

P - III (1+1+1) H / 18 (N)

2018

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)**Paper Code : V-A****[New Syllabus]**

Full Marks : 20

Time : Thirty Minutes

Important Instructions for OMR Sheet

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OMR Sheet-এর জন্য জরুরী নির্দেশাবলী

- ১। OMR Sheet এর নির্দেশিত স্থানে সঠিক Subject Name, Subject Code এবং Paper Code লিখতে/পূরণ করতে হবে। OMR Sheet এর পিছনের পাতায় Subject Code গুলি দেওয়া আছে এবং Paper Code টি প্রশ্নপত্রে উল্লেখ আছে।
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- ৫। পরীক্ষার্থীর ফোন নম্বর OMR Sheet এর কোনো অংশে লেখা যাবে না। কোনোরূপ অবাঞ্ছিত শব্দ লেখা বা দুর্নীতির আশ্রয় নিলে পরীক্ষার্থী নিজেই তার জন্য দায়ী থাকবে।
- ৬। পরীক্ষা শেষে উত্তর পত্র (OMR Sheet) সংশ্লিষ্ট তত্ত্বাবধায়কের নিকট জমা দিয়ে পরীক্ষা কেন্দ্রের বাইরে বেরোতে হবে এবং কোনোভাবেই পরীক্ষা কেন্দ্রের বাইরে OMR Sheet টি আনা যাবে না।
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Answer *all* the questions in OMR sheet.

Choose the correct answer.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. 'Veridical anubhava' is _____.
 (A) Kāraṇa
 (B) Karaṇa
 (C) Pramā
 (D) Apramā
2. 'That entity which is a cause, as existing in the self-same object along with the effect or with the cause.' The definition is _____.
 (A) Samavāyi-Kāraṇa
 (B) A-samavāyi-Kāraṇa
 (C) Nimitta-Kāraṇa
 (D) None of the above
3. 'A cow has horns because it is animal' — in this example' here 'cow' is _____.
 (A) Sādhya
 (B) Pakṣa
 (C) Hetu
 (D) None of these

Turn Over

4. 'Wealth is desirable because it is a source of vanity' is the example of _____.
 (A) Sa-vyabhicara-hetvābhāṣa
 (B) Viruddha-hetvābhāṣa
 (C) Satpratipakṣa-hetvābhāṣa
 (D) Bādhita-hetvābhāṣa
5. The definition of 'tadvati tat-prakāra-anubhava' in Tarkasaṅgraha Dipikā—
 (A) Pratyakṣa
 (B) Inference
 (C) Veridical cognition
 (D) non-veridical cognition
6. How many types of 'anyathāsiddhi' are listed by Annambhaṭṭa in Tarkasaṅgraha-Dīpikā ?
 (A) Two
 (B) Three
 (C) Four
 (D) Five
7. That (tat) inhering (samaveta) in which (yat) an effect emerges is the definition of _____.
 (A) Samavāyī-Kāraṇa
 (B) a-samavāyī-Kāraṇa
 (C) nimitta-Kāraṇa
 (D) None of the above

8. 'Viśeṣya - viśeṣaṇa - sambandha - navagāhi jñānam' is the definition of _____.

- (A) nirvikalpaka jñāna
- (B) savikalpaka-jñāna
- (C) pratyabhijñā
- (D) None of the above

9. Parāmarśa has two components _____.

- (A) hetu and sādhya
- (B) hetu and Pakṣa
- (C) pakṣa and sādhya
- (D) pakṣadharmatā and vyāptiviśeṣa

10. What type of sannikarṣa Annambhaṭṭa points out for 'perception of a distant sound or auditory perception' ?

- (A) Saṁyoga
- (B) Saṁyukta-samavāya
- (C) Saṁyukta-samaveta-samavāya
- (D) Samavāya

11. How many parts are introduced in 'Inference for others' or Parārthānumāna ?

- (A) Three
- (B) Four
- (C) Five
- (D) Six

12. The Asiddha-hetu is of _____ kinds.

- (A) Two
- (B) Three
- (C) Four
- (D) Five

13. 'Sādhanavachinna-sādhya-Vyāpaka' — What kind of 'Upādhi' has been designated in Tarkasaṁgraha Dīpikā ?

