

2020-21

Time - 3 hours

Full Marks - 80

*Answer both groups as per instructions.
Figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.
Candidates are required to answer
in their own words as far as practicable.*

GROUP - A

1. Fill in the blanks. (all) [2 × 10]
- (a) _____ said Democracy is a Government of the people, by the people and for the people.
- (b) Human Rights are also regarded as _____ rights.
- (c) The greek word 'polis', which means _____.
- (d) Liberty means _____.
- (e) Plato believes liberty and _____ are two distinct features of Democracy.
- (f) Liberalism gives more importance on liberty and _____.
- (g) Universal declaration of human-rights by United Nation Organization was given in the year of _____.

[2]

- (h) Aristotle speaks two types of justice, distributive and _____.
- (i) The etymological meaning of Sarvodaya is _____.
- (j) According to Gandhi 'Satyagraha' means _____.

GROUP - B

*Answer **any four** questions.*

[15 × 4]

2. What is political philosophy ? Evaluate its nature.
3. Critically discuss various features of state.
4. What are Human Rights ? Explain their salient features.
5. Explain different aspects of concept of Justice.
6. Discuss the distinct features of equality and liberty.
7. Bring out the distinction between equality and justice.
8. Discuss the Gandhian concept of Svarajya.
9. What is Satyagraha according to Gandhi ?

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GROUP - A

1. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives. (all)

[2 × 10]

(a) Theism _____ in God

(i) beliefs

(ii) about to beliefs

(iii) not beliefs

(iv) none of these

(b) 'Everything is God' is regarded as _____

(i) deism

(ii) monotheism

(iii) polytheism

(iv) pantheism

(c) Who is opposed to Theism ?

(i) Atheism

(ii) Deism

(iii) Polytheism

(iv) Monotheism

(d) Who believes in Buddhism ?

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (i) Theism | (ii) Atheism |
| (iii) Deism | (iv) Monotheism |

(e) According to Deism, reality is _____.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (i) One | (ii) Two |
| (iii) Three | (iv) Four |

(f) Polytheism believes in _____ God.

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| (i) Single | (ii) Many |
| (iii) No | (iv) None of these |

(g) How many arguments are there for existence of God ?

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (i) Two | (ii) Four |
| (iii) Five | (iv) Six |

(h) Who advocated moral argument ?

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| (i) Plato | (ii) Aristotle |
| (iii) Kant | (iv) St. Augustine |

(i) Judaism is a _____ Religion.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (i) Dualistic | (ii) Polytheistic |
| (iii) Atheistic | (iv) Monotheistic |

(j) St. Augustine gives _____ views on evil.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (i) One | (ii) Two |
| (iii) Three | (iv) Four |

[3]

GROUP - B

Answer any four questions.

[15 × 4

2. Critically explain concept of Atheism.
3. Bring out the distinction between Theism and Deism.
4. Critically discuss ontological argument for the existence of God.
5. Discuss the cosmological argument for the existence of God.
6. "If there is no evil, good will be insufficient." Discuss.
7. What is evil ? Discuss the St. Augustinean Theodicy.
8. Discuss the relation between Karma and Re-incarnation.

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GROUP - A

1. Answer all of the following within two or three sentences each.
[2 × 10]

- (a) What is variable ?
- (b) What is meant by constant ?
- (c) What is singular proposition ?
- (d) Give an example of particular quantifier.
- (e) What is universal quantifier ?
- (f) What is complement class ?
- (g) What is individual constant ?
- (h) Construct the Venn diagram of AB' .

- (i) What is existential quantifier ?
- (j) Give an example of singular proposition.

GROUP - B

Answer any four questions.

[15 × 4

- 2. Discuss relation between propositional calculus and predicate calculus.
- 3. Explain particular quantifier and universal quantifier.
- 4. Briefly explain the interpretation of quantifier as conjunction and disjunction.
- 5. Critically explain particular quantifier.
- 6. Express 'CELARENT' as a valid mood of Syllogism in Boolean Algebra.
- 7. Explain the complement of Class and Universe of Discourse.
- 8. Discuss Syllogism and Algebra classes.

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GROUP - A

1. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives. (all)

[2 × 10]

(a) Akarma means _____

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| (i) Right action | (ii) Wrong action |
| (iii) Conscious action | (iv) Inaction |

(b) Vikarma means _____

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) Wrong action | (ii) Right action |
| (iii) Inaction | (iv) Conscious action |

(c) How many varnas are there ?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (i) one | (ii) three |
| (iii) four | (iv) five |

(d) Which guna of Prakrti constitute positiveness only ?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Sattvaguna | (ii) Rajas guna |
| (iii) Tamas guna | (iv) None of these |

(e) Which guna of Prakrti produces negative energy ?

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| (i) Sattva | (ii) Rajas |
| (iii) Tamas | (iv) All of the above |

(f) The word 'karma' derived from _____

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| (i) 'ki' | (ii) 'kri' |
| (iii) 'kru' | (iv) None of the above |

(g) Karma refers to all actions of _____

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| (i) Mind | (ii) Body |
| (iii) Speech | (iv) All of the above |

(h) In Bhagavad Gita 'dharma' is used as _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (i) duty | (ii) action |
| (iii) Both (i) & (ii) | (iv) None of these |

(i) How many Purusas Bhagavad Gita admitted ?

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (i) one | (ii) two |
| (iii) three | (iv) four |

(j) What are called prastantrayee ?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Brahmasutra | (ii) Bhagavad Gita |
| (iii) Upanishads | (iv) All of these |

[3]

GROUP - B

Answer ALL questions.

2. State and explain the three gunas according to Bhagavad Gita. [15]

OR

What are the three gunas ? Discuss according Bhagavad Gita.

3. What is Varnadharma ? Discuss four Varnas. [15]

OR

How does Niskama-karma lead to Liberation ?

4. Write a note on Akarma and Vikarma. [15]

OR

How does karma become Niskama-karma ?

5. Give an account of Jnana Yoga in Bhagavad Gita. [15]

OR

What is Purusa ? Discuss different kinds of purusa according to Bhagavad Gita.