

Total number of printed pages-4

**63(FY) SEM-4/MAJ/PHLMAJ2034**

**2025**

**PHILOSOPHY**

(Major)

Paper : PHLMAJ2034

**[Methods and Conception of Philosophy  
(Western Approches)]**

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the following : 1×6=6

(1) Who is the founder of the Cartesian Method ?

- (a) Spinoza
- (b) Leibniz
- (c) Descartes
- (d) Hume

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*Contd.*

- (2) What does Descartes' mind-body dualism propose?
- Mind and body are identical
  - Mind and body are separate substances
  - Body controls the mind
  - The mind is a function of the body
- (3) According to Spinoza, God and Substance are:
- Separate entities
  - Identical
  - Irrelevant to philosophy
  - Materialistic concepts
- (4) The concept of "pre-established harmony" is attributed to:
- Locke
  - Kant
  - Leibniz
  - Berkeley
- (5) Which philosopher rejected the concept of innate ideas?
- Hume
  - Locke
  - Spinoza
  - Leibniz

- (6) Berkeley's famous statement "Esse est percipi" means:
- To exist is to be perceived
  - Knowledge comes from reason
  - God perceives everything
  - The mind and body are separate

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**  
2×5=10

- What is Descartes' method of doubt?
- What does Descartes mean by "Cogito, ergo sum"?
- What are the *two* attributes of God according to Spinoza?
- Define Leibniz's theory of monads.
- Differentiate between primary and secondary qualities according to Locke.
- What is pre-established harmony in Leibniz's philosophy?
- Why does Locke reject innate ideas?

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**  
5×6=30

- Describe cartesian mind-body dualism and its implications.
- Discuss Spinoza's concept of substance and its relation to God.

- (3) How does Locke critique the theory of innate ideas?
  - (4) Discuss Hume's distinction between impressions and ideas with examples.
  - (5) What does Kant mean by synthetic a priori judgements?
  - (6) Describe Hegel's dialectical method with an example.
  - (7) Discuss Spinoza's concept of God and substance. How does he establish their identity?
  - (8) Explain Leibniz's theory of monads with examples.
  - (9) Explain Berkeley's principle "Esse est percipi".
4. Answer the following questions : **(any two)**  
12×2=24
- (1) Critically evaluate Kant's theory of space and time. Are they subjective or objective in his system?
  - (2) Discuss Hume's distinction between impressions and ideas. How does it lead to his skepticism about the self?
  - (3) Explain Hegel's dialectical method. How does it contribute to the development of Absolute Idealism?
  - (4) Critically examine Descartes' Cartesian method. How does it attempt to establish certainty in knowledge?