by "Sarva Dharma Samabhava"?

"সৰ্ব ধৰ্ম সমভাৱ" বুলিলে কি বুজায়?

xxxiv) How did Gandhi relate religion to daily life?

গান্ধীয়ে কেনেকৈ ধৰ্মক দৈনন্দিন জীৱনৰ সৈতে সম্পৰ্কিত কৰিছিল?

xxxv) What is the role of conscience in Gandhi's ethics?

গান্ধীৰ নৈতিকতাত বিবেকৰ ভূমিকা কি?

xxxvi) What is equality according to Gandhi?

গান্ধীৰ মতে সমতা কি?

xxxvii) What was Gandhi's view on untouchability?

অস্পৃশ্যতাৰ বিষয়ে গান্ধীৰ মত কি আছিল?

xxxviii) What is social equality?

সামাজিক সমতা কি?

xxxix) What is basic education according to Gandhi?

গান্ধীৰ মতে মৌলিক শিক্ষা কি?

XL) What is the aim of education?

শিক্ষাৰ লক্ষ্য কি?

2. Short notes: চমুটোকা লিখা:

6marks

a) Concept of satya. সত্যৰ ধাৰণা।

b) Gandhi's concept of God গান্ধীৰ ঈশ্বৰৰ ধাৰণা

c) Ahimsa. অহিংসা।

d) characteristics of satyagrah সত্যাগ্ৰহ বৈশিষ্ট্য

e) Swaraj স্বৰাজ

f) Sarvodaya সৰ্বোদয়

g) Gandhi's concept of religion. গান্ধীৰ ধৰ্মৰ ধাৰণা

h) Gandhi's moral principles. গান্ধীৰ নৈতিক নীতিসমূহ

i) How is education related to self-reliance? আত্মনিৰ্ভৰতাৰ সৈতে শিক্ষা কেনেকৈ সম্পৰ্কিত?

J) 9. "Education develops body, mind, and soul." Explain. "শিক্ষাই দেহ, মন আৰু আত্মাৰ উন্নয়ন কৰে।" ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

k) How did Gandhi promote equality? গান্ধীয়ে কেনেকৈ সমতা প্ৰচাৰ কৰিছিল?

3. Long questions: বচনাধৰ্মী প্ৰশ্ন:

10marks

a) Explain Gandhi's concept of truth.

গান্ধীৰ সত্যৰ ধাৰণাটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

b) Explain Gandhi's view of God.

ঈশ্বৰ সম্পৰ্কীয় গান্ধীৰ মাতটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

c) " Truth is God" -- explain the statement with special reference to Gandhi.

"সত্যই ঈশ্বৰ"- গান্ধীৰ এই মতটো আলোচনা কৰা।

d) what do you mean by the term "Ahimsa"? Explain Gandhi's view on Ahimsa.

অহিংসা বুলিলে কি বুজাঅহিংসা সম্পৰ্কে গান্ধীৰ মতটো আলোচনা কৰা। ?

f) what is satyagrah? Explain the necessary characters of a satyagrahi.

সত্যগ্রহ কি? সত্যগ্রহীৰ আৱশ্যকীয় লক্ষণবোৰ আলোচনা কৰা।

g) Discuss Gandhi's concept of satyagrah as the technique of ahimsa.

অহিংসাৰ কৌশল হিচাপে গান্ধীৰ সত্যগ্রহৰ ধাৰণাটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

h) Explain Gandhi's concept of Swaraj.

গান্ধীৰ স্বৰাজৰ ধাৰণাটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

i) Explain Gandhi's ideal of Sarvodaya. Is it tenable?

গান্ধীৰ সৰ্বোদয়ৰ আদৰ্শটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। ই গ্রহণযোগ্যনে?

j) Discuss the relation between truth and non-violence.

সত্য আৰু অহিংসাৰ সম্পৰ্ক আলোচনা কৰা।

k) Critically examine Gandhi's concept of religion.

গান্ধীৰ ধৰ্মৰ ধাৰণাটো সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে আলোচনা কৰা।

l) "Gandhi's religion is based on truth and non-violence." Explain.

"গান্ধীৰ ধৰ্ম সত্য আৰু অহিংসাৰ ওপৰত আধাৰিত।" ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

m). Discuss Gandhi's moral philosophy.

গান্ধীৰ নৈতিক দৰ্শন আলোচনা কৰা।

n) "Means are more important than ends." Explain.

“উপায় লক্ষ্যতকৈ বেছি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ।” ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

o) Critically analyze Gandhi's concept of equality.

গান্ধীৰ সমতাৰ ধাৰণাটো সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।

p) Discuss Gandhi's role in social justice and equality.

সামাজিক ন্যায় আৰু সমতা প্ৰচাৰত গান্ধীৰ ভূমিকা আলোচনা কৰা।

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
PROGRAMME: MASTER OF ARTS
SEMESTER: II SEMSETER

SL NO	QUESTION
	SHORT QUESTION
1	A sense is a way of being given a reference or a mode of presentation of a reference”—who said this?
2	Two expressions may have different meanings but they may refer to the same thing’ - Is it a true statement?
3	The round square does not exist’ - Is it a meaningful statement for Russell?
4	Mention the fundamental principle of analytic philosophy
5	In the Frege’s paper, sense and reference, Morning star and evening star refer to the same object but not their
6	Who introduced the distinction between sense and reference in semantics?
7	‘Sense and reference are concepts used to analyze the meaning of words’, mention yes or no
8	Mention one example of definite description.
9	According to Russell, a definite description ‘the F’ denotes a specific individual satisfying the description. Is it true?
10	Russell's theory of denoting aimed to address issues in Semantics. Mention true or false
11	Who developed the theory of denoting in philosophy of language?
12	The Problem of Philosophy’, who authored this book?
13	What problem in semantics does Russell's theory of denoting aim to solve?
14	Define a definite description according to Russell's theory of denoting.
15	How does Russell's theory of denoting distinguish between sense and reference?
16	Can you provide an example of a definite description and its denotation according to Russell's theory?
17	What is Moore’s main argument in his refutation of idealism?
18	Mention one feature of the defence of common sense
19	What is the reason of refuting Idealism according to G.E.Moore?
20	Moore is an Idealist Philosopher. (Mention true or false)
21	What is refutation of Idealism?
22	“Idealists observe that University is Spiritual”, who said this line?
23	‘Reality is Spiritual’, who observes this line?
24	Objects make up the substance of the world. (Write True or False
25	According to Wittgenstein’s the relation between language and reality?
26	Why does Wittgenstein use the term ‘Picture’ in his theory of meaning?
27	What does Wittgenstein mean by saying that propositions are like pictures?
28	Can you Provide example to illustrate how Wittgenstein’s picture theory of meaning applies to everyday language use?

29	“The World is the totality of facts, not of things”- who said this?
30	Whereof we can not speak, thereof we must remain silent”, who said this statement?
31	What is the primary objective of a language game?
32	How does Wittgenstein define a language game?
33	Give an example of a language from everyday life
34	What is the central thesis of Ayer’s ‘Language, Truth and Logic’ regarding metaphysics?
35	How does Ayer define Metaphysical statements?
36	What is the fundamental principle of the verification theory of meaning?
37	Mention a name of one logical positivist.
38	Give an example of quasi ontological statement
39	What is the central thesis of Strawson’s ‘On Referring’?
40	Give an example of ‘Systematically Misleading expressions’
41	Give an example of referring expressions.
42	‘The concept of Mind’, who authored this book?
43	Who strongly criticized the ‘Cartesian Dualism’ based on ‘Categorical Mistake’
44	what is analytical statement?
45	What is the principle of verification?
46	What is empirical statement?
47	Give an example of analytical statement.
48	Give an example of synthtic statement
49	On which principle, Ayer's rejection of Metphysics based on?
50	Logic as the essence of philosophy, Who said this line?
	SHORT NOTE
1	Difference between sense and reference
2	Denoting theory of Meaning
3	Define sense and reference in semantics, and explain their distinction."
4	What is the central idea of Russell’s theory of denoting?
5	Logical Atomism
6	How does Russell’s theory of denoting address the problem of definite descriptions?
7	Logic as the essence of philosophy
8	Defence of Common Sense Data
9	Refutation of Idealism
10	Consciousness and object of consciousness

11	Verification theory of meaning
12	Family resemblance
13	Early philosophy and later philosophy of Wittgenstein
14	Picture theory of meaning
15	Form of life
16	Elimination of Metaphysics
17	Language game
18	Significance of logical positivism
19	Private language
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LONG QUESTION	
1	Explain Gottlob Frege's theory of sense and reference in semantics. What are the key distinctions between sense and reference, and how do they contribute to our understanding of language meaning? Provide examples to illustrate your explanation.
2	Discuss Frege's theory of sense and reference, highlighting its significance in the philosophy of language
3	How does Russell's theory address the problem of definite descriptions
4	Provide examples and analyze how Russell's theory sheds light on the relationship between language and reality
5	Analyze the significance of Bertrand Russell's theory of denoting within the broader context of analytic philosophy
6	How does Russell's theory contribute to our understanding of language and its relation to the world?
7	Critically explain Russell's concept of Logical Atomism.
8	Critically explain Moore's Refutation of Idealism with suitable example.
9	Discuss the defence of Common sense data with example
10	Explain the concept of 'Family Resemblance' as it relates to language games.

11	How do Language games contribute to the understanding of meaning?
12	Compare and contrast language games with formal language system like mathematics.
13	Discuss the importance of rule following in language games.
14	How do language games illustrate the pragmatic aspect of language use?
15	What is Ayer's Verification principle and how does it relate to metaphysical statements?
16	How does Ayer differentiate between empirical and metaphysical statements?
17	What criticisms does Ayer raise against metaphysical statements?
18	What role do empirical observations play in Ayer's philosophy of language?
19	Explain Ayer's rejection of metaphysics in relation to logical positivism.
20	How does A.J. Ayer eliminate the notion of Metaphysics with the principle of the Verification theory of meaning?
21	'The world is the totality of facts, not of things' - explain this statement with reference to Wittgenstein's Picture theory of meaning.
22	Discuss Wittgenstein's concept of family resemblance.
23	Explain Wittgenstein's analysis of facts, proposition and their interrelation
24	How does Ryle define 'Systematically misleading expressions'?
25	How does Strawson critique Russell's theory of definite descriptions?
26	What distinction does Strawson make between referential and attributive uses of definite descriptions?
27	Explain Strawson's view on the singular term 'The Present King of France' and its reference.
28	How does Strawson's analysis of reference contribute to our understanding of language and meaning?
29	What distinction does Strawson make between referential and attributive uses of definite descriptions?
30	How does Philosophy remove the ordinary language? Explain it with the arguments of G. Ryle
31	Critically explain P.F. Strawson's concept of referring. How does he differ from Russell in the context of descriptive expression?
32	Critically examine the various forms of systematically misleading expression as described by G. Ryle.

