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4 SEM TDC PHIH (CBCS) C 8

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(June/July)

PHILOSOPHY

(Core)

Paper : C-8

(Contemporary Indian Philosophy—I)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Choose the correct answer : 1×8=8

(a) Contemporary Indian Philosophy is only interpretative/both interpretative and creative.

(b) Classical Indian Philosophy emphasizes/does not emphasize on the positive attitude of the world.

(2)

- (c) Swami Vivekananda is an Advaitavadin/
Visistadvaitavadin.
- (d) Iqbal believes in Monotheism/Polytheism.
- (e) Sri Aurobindo is associated with Raja Yoga/
Integral Yoga.
- (f) For M. K. Gandhi God is an abstract entity/
a concrete person.
- (g) 'The Religion of Man' is the work of
Radhakrishnan/ R. N. Tagore.
- (h) According to Radhakrishnan, the function
of intellect is analysis/synthesis.

2. Write short notes on any five of the following :

4×5=20

- (a) Human ego in the philosophy of Iqbal
- (b) Vivekananda's concept of Education
- (c) Aurobindo's concept of Supermind
- (d) Gandhi's concept of Swaraj
- (e) Concept of man in Radhakrishnan's
Philosophy
- (f) R. N. Tagore's views on Religion

(3)

3. What is contemporary Indian Philosophy? Write on 'positive outlook' and the new approach to 'Salvation' as two salient features of contemporary Indian Philosophy. $3+5+5=13$

Or

Explain the basic differences between Classical Indian Philosophy and Contemporary Indian Philosophy. 13

4. Explain Vivekananda's Universal Religion. 13

Or

Explain the nature of Intuition after Iqbal.

5. Discuss Aurobindo's theory of evolution. 13

Or

Explain Gandhi's concept of God. Is Truth identical with God? Explain it in the light of Gandhi's philosophy. $9+4=13$

6. Evaluate Tagore as a Humanistic Philosopher. 13

Or

Explain the relation between intellect and intuition after Radhakrishnan.