- (A) First kind of Upādhi
- (B) Second kind of Upādhi
- (C) Third kind of Upādhi
- (D) None of the above

14. 'Sugar is saline, because it is a product' is the example of _____

- (A) Viruddha-hetvābhāṣa
- (B) Satpratipakṣa-hetvābhāṣa
- (C) A-siddha-hetvābhāṣa
- (D) Bādhita-hetvābhāṣa

Turn Over

15. The example of Āśrayāsiddha-hetvābhāsa is _____
- (A) The sky-lotus is fragrant because it is a lotus
 (B) This is a cow because it has horseness
 (C) Whatever is knowable is speakable
 (D) None of the above
16. 'Sakti' is the relation between _____
- (A) a 'word' and what it signifies
 (B) a 'sentence' and what it signifies
 (C) a 'verb' and what it signifies
 (D) None of these
17. "The platforms are 'shouting' (mañchāh Krośanti)" is the example of _____
- (A) jahat-lakṣanā
 (B) a-jahat-lakṣanā
 (C) jahat-ajahat-lakṣanā
 (D) None of these
18. Vyāñjanā is of _____ kinds.
- (A) Two
 (B) Three
 (C) Four
 (D) Five

Turn Over

19. 'Where there is smoke, there is fire.' — such a rule (niyama) of concomitance (sāhacarya) is _____
- (A) Hetu
 (B) Sadhya
 (C) Pakṣa
 (D) Vyāpti
20. Fill in the blanks 'Vyāptiviśiṣṭa-pakṣa-dharmatā jñānam _____
- (A) Anumiti
 (B) Anuman
 (C) Parāmarśa
 (D) None of these

P - III (1+1+1) H / 18 (N)

2018

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

Paper Code : V-B

(Indian Epistemology and Logic)

[New Syllabus]

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three Hours Thirty Minutes

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Section - I

Answer any four questions : 15×4=60

1. Elucidate Annambhaṭṭa's definition of *pramā*. Why memory, even if veridical, is not regarded as *pramā* by him ? Explain. 10+5=15
2. What is *śabda pramāṇa* ? What are the conditions of *śabdabodha* ? Discuss. 5+10=15
3. State the definition of *smṛti* as mentioned in *Tarkasaṃgraha*. Elucidate the definition of *smṛti* following *Dīpikā*. How does Annambhaṭṭa distinguish between *smṛti* and *anubhava* ? Discuss. 2+10+3=15
4. What is called *pada* according to Annambhaṭṭa ? Explain the Nyāya view about the nature of *śakti*. 6+9=15
5. What is *anuvyāvāsāya* ? Is the validity of a cognition known through its *anuvyāvāsāye* ? Answer the questions from the point of view of Annambhaṭṭa. 3+12=15

Turn Over

6. What does Annambhaṭṭa mean by *ākāṃkṣā*, *yogyatā* and *sannidhi* ? Why are these regarded as causes of *śābdabodha* ? Explain. 12+3=15
7. What is meant by *nirvikalpaka jñāna* and how is it distinguish it from *savikalpaka jñāna* ? Discuss the evidence for the postulation of *nirvikalpaka jñāna*. 5+5+5=15
8. What is *hetvābhāsa* ? Explain different types of *anaikāntika hetvābhāsa* and *vādhita hetvābhāsa*. 5+5+5=15

Section - II

9. Answer any four of the following : 5×4=20
 - (a) What is *lakṣaṇā* ? Explain its different forms. 2+3=5
 - (b) Explain after Annambhaṭṭa, the definition of *buddhi* or *jñāna*. 5
 - (c) What are the *Karaṇa* and *vyāpāra* of *upamiti* ? 5
 - (d) Explain *viruddha hetvābhāsa* with an example. 5
 - (e) Explain briefly the nature of *viśeṣaṇa-viśeṣya-bhāva sannikarṣa* after Annambhaṭṭa. 5
 - (f) Write short note on *pakṣa*, *sapakṣa* and *vipakṣa*. 5
 - (g) Explain *kevala-vyatireki liṅga* following *Tarkasaṃgraha*. 5
 - (h) Write a note on *pakṣatā*. 5

P - III (1+1+1) H / 18 (N)

2018

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)**Paper Code : VI-A****[New Syllabus]**

Full Marks : 20

Time : Thirty Minutes

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Answer *all* the questions in OMR sheet.

