

2009

**PHILOSOPHY**

(20th Century Indian Philosophy)

COURSE—2.1.03

*Full Marks : 40*

*Time : 2 hours*

Answer any two questions from Group—A  
and one question from Group—B

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their  
own words as far as practicable*

*Illustrate the answers wherever necessary*

**GROUP—A**

1. (a) Why does Iqbal discuss the nature of the ego after clarifying the nature of the intuition ?

(b) "... he is capable of meeting and facing the environment in its own way."— Discuss the role of the Ego in the light of the above statement.

(c) What does Iqbal mean by the immortality of the self? 3 + 10 + 3

2. What does Radhakrishnan mean by intuition? Distinguish between intellect and intuition following him. 6 + 10

3. (a) Explain Gandhi's idea of the ideal state.

(b) How is his view of Sarvodaya compared and contrasted with utilitarianism? 6 + 10

4. (a) Explain, with reference to the first part of Practical Vedānta of Swami Vivekānanda, the role of love in respect of the feeling of oneness in all beings.

(b) What do you mean by the feeling of truth (The Ultimate Reality) in everything according to second part of Practical Vedānta of Swami Vivekananda? 6 + 10

GROUP—B

5. Explain Sri Aurobindo's view of Saccidānanda. 8
  6. What is theoretic consciousness according to K. C. Bhattacharya? 8
  7. What is the traditional approach to life, according to J. Krishnamurti? 8
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