Questions' Bank

Prepared by Dr Tapan Talukdar

General Ethics (203)

1. Very short questions: (1 Mark each)

1. From which Greek word, ethics comes from?
Ethics শব্দটো কোনটো গ্ৰীক শব্দৰ পৰা উৎপত্তি হৈছে?
2. Which actions are said to be responsible for right and wrong action?
কোন ধৰণৰ কাৰ্যই সৎ আৰু অসৎ কাৰ্যৰ বাবে দায়ী বুলি কোৱা হয়?
3. What is said to be rightness and correctness of anything in ethics?
নৈতিকতাত কোনো বস্তুৰ সঠিকতা আৰু শুদ্ধতাক কি বুলি কোৱা হয়?
4. Who said "Equals should be treated equally and unequal unequally"?
"সমানক সমানভাৱে আৰু অসমানক অসমানভাৱে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব লাগে" — এই কথা কোনে কৈছিল?
5. Which provides no room for choice?
কোনটো তত্ত্বত বিকল্প বাছনিৰ কোনো সুযোগ নাথাকে?
6. Whose theory of ethics is said to be deontological ethics?
কাৰ নৈতিক তত্ত্বক কৰ্তব্যবাদী নৈতিকতা (Deontological Ethics) বুলি কোৱা হয়?
7. Who first discussed about Cardinal virtues in his work?
প্ৰথমে কোনে তেওঁৰ গ্ৰন্থত মুখ্য গুণসমূহ (Cardinal Virtues) আলোচনা কৰিছিল?
8. Which virtues help a person to overcoming the fear of death?
কোনবোৰ গুণে মানুহক মৃত্যুৰ ভয় অতিক্ৰম কৰাত সহায় কৰে?
9. How the term eudaimonia is translated in Aristotle's theory?
এৰিষ্টটল-ৰ তত্ত্বত "Eudaimonia" শব্দটো কেনেকৈ অনুবাদ কৰা হয়?
10. Kant Moral theory lies in which book?
কান্টৰ নৈতিক তত্ত্ব কোনখন গ্ৰন্থত পোৱা যায়?
11. Kant categorical imperative comes under which book?
কান্টৰ 'Categorical Imperative' কোনখন গ্ৰন্থত পোৱা যায়?
12. Kant's ethics is known as what?
কান্টৰ নৈতিক তত্ত্বক কি নামেৰে জনা যায়?
13. What virtue is important for Kant?
কান্টৰ মতে কোনটো গুণ আটাইতকৈ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ?
14. What is the golden rule for Kant?
কান্টৰ মতে "স্বৰ্ণসূত্ৰ" (Golden Rule) কি?
15. Who advocated the 'Duty for duty sake'?
"কৰ্তব্যৰ বাবে কৰ্তব্য" — এই ধাৰণাটো কোনে আগবঢ়াইছিল?
16. 'Kingdom of ends' is which maxim of Kant?
(Kingdom of Ends) কান্টৰ কোনটো নীতি?
17. Utilitarianism deals with which ethics?
উপযোগিতাবাদ কোন ধৰণৰ নৈতিকতাক লৈ আলোচনা কৰে?
18. What do you mean by Utilitarianism?
উপযোগিতাবাদ বুলিলে কি বুজা যায়?
19. Who were regarded as classical utilitarianism?
প্ৰাচীন উপযোগিতাবাদৰ প্ৰতিনিধি কোনসকল?
20. Utilitarianism is a form of which theory?
উপযোগিতাবাদ কোনটো তত্ত্বৰ এটা ৰূপ?
21. According to Mill, Utilitarianism is what?

- মিলৰ মতে উপযোগবাদ কি?
22. What do you mean by pleasure, according to Mill?
মিলৰ মতে “আনন্দ” বুলিলে কি বুজা যায়?
23. What are the kinds of Utilitarianism?

উপযোগিতাবাদৰ প্ৰকাৰসমূহ কি কি?

24. Who has introduced a hedonistic calculus?
সুখ-গণনা পদ্ধতি কোনে প্ৰৱৰ্তন কৰিছিল?
25. According to Bentham, there are how many ways to measure the dimensions of pleasure or pain?
বেণ্ঠামৰ মতে আনন্দ বা দুখৰ পৰিমাণ জোখাৰ কিমানটা মাপকাঠি আছে?
26. Who for the first time introduced the qualitative difference of pleasure?
প্ৰথমে কোনে পছন্দভিত্তিক উপযোগবাদ (Preference Utilitarianism) আগবঢ়াইছিল?
27. Who has first given preference to utilitarianism?
প্ৰথমে উপযোগিতাবাদক গুৰু দিয়া দৰ্শনবিদ কোন?
28. What is the moral criterion selected by Carvaka?

চাৰ্বাকৰ মতে নৈতিকতাৰ মানদণ্ড কি?

29. Kant ethics is known as?

29. ইমানুৱেল কান্টৰ নৈতিক তত্ত্বক কি বুলি জনা যায়?
30. Categorical imperative means.....?
“চৰ্তহীন আদেশ” মানে?
31. Right is regarded as ?
“Right” ক কিৰূপে গণ্য কৰা হয়?
32. Justice is regarded as?
“Justice” ক কিৰূপে গণ্য কৰা হয়?
33. Cardinal virtues includes.....?
মূল গুণ সমূহ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত.....?
34. Good is regarded as.....?
“Good” ক কিৰূপে গণ্য কৰা হয়?
35. What is the metaphysical ground of morality for Kant?
কান্টৰ মতে নৈতিকতাৰ অতিভৌতিক আধাৰ কি?
36. In Kantian ethics ‘an objective principle of action’ is called?
কান্টৰ নৈতিক তত্ত্বত “কৰ্মৰ বস্তুনিষ্ঠ নীতি” ক কি বুলি কোৱা হয়?
37. What do you mean by ethical intuitionism?
নৈতিক অন্তৰ্দৃষ্টি তত্ত্ব (Ethical Intuitionism) মানে কি?
38. Who was an ethical non-naturalist?
নৈতিক অ-প্ৰাকৃতিকবাদী কোন আছিল?
39. Who is the earliest proponent of descriptive theory?
বৰ্ণনামূলক তত্ত্ব প্ৰথম প্ৰৱৰ্তক কোন?
40. Who maintains that the knowledge of moral laws is obtained through practical reason?
কোনে কয় যে নৈতিক নিয়মৰ জ্ঞান ব্যৱহাৰিক বুদ্ধিৰ জৰিয়তে লাভ কৰা যায়?
41. Who provides the metaphysical grounds of morality?
নৈতিকতাৰ অতিভৌতিক আধাৰ কোনে প্ৰদান কৰে?
42. In Kantian ethics ‘an objective principle of action’ is called?
কান্টৰ নৈতিক তত্ত্বত “কৰ্মৰ বস্তুনিষ্ঠ নীতি” ক কি বুলি কোৱা হয়?
43. What are methods and approaches of ethics?
নৈতিকতাৰ পদ্ধতি আৰু দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীসমূহ কি?
44. “Formalism” in ethics is associated with which philosopher?

নৈতিক তত্ত্বত “Formalism” ক কোন দৰ্শনবিদৰ সৈতে জড়িত কৰা হয়?

2. Short notes:

5 marks each

- a. Branches of ethics
নীতিবিদ্যাৰ শাখাসমূহ
- b. Normative ethics
আদৰ্শমূলক নৈতিকতা
- c. Meta-ethics
অধিনীতিবিদ্যা
- d. Descriptive ethics
বৰ্ণনামূলক নৈতিকতা
- e. Applied ethics
প্ৰায়োগিক নৈতিকতা
- f. Scope of ethics
নৈতিকতাৰ পৰিসৰ
- g. Ethics & politics
নৈতিকতা আৰু ৰাজনীতি
- h. Ethics and religion
নৈতিকতা আৰু ধৰ্ম
- i. Ethics and law
নৈতিকতা আৰু আইন
- j. Concept of Good
শ্ৰেয়ৰ ধাৰণা
- k. Concept of Right
শুদ্ধৰ ধাৰণা
- l. Concept of Justice
ন্যায়ৰ ধাৰণা
- m. Concept of Duty
কৰ্তব্যৰ ধাৰণা
- n. Concept of obligations
সংকল্পৰ ধাৰণা
- o. Concept of freedom of will
ইচ্ছাৰ স্বাধীনতাৰ ধাৰণা
- p. Cardinal virtues
মূখ্য সদগুণ
- q. Eudaimonism
- r. Rationalism in ethics
নৈতিকতাত যুক্তিবাদ
- s. Concept of egoism

- t. Pleasure and happiness
কামনাআৰু সুখ
- u. Categorical imperatives
চৰ্তহীন আদেশ
- v. Kinds of utilitarianism
উপযোগিতাবাদৰ প্ৰকাৰ
- w. Principle of utility
উপযোগিতাৰ নীতি
- x. Nature of moral judgment
নৈতিক সিদ্ধান্তৰ স্বভাৱ
- y. Naturalistic fallacy
প্ৰকৃতিগত দোষ
- z. Ethical intuitionism
নৈতিক অন্তঃপ্ৰত্যয়বাদ
importance
- aa. Importance of studying ethics
নৈতিকতা অধ্যয়নৰ গুৰুত্ব
- bb. Why should we be moral?
আমি কিয় নৈতিক হ'ব লাগে?

3. Essay type questions:

10 marks each

- a. Explain and examine the nature and scope of ethics.
নীতিবিদ্যাৰ স্বৰূপ আৰু পৰিসৰ ব্যাখ্যা আৰু বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।
- b. How ethics is related to sciences? Explain the relationships between ethics and politics.
নৈতিকতা বিজ্ঞানৰ সৈতে কেনেদৰে সম্পৰ্কিত? নৈতিকতা আৰু ৰাজনীতিৰ মাজৰ সম্পৰ্ক ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
- c. Why should we be moral? Explain history, methods and approaches of ethics?
আমি কিয় নৈতিক হ'ব লাগে? নৈতিকতাৰ ইতিহাস, পদ্ধতি আৰু দৃষ্টিভংগীসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
- d. Critically examine the distinction between determinism and indeterminism.
নিয়তিবাদ (Determinism) আৰু অনিয়তিবাদ (Indeterminism)-ৰ মাজৰ পাৰ্থক্য সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পৰ্যালোচনা কৰা।
- e. What is virtue ethics? Explain the cardinal virtues.
সদগুণী নৈতিকতা কি? মুখ্য সদগুণসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
- f. What is hedonism? Explain the distinction between psychological hedonism and ethical hedonism.

সুখবাদ কি? মনস্তাত্ত্বিক সুখবাদ আৰু নৈতিক সুখবাদৰ পাৰ্থক্য ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

- g. Explain the distinction between egoistic and altruistic hedonism.
আত্মসুখবাদ আৰু পৰসুখবাদ ৰ পাৰ্থক্য ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
- h. Explain and examine the quantitative hedonism.
পৰিমাণগত সুখবাদ ব্যাখ্যা আৰু বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।
- i. Explain and examine qualitative hedonism
গুণগত সুখবাদৰ ব্যাখ্যা আৰু বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।
- j. Explain and examine the distinction between qualitative and quantitative hedonism.
গুণগত আৰু পৰিমাণগত সুখবাদৰ মাজৰ পাৰ্থক্য ব্যাখ্যা আৰু বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।
- k. What normative ethics? Explain the deontological ethics of Kant.
আদৰ্শমূলক নৈতিকতা কি? কাণ্টৰ কৰ্তব্যবাদী নৈতিকতা ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
- l. What is rationalism in ethics? Explain and examine the ethical rationalism of Kant.
নৈতিকতাত যুক্তিবাদ কি? কাণ্টৰ নৈতিক যুক্তিবাদ ব্যাখ্যা আৰু বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।
- m. Explain the Moore's analysis of Good.
মূৰৰ 'ভাল' (Good)ৰ ধাৰণাৰ বিশ্লেষণ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
- n. How does Moore commit the naturalistic fallacy? Explain.
মূৰে কেনেদৰে 'প্রকৃতিগত দোষ' (Naturalistic Fallacy) ক ব্যাখ্যা কৰিছে? কৰা।
- o. Explain and examine the prescriptivism.
পৰামৰ্শবাদ ব্যাখ্যা আৰু বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।
- p. Explain and examine descriptivism.
বৰ্ণনাবাদ ব্যাখ্যা আৰু বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।
- q. Explain and examine emotivism.
অনুভূতিবাদ ব্যাখ্যা আৰু বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।
- r. How ethics is related to sciences? Explain the relationships between ethics and law.
নৈতিকতা বিজ্ঞানৰ সৈতে কেনেদৰে সম্পৰ্কিত? নৈতিকতা আৰু আইনৰ মাজৰ সম্পৰ্ক ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
- s. How ethics is related to sciences? Explain the relationships between ethics and theology.

নৈতিকতা বিজ্ঞানৰ সৈতে কেনেদৰে সম্পৰ্কিত ? নৈতিকতা আৰু ধৰ্মতত্ত্বৰ মাজৰ সম্পৰ্ক ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

- t. What is moral judgment? Critically examine theories of moral judgment.
নৈতিক সিদ্ধান্ত কি? নৈতিক সিদ্ধান্তৰ তত্ত্বসমূহ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পর্যালোচনা কৰা।

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Question bank-2025

M. A. 2nd Sem

Department of Philosophy

PHLMAC-201 (Core)

Indian Metaphysics

A. Very Short Questions: (1 Mark)

Unit 1:

1. What does the Vedic concept of Rta signify?
ঋতধাৰণাটোৰ অৰ্থ কি?
2. Which Vedic deity is primarily associated with Rta?
কোন বৈদিক দেৱতাৰ সৈতে ঋত সম্পৰ্কিত?
3. What does the concept of R̥ṇa signify in Hindu philosophy?
হিন্দু দৰ্শনত ঋণৰ অৰ্থ কি?
4. Name one of the three main types of R̥ṇa mentioned in scriptures.
ধৰ্মগ্ৰন্থত উল্লেখিত তিনিটা প্ৰধান ঋণৰ ভিতৰত এটাৰ নাম লিখা।
5. Which R̥ṇa is associated with ancestors?
পূৰ্বজসকলৰ লগত সম্পৰ্কিত ঋণটো কি?
6. How can a person repay R̥ṣiR̥ṇa?
ঋষি ঋণ কেনেকৈ শোধ কৰিব পাৰি?
7. Which Hindu ritual is commonly performed to repay PitṛR̥ṇa?
পিতৃ ঋণ শোধ কৰিবলৈ সচৰাচৰ কোন ধৰ্মীয় আচাৰ পালন কৰা হয়?
8. What is Ātman according to the Upanishads?
উপনিষদ অনুসৰি আত্মা কি?
9. What does the Upanishadic phrase "Tat Tvam Asi" mean?
উপনিষদীয় বাক্য "তৎ ত্বমসি"ৰ অৰ্থ কি?
10. What is Brahman in the Upanishads?
উপনিষদত ব্ৰহ্মণ কি?
11. What does "Neti Neti" mean in relation to Brahman?
ব্ৰহ্মণৰ সম্পৰ্কত "নেতি নেতি"ৰ অৰ্থ কি?
12. What is the difference between Saguna Brahman and Nirguna Brahman?
সগুণ ব্ৰহ্মণ আৰু নিৰ্গুণ ব্ৰহ্মণৰ মাজত কি পাৰ্থক্য আছে?

Unit 2:

1. Which Indian philosophy follows Jadavāda?
কোনভাৰতীয়দৰ্শনেজড়বাদগ্ৰহণকৰে?
2. How many elements does Cārvāka accept?
চাৰ্বাকদৰ্শনেকিমানটোউপাদানগ্ৰহণকৰে?
3. Does Jadavāda believe in the soul (Ātman)?
জড়বাদেআত্মাবিশ্বাসকৰেনেকি?
4. What is the only source of knowledge in Jadavāda?
জড়বাদমতেজ্ঞানৰএকমাত্ৰউৎসকি?
5. Is Jadavāda theistic or atheistic?
জড়বাদধৰ্মবিশ্বাসীনেনাস্তিক?
6. What is the famous saying of Cārvāka about enjoying life?
জীৱনউপভোগকৰাৰবিষয়েচাৰ্বাকৰবিখ্যাতবাক্যকি?
7. What does Anekāntavāda mean?
অনেকান্তবাদৰঅৰ্থকি?
8. What does Anekāntavāda say about truth?
অনেকান্তবাদমতেসত্যকি?
9. Who is the founder of Cārvāka Philosophy?
চাৰ্বাকদৰ্শনৰপ্ৰতিষ্ঠাপককোন?
10. Where does the word "Jaina" come from?
"জৈন" শব্দটোক'ৰপৰাআহিছে?
11. How many Tirthankaras are there in Jainism?
জৈনধৰ্মতকিমানজনতীৰ্থংকৰআছে?
12. What are the liberated persons known as in Jaina Philosophy?
জৈনদৰ্শনতমুক্তব্যক্তিসকলককিনামেৰেজনাযায়?
13. Who is the founder of Nyāya Philosophy?
ন্যায়দৰ্শনৰপ্ৰতিষ্ঠাপককোন?
14. Is consciousness the essence of God according to Nyāya philosophy?
ন্যায়দৰ্শনঅনুসৰিচেতনাইকিঈশ্বৰৰমূলস্বৰূপনেকি?
15. Is God the material cause of the world in Nyāya Philosophy?

ন্যায়দর্শনমতেঈশ্বৰবিশ্বৰউপাদানকাৰণনেকি?

Unit 3:

1. How many categories (Padārtha) are there in Vaiśeṣika philosophy?

বৈশেষিকদর্শনতকিমানটাপদার্থআছে?

2. Who is the founder of Vaiśeṣika philosophy?

বৈশেষিকদর্শনৰপ্ৰতিষ্ঠাপককোন?

3. What is the first category (Padārtha) in Vaiśeṣika?

বৈশেষিকদর্শনতপ্ৰথমপদার্থটোকি?

4. Who is the author of VaiśeṣikaSūtra?

বৈশেষিকসূত্রৰলেখককোন?

5. How many types of Abhāva are there in Vaiśeṣika school?

বৈশেষিকদর্শনতঅভাৱৰকিমানপ্ৰকাৰআছে?

6. Who was the founder of Buddhism?

বৌদ্ধধৰ্মৰপ্ৰতিষ্ঠাপককোন?

7. What is the root cause of suffering according to Buddhism?

বৌদ্ধধৰ্মঅনুসৰি দুখৰমূলকাৰণকি?

8. How many philosophical schools are there in Buddhism?

বৌদ্ধদর্শনতকিমানটা দাৰ্শনিকশাখাআছে?

9. How many types of consciousness (Vijñāna) are there in Vijñānavāda?

বিজ্ঞানবাদমতেকিমানপ্ৰকাৰৰবিজ্ঞান (সচেতনতা) আছে?

10. Which Buddhist school believes that "everything is only mind"?

কোনবৌদ্ধশাখাই "সকলোবস্তুমাত্ৰমন" বুলিবিশ্বাসকৰে?

11. How many types of qualities are recognized by Vaisesika school?

বৈশেষিকদর্শনেকিমানপ্ৰকাৰৰগুণস্বীকাৰকৰে?

Unit 4:

1. What are the two fundamental realities in Sāṃkhya dualism?

সাংখ্যদ্বৈতবাদতকি দুটা মুখ্যবাস্তৱতা আছে?

2. Who is the founder of Sāṃkhya philosophy?

সাংখ্যদর্শনৰপ্ৰতিষ্ঠাপককোন?

3. Does Sāṃkhya philosophy believe in God?

সাংখ্যদর্শনেঈশ্বৰতবিশ্বাসকৰেনেকি?

4. How many Gunas are present in Prakriti according to Sāṃkhya?

সাংখ্যমতে প্রকৃতিত কিমানটা গুণ থাকে?

5. Which of the two—Purusha or Prakriti—is active?

পুরুষ আৰু প্রকৃতিৰ মাজত কোনটো সক্ৰিয়?

6. What is the first evolute of Prakriti in Sāṃkhya?

সাংখ্যমতে প্রকৃতিৰ প্রথম বিকাশ কি?

7. What is the last product of evolution in Sāṃkhya philosophy?

সাংখ্যমতে বিকাশৰ অন্তিম উৎপন্ন বস্তুটো কি?

8. What is the name of the causation theory in Sāṃkhya?

সাংখ্যদৰ্শনত কাৰ্য-কাৰণতত্ত্বক কি নামেৰে জনা যায়?

9. Who is the founder of Advaita Vedanta?

অদ্বৈতবেদান্তৰ প্রতিষ্ঠাপক কোন?

10. Is the world real according to Sankara?

শংকৰৰ মতে বিশ্ব বাস্তৱ নেকি?

11. What is the ultimate reality according to Sankara?

শংকৰৰ মতে পৰম সত্য কি?

12. Who is the writer of 'Brahmasutra'?

'ব্ৰহ্মসূত্র'ৰ লেখক কোন?

13. What Sankara's theory of world is known as?

শংকৰৰ জগতসম্পর্কীয় মত কি নামেৰে পৰিচিত?

14. The world is a creation of, according to Sankara. (Fill in the blank)

শংকৰৰ মতে, জগত বস্তু। (খালিঠাই পূৰণ কৰা)

B. Short question/ Short note (6 Marks)

Unit 1:

1. Vedic concept of Rta

ঋগ্বেদীয় ঋতৰ ধাৰণা।

2. Vedic concept of Rna

ঋগ্বেদীয় ঋণৰ ধাৰণা।

3. Explain the relationship between Upanisadic concept of Atman and Brahman.

উপনিষদীয়আত্মাআৰু ব্ৰহ্মানবসম্পৰ্কব্যাখ্যাকৰা।

Unit 2:

1. Jaina Anekantavada – জৈনঅনেকান্তবাদ।
2. Carvaka Jaravada – চাৰ্বাকজড়বাদ।
3. Isvara of Nyaya – ন্যায়শাস্ত্ৰৰঈশ্বৰ।

Unit 3:

1. Madhyamika school of Buddhism – মাধ্যমিকবৌদ্ধসম্প্ৰদায়।
2. Yogacara school of Buddhism – যোগাচাৰবৌদ্ধসম্প্ৰদায়।
3. Vaisesika Guna – বৈশেষিকগুণ।
4. Vaisesika Samanya – বৈশেষিকসামান্য।
5. VaisesikaAbhava – বৈশেষিকঅভাৱ।
6. Vaisesika Karma – বৈশেষিককৰ্ম।
7. VaisesikaSamavaya – বৈশেষিকসমবায়।
8. Vaisesika Visesa – বৈশেষিকবিশেষ।

Unit 4:

1. Samkhya Purusa – সাংখ্যপুৰুষ
2. Samkhya Prakriti – সাংখ্যপ্ৰকৃতি।
3. Sankara concept of Jagat – শংকৰৰজগতসম্পৰ্কীয়ধাৰণা।
4. Sankara concept of Jiva – শংকৰৰজীৱসম্পৰ্কীয়ধাৰণা।

C. Essay type questions (10 Marks)

Unit 1:

1. Explain in detail the Vedic concept of Rta. How is it related to cosmic order and moral law in Vedic philosophy?
ঋগ্
বেদীয়ঋতৰধাৰণাটোবিস্তাৰিতভাৱেব্যাখ্যাকৰা।ইকিদৰেবিশ্বব্যৱস্থাআৰুনৈতিকআইনৰসৈ
তেজড়িত?
2. Discuss the Vedic concept of Rṇa. What are the different types of Rṇa mentioned in the Vedas? Explain.
ঋগ্বেদীয়ঋণৰধাৰণাটোআলোচনাকৰা।ঋগ্
বেদতউল্লেখিতঋণৰবিভিন্নপ্ৰকাৰকিকি?ব্যাখ্যাকৰা
3. Explain the Upanisadic concept of Ātman. How is Ātman described as the ultimate reality in the Upaniṣads?

উপনিষদীয় আত্মাৰধাৰণাটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। উপনিষদত আত্মাক কেনেকৈ পৰমসত্য হিচাপে বৰ্ণনা কৰা হৈছে?

4. Discuss the relationship between Ātman and Brahman in the Upaniṣads. How do the Upaniṣads emphasize the idea of their unity?

উপনিষদত আত্মা আৰু ব্ৰহ্মানৰ সম্পৰ্ক আলোচনা কৰা। উপনিষদসমূহত এই দুইটাৰ একত্বতাক কেনেকৈ গুৰুত্ব দিয়া হৈছে?

Unit 2:

1. Explain the fundamental principles of Cārvāka materialism. How does Cārvāka philosophy reject metaphysical concepts like the soul and afterlife?

চাৰ্বাকবস্তুবাদৰ মৌলিকনীতি-

নিয়মবোৰ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। চাৰ্বাকদৰ্শনে আত্মা আৰু পৰকালৰ দৰে অধিবাস্তৱৰ ধাৰণাসমূহ কিদৰে প্রত্যাখ্যান কৰে?

2. Critically discuss Carvaka materialism (Jadavada).

চাৰ্বাকবস্তুবাদ (জড়বাদ) সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে আলোচনা কৰা।

3. Critically examine Jaina Anekantavada.

জৈন অনেকান্তবাদ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে আলোচনা কৰা।

4. Explain the concept of Anekāntavāda in Jainism. How does it emphasize the idea of multiple perspectives in understanding reality?

জৈনদৰ্শনত অনেকান্তবাদৰ ধাৰণাটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। বাস্তৱতা বুজিবলৈ ই কেনেকৈ বহুদৃষ্টিভংগীৰ প্রয়োজনীয়তা প্রকাশ কৰে?

5. Explain the concept of Īśvara in Nyāya philosophy. How is Īśvara described as the supreme creator and regulator of the universe?

ন্যায়দৰ্শনত ঈশ্বৰৰ ধাৰণাটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। ঈশ্বৰক কেনেকৈ বিশ্বৰ সৃষ্টিকৰ্তা আৰু নিয়ন্ত্ৰক হিচাপে বৰ্ণনা কৰা হৈছে?

Unit 3.

1. Explain and examine Yogacara view of Vijñānavāda.

যোগাচাৰদৰ্শনত বিজ্ঞানবাদৰ ধাৰণাটো ব্যাখ্যা আৰু পৰীক্ষা কৰা।

2. Explain Dravya as an independent category recognized by Vaiśeṣika philosophy.

বৈশেষিকদৰ্শনে স্বতন্ত্ৰশ্ৰেণী হিচাপে দ্ৰব্যক কেনেকৈ স্বীকৃতি দিয়ে, ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

3. Explain Madhyamika view of Sunyavada.

মাধ্যমিকদর্শনতশূন্যবাদৰধাৰণাটোব্যাখ্যাকৰা।

4. Explain the concept of Abhāva (absence) in Vaiśeṣika philosophy. Why is it considered an essential category?

বৈশেষিকদর্শনতঅভাৱ (অনুপস্থিতি) ৰধাৰণাটোব্যাখ্যাকৰা। ইয়াককিয়এটাপ্রয়োজনীয়পদার্থ (শ্রেণী) বুলিগণ্যকৰাহয়?

5. Discuss the different types of Abhāva recognized in Vaiśeṣika philosophy. How do they help in understanding non-existence?

বৈশেষিকদর্শনেস্বীকৃতিদিয়াঅভাৱৰবিভিন্নপ্রকাৰআলোচনাকৰা। ইঅনন্তিত্ববুজিবলৈকেনেকৈ সহায়কৰে?

6. What is Padārtha? Explain in details Vaisesika notion of Padarthas.

পদার্থকি? বৈশেষিকদর্শনতপদার্থৰধাৰণাটোবিস্তৃতভাৱেব্যাখ্যাকৰা।

7. Explain and illustrate Vaisesika concept of Visesa as a category.

বৈশেষিকদর্শনতবিশেষকএটাপদার্থহিচাপেব্যাখ্যাকৰিউদাহৰণসহবৰ্ণনাকৰা।

Unit 4:

1. Explain the concept of Dualism (Dvaitavāda) in Sāṃkhya philosophy. How does it differentiate between Puruṣa and Prakṛti?

সাংখ্যদর্শনতদ্বৈতবাদ (দ্বৈতবাদ)

ৰধাৰণাটোব্যাখ্যাকৰা। ইপুরুষআৰুপ্রকৃতিককেনেকৈপৃথককৰে?

2. Discuss the theory of evolution in Sāṃkhya philosophy. How does Prakṛti evolve into various elements of the universe?

সাংখ্যদর্শনতবিবর্তনৰতত্ত্বআলোচনাকৰা। প্রকৃতিয়েকেনেকৈপৰিবৰ্তিতহৈবিশ্বৰবিভিন্নউপাদানগঠনকৰে?

3. Describe the Sāṃkhya theory of Satkāryavāda. How does it explain the process of causation?

সাংখ্যদর্শনতসত্যকাৰ্যবাদৰধাৰণাটোবৰ্ণনাকৰা। ইকাৰণ-কাৰ্যপ্রক্রিয়াটোকেনেকৈব্যাখ্যাকৰে?

4. Explain Śaṅkara's concept of Brahman. How does he describe it as the ultimate reality?

শংকৰৰব্রহ্মৰধাৰণাটোব্যাখ্যাকৰা। তেওঁইয়াকপৰমসত্যহিচাপেকেনেকৈবৰ্ণনাকৰে?

5. Critically analyze the distinction between Nirguṇa Brahman and Saguṇa Brahman in Śaṅkara's Advaita Vedānta.

শংকৰৰঅদ্বৈতবেদান্ততনির্গুণব্রহ্মআৰুসগুণব্রহ্মৰমাজৰপার্থক্যসমালোচনামূলকভাৱেবিশ্লেষণকৰা।

6. Explain Śaṅkara's view on the reality of the world (Jagat). How does he describe it in relation to Brahman?

শংকরৰ জগত্ সম্পৰ্কীয় দৃষ্টিভংগী ব্যাখ্যাকৰা। তেওঁ ইয়াক ব্ৰহ্মৰ সৈতে কেনেকৈ সম্পৰ্কিত কৰে?

7. Discuss Śaṅkara's view on Jīva. How does he explain the relation between Jīva and Brahman?

শংকরৰ জীৱ সম্পৰ্কীয় দৃষ্টিভংগী আলোচনাকৰা। তেওঁ জীৱ আৰু ব্ৰহ্মৰ সম্পৰ্ক কেনেকৈ ব্যাখ্যাকৰে?

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
PROGRAMME: MASTER OF ARTS
PHLMAC202
SEMESTER: II SEMSETER

SL NO	QUESTION
	SHORT QUESTION
1	What is Being?
2	What is Becoming?
3	“You cannot step twice in the same river”- who said?
4	“All is one”- who said this?
5	What is Being for Parmenides?
6	“Learning is essentially recollection”- who said this?
7	“Knowledge is perception”- who said this?
8	What is primary stuff of the universe according to Thales?
9	Who did regard ‘Atom’ as the fundamental stuff of the universe?
10	What are the three parts of soul according to Plato?
11	Does Plato believe in transmigration of soul?
12	What is soul for Aristotle?
13	Does Aristotle believe in transmigration of soul?
14	What is active reason for Aristotle?
15	What is passive reason for Aristotle?
16	What is Cartesian Dualism?
17	“Meditation”- who wrote the book?
18	What are the two substances according to Descartes?
19	“Cogito ergo sum”- what does it mean?
20	Who criticizes Descartes mind-body interactionism as “ghost in the machine”?
21	Does Hume believe in the existence of soul?
22	Do the universals have mind- independent existence according to Plato?

23	Mention the name of two Realists philosophers.
24	Is there any logical distinction between universals and particulars according to Aristotle?
25	Mention the name of any one advocator of Conceptualism.
26	What is Universal?
27	What is universal according to Nominalism?
28	Do the Nominalists believe in the existence of abstract ideas?
29	“The universals are images of thinking mind”- which theory advocates this view?
30	Who is known as the advocator of Imagism?
31	Who is the founder of Family resemblance theory of Universals?
32	What is universal according to family resemblance theory?
33	What is Substance?
34	What are the two main substances according to Descartes?
35	Is Spinoza a monist?
36	What is substance according to Spinoza?
37	What is monad?
38	Who did introduce plurality of monad as substance?
39	“Monads are windowless”- who said this?
40	What is substance according to John Locke?
41	Does Berkeley believe in material substance?
42	Does Hume believe in substance?
43	“To know a thing is to know its causes”- who said this?
44	Is there any necessary connection between cause and effect according to Hume?
45	Who wrote the book “Metaphysics”?
46	What is causality according to Kant?
47	what is becoming according to Heraclitus?
48	who regards 'Atom' as primary stuff of the universe?
49	Substance is the substratum of primary and secondary qualities'- who said this?
50	An essay Concerning Human Understanding'- who wrote this book?

	SHORT NOTE
1	Cartesian Dualism
2	Parmenides concept of Being
3	Plato's concept three parts of soul
4	Nominalism
5	Imagism
6	Conceptualism
7	Distinction between realism and conceptualism
8	John Locke's concept of substance
9	Locke's concept of primary and secondary qualities of substance
10	Berkeley's refutation of material substance
11	Hume's refutation of substance
12	Aristotle's concept of four causes
13	Aristotle's concept of form and matter
14	Kant's concept of Causality
15	Heraclitus's concept of Becoming
16	Spinoza's Monism
17	mind-body interactionism of Descartes
18	cogito ergo sum
19	Berkeley's concept of spiritual substance
20	Debate between Plato and Aristotle on the problem of Universal
21	Spinoza's concept of substance in the context of attributes and modes
22	Concept of pre-established harmony of substance
23	Difference between universals and particulars
24	Difference between Aristotle and Hume regarding the problem of causality
25	Monads are windowless- explain
26	Causality is a priori category of understanding- Explain
27	Aristotle's refutation of transmigration of soul
28	Aristotle's concept of active reason and passive reason
29	Distinction between primary and secondary qualities of substance

30	Spinoza's concept of parallelism of substance
LONG QUESTION	
1	Explain the problem of Being and Becoming.
2	Discuss the debate between Parmenides and Heraclitus on the problem of Being and Becoming.
3	Explain the debate between Plato and Aristotle regarding the nature of soul.
4	Critically examine David Hume's no-soul theory.
5	Explain the Realist's view on universal. How do the conceptualists differ from the realists regarding universals? Discuss.
6	Discuss the family resemblance theory of Universals.
7	Explain Descartes' concept of substance.
8	Discuss Spinoza's concept of substance. How does he differ from Descartes in explaining substance?
9	Explain Leibnitz's doctrine of Monadology.
10	Explain Aristotle's view on the problem of causality.
11	Discuss Hume's view on the problem of causality.
12	Explain and examine the problem of Absolute according to Hegel and Bradley.
13	Explain the nature of soul according to Plato. How does Plato differ from Aristotle in explaining the nature of soul? Discuss.
14	Explain and examine the mind- body dualism of Descartes.
15	Discuss the doctrine of realism regarding the problem of universal.
16	Discuss the doctrine of Conceptualism regarding the problem on universal.
17	what is substance? Explain Spinoza's concept of substance in relation to attributes and modes.
18	what is Absolute? Discuss Hegel's view on the problem of Absolute
19	Explain Bradley's view on the problem of Absolute.
20	Discuss the doctrine of Nominalism and Imagism regarding the problem of Universal.
21	What is substance according to John Locke? Discuss Locke's concept of substance.
22	Why does David Hume refute both material and spiritual substances? Explain.
23	Explain how does David Hume reject the necessary connection between cause and effect.
24	What becomes is matter, and what it becomes is form'- Explain and Examine this statement.
25	Explain how does Aristotle differ from Hume in explaining the problem of Causality.

