



**2022/TDC (CBCS)/EVEN/SEM/
PHIDSE-601T (A/B)/052**

TDC (CBCS) Even Semester Exam., 2022

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*

OPTION—A

(For Honours Students only)

Course No. : PHIDSE-601T (A)

(Phenomenology and Existentialism)

SECTION—A

Answer any *twenty* questions from the following :

1×20=20

- 1. Husserl's phenomenology can be characterized as
_____ phenomenology.**

(Fill in the blank)

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(Turn Over)

(2)



(3)

2. Who is the founder of phenomenology?
3. Name the eminent psychologist who influenced Edmund Husserl.
4. Is existential phenomenology a distinct type of phenomenology?
5. What is transcendental subjectivity?
6. What point of view is central to the phenomenological method?
7. What does 'epoche' mean?
8. Is eidetic reduction different from transcendental reduction?
9. What is the etymological meaning of 'intentionality'?
10. According to Husserl, in an act of consciousness, the 'ideal content' is called _____.

(Fill in the blank)

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(Continued)

11. Who is the author of 'Being and Nothingness'?
12. Is 'Pour-Sui' or 'Being-for-itself' roughly equivalent to consciousness?
13. Does Sartre accept Descartes' famous dictum 'cogito ergo sum'?
14. What does Sartre mean by Anguish?
15. Does Sartre consider Being as essentially free?
16. Mention any one feature of Theistic Existentialism.
17. Mention any one feature of Atheistic Existentialism.
18. According to Kierkegaard, what kind of truth is applicable in religion and morality?
19. What is 'Amor Fati'?

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(4)



(5)

20. Does Sartre reject the traditional conception of God as the Almighty?
21. Name a book written by Martin Heidegger.
22. What is the etymological meaning of 'Dasein'?
23. Is Heidegger's philosophy of being a metaphysics of presence?
24. Can a dialogue occur in an 'I-It' relation?
25. Give an example of 'I-Thou' relationship.

SECTION—B

Answer any five of the following :

2×5=10

26. What is phenomenology?
27. Define psychologism.
28. What is meant by 'Intentionality of Consciousness'?

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(Continued)

29. What are the two stages of the phenomenological method?
30. What is existential phenomenology?
31. What, according to Sartre, are the two aspects of being?
32. How is Kierkegaard's notion of religion different from the conventional Christian religion?
33. What, according to Nietzsche, is Master Morality or Superman's Morality?
34. What, according to Heidegger, is the difference between Authentic being and Inauthentic being?
35. Why does Buber consider dialogue as the basis of doing philosophy?

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(6)



SECTION—C

Answer any five of the following questions : 8×5=40

36. (a) Discuss the characteristics of any phenomenological enquiry. 5
(b) Mention the names of the different types of phenomenology. 3
37. (a) How is Husserl's phenomenology transcendental in nature? 5
(b) How does phenomenology offer a critique of psychologism? 3
38. Discuss the importance of 'Intentionality of Consciousness' in Husserlian phenomenology. 8
39. Discuss, in detail, the phenomenological method adopted by Edmund Husserl. 8
40. (a) Elucidate upon Sartre's notions of Being-for-itself and Being-in-itself. 5
(b) How is it different from Cartesian Dualism? 3
41. (a) Discuss Sartre's theory of freedom and responsibility. 5
(b) What is 'Bad Faith' in the context of freedom? 3

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(Continued)

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42. (a) Distinguish between Theistic and Atheistic Existentialism. 5
(b) What are the three stages of life as accepted by Kierkegaard? 3
43. (a) Discuss Nietzsche's philosophy of Atheistic Existentialism, in the light of his notion of 'Superman'. 5
(b) Does Sartre reject God in order to safeguard his stand on absolute human freedom? Discuss. 3
44. Explain the significance of Heidegger's metaphysics of being in the light of his hermeneutical phenomenology. 8
45. (a) Discuss Martin Buber's concept of dialogue. 4
(b) How does Buber distinguish 'I-It' from 'I-Thou' relationships? 4

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(Turn Over)

(8)



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OPTION—B

(For Pass Students only)

Course No. : PHIDSE-601T (B)

(Contemporary Indian Philosophy)

SECTION—A

Answer any twenty questions from the following :

1×20=20

1. Who was the spiritual teacher of Vivekananda?
2. What was the birth-name of Swami Vivekananda?
3. Which religion is advocated by Vivekananda?
4. Does Vivekananda believe in the Law of Karma?
5. What are the two aspects of man, according to Vivekananda?
6. What are the two processes of creation, according to Aurobindo?
7. What is reality, according to Aurobindo?
8. What is the meaning of the word 'Saccidananda'?

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9. What does Aurobindo mean by 'Yoga'?
10. Was Aurobindo a freedom fighter?
11. Does Gandhi equate Truth with God?
12. What is the technique that Gandhi developed for the practice of Ahimsa?
13. Does Gandhi consider Non-violence as a sign of weakness?
14. What is the literal meaning of the word 'Swaraj'?
15. Did Gandhi support the doctrine of Equality of Wages?
16. For which book did R. N. Tagore get the Noble Prize in 1913?
17. What is the finite nature of man, according to Tagore?

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(10)



(11)

18. In which book does R. N. Tagore talk about the problem of evil?
19. What, according to Tagore, is the aim of true religion?
20. What is the meaning of 'Viswabharati'?
21. What are the two sources of knowledge, according to Radhakrishnan?
22. Whose birthday is celebrated as Teachers' Day in India?
23. What are the four grades of theoretic consciousness?
24. Mention, after K. C. Bhattacharya, one point of distinction between Science and Philosophy.
25. What does Iqbal mean by 'Self'?

SECTION—B

Answer any five of the following :

2×5=10

26. What is Atman, according to Vivekananda?

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27. What, according to Vivekananda, are the two conditions of Universal Religion?
28. What is the meaning of Integral Yoga in Sri Aurobindo's Philosophy?
29. How does Sri Aurobindo define Nationalism?
30. What, according to Gandhi, is the relation between Truth and Non-violence?
31. What is Gandhi's concept of Trusteeship?
32. What is 'Surplus-in-man', according to Tagore?
33. Why is Tagore's religion called humanism?
34. Mention two points of distinction between Intellect and Intuition.
35. What is Iqbal's notion of Ego (Khudi)?

SECTION—C

Answer any five of the following questions : 8×5=40

36. How does Vivekananda distinguish between the 'Real' and the 'Apparent' nature of man? Discuss fully.

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37. Elucidate upon Vivekananda's theory of Universal Religion.
38. Discuss in detail Sri Aurobindo's theory of Evolution of Consciousness.
39. Discuss Aurobindo's concept of Nationalism.
40. Discuss the Gandhian concept of Swaraj.
41. Elaborate upon Gandhi's notion of Ahimsa or Non-violence.
42. Discuss Tagore's concept of Religion.
43. Elucidate upon Tagore's analysis of the Problem of Evil.
44. What are the roles of Intuition and Intellect in Knowing Reality? Discuss after S. Radhakrishnan.
45. Explain K. C. Bhattacharya's concept of Philosophy.

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