Choose the correct answer.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. What is a word ?
 - (A) The smallest unit of meaning
 - (B) The totality of meaning
 - (C) The negative of meaning
 - (D) None of the above

2. Common usage is a guide to meaning, not to _____. Use correct word.
 - (A) False
 - (B) Truth
 - (C) Contingent
 - (D) None of the above

3. Use appropriate word for this blank space 'The meaning that words have originally not discovered but _____'
 - (A) Assemble
 - (B) Connect
 - (C) Assigned
 - (D) None of these

Turn Over

4. In what sense is "meaning" used in the following sentence ? — 'Smoke means fire'.
 - (A) Cause
 - (B) Effect
 - (C) Indicator
 - (D) Intention

5. "Triangle have three sides" — What type of characteristic is mentioned in the proposition ?
 - (A) Accompanying characteristic
 - (B) Defining characteristic
 - (C) Universal characteristic
 - (D) None of the above

6. "The number seven (7) is blue." — The sentence is meaningless due to _____.
 - (A) knowing what it is like
 - (B) outside a giving context
 - (C) category mistake
 - (D) None of these

7. "Circles never contain straight lines" — This proposition is _____.
 - (A) Analytic
 - (B) Synthetic
 - (C) Contingent
 - (D) None of these

8. "Every event has a cause" — According to rationalists, this proposition is _____

- (A) Analytic
- (B) Synthetic
- (C) Synthetic-a priori
- (D) None of these

9. How many conditions are accepted by John Hospers following A. J. Ayer for propositional knowledge ?

- (A) Two
- (B) Three
- (C) Four
- (D) Five

10. "You are younger than your parents" — Which type of sense is accepted from this proposition ?

- (A) Strong sense of know
- (B) Weak sense of know
- (C) Belief sense
- (D) None of these

11. Whose theory is called "Two-world theory" ?

- (A) Kant
- (B) Plato
- (C) Aristotle
- (D) Berkeley

Turn Over

12. "The Double-aspect theory" is related with _____

- (A) Plato
- (B) Aristotle
- (C) Descartes
- (D) Spinoza

13. "It is a meaningless act" — In what sense is "meaning" used in the sentence ?

- (A) Explanation
- (B) Purpose
- (C) Implication
- (D) Significance

14. "Birds can fly" what type of characteristic is mentioned here ?

- (A) Accompanying
- (B) Defining
- (C) Simple
- (D) None of these

15. Mathematical signs — '+', '-', '×', '÷', which type of signs these are _____ ?

- (A) Natural sign
- (B) Conventional sign
- (C) Symbol
- (D) None of these

16. "The problem is red" — which type of meaning is used here ?

- (A) Describability
- (B) Self-contradictory
- (C) Indicator
- (D) Category-mistake

17. Who said this, 'universal is only name' ?

- (A) John Locke
- (B) Berkeley
- (C) Kant
- (D) Hume

18. Who said this, 'Cause as constant conjunction' ?

- (A) Locke
- (B) Berkeley
- (C) Hume
- (D) Kant

19. Which theory is 'compatible with freedom' ?

- (A) Determinism
- (B) Indeterminism
- (C) Fatalism
- (D) None of these

20. "I know how to swim." In what sense is the verb 'to know' used in the following sentence ?

- (A) Knowledge by acquaintance
- (B) Knowing how or ability
- (C) 'Propositional knowledge' or 'Knowing that'
- (D) None of these

Turn Over

P - III (1+1+1) H / 18 (N)

2018

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

**Paper Code : VI-B
(Analytic Philosophy)
[New Syllabus]**

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three Hours Thirty Minutes

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Section - I

Answer any *four* questions : 15×4=60

1. Explain the different criteria for sentence meaning. 15
2. What is an apriori statement ? How does Kant explain the possibility of synthetic apriori knowledge ? 5+10
3. Explain and examine the verifiability criterion of meaning. 15
4. Explain the main tenets of representative realism. 15
5. Explain and examine interactionism as a theory of mind-body relation. 15
6. Explain and examine Berkeley's subