

**2007****PHILOSOPHY****PAPER—VI***Full Marks : 100**Time : 4 hours**The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.**Write the answer to questions of each Half in separate books.**Answer any six questions, taking three from each half.***First Half**

1. Explain elaborately the salient characteristics of Phenomenology. 16
2. Discuss Husserl's notion of phenomenological reductions. 16
3. Why did Husserl in his later life feel the necessity of introducing the notion of the life-world? 16
4. Discuss the difference between 'Existence precedes essence' and 'Essence precedes existence'. 16
5. Explicate briefly, following Heidegger, the notions of authentic and inauthentic existence. 16

*(Turn Over)*

6. Write short notes on the following :

8+8

(a) Bad faith (Sartre).

(b) Notion of freedom (Sartre).

*General Impression — 2*

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### **Second Half**

1. Explain the nature of mind and supermind, according to Sri Aurobindo. 16
2. What does Krishnamurti suggest to attain a totality of life as distinct from a fragmented one? Answer fully. 16
3. (a) Why does Iqbal discuss the nature of self after discussing the nature of intuition?  
(b) Does Iqbal accept that intuitive experiences are the abnormal products of disorganised brains?  
(c) "Everything ultimately depends upon its own choice and decision."  
— Discuss in the light of the above statement the nature of self.  
(d) Discuss four other characteristics of self, according to Iqbal.

2+3+3+8

4. (a) What is the nature of Philosophy, according to Radhakrishnan? Discuss. 12
- (b) Are intellect and intuition opposed to each other? Answer this question with reference to Radhakrishnan. 4
5. (a) What are the four stages of theoretic consciousness? (b) Explain the nature of each stage, according to K. C. Bhattacharya. 2+14
6. Explain Gandhi's theory of *ahimsā* (non-violence). 16

Or

Answer in short any *eight* of the following : 2×3

- (a) What is the positive aspect of *ahimsā*?
- (b) What is the negative aspect of *ahimsā*?
- (c) In conceiving *ahimsā*, who, do you think, influenced Gandhi most?
- (d) In what particular cases, we do destroy as much life as we think necessary for sustaining our body?
- (e) In what conditions, killing or injury to life can be an act of violence?
- (f) Why did Gandhi give much emphasis to *ahimsā*?
- (g) Mention the names of six deadly enemies which disturb us to practise *satya*?
- (h) What are the conditions of speaking the truth, as conceived by Gandhi?

- (i) What are the cardinal virtues admitted and introduced by Gandhi?
- (j) In what sense, does Gandhi say that there are no atheists?
- (k) Give an example which indicates that taking life of an animal or of a human being may be a case of virtue.

General Impression — 2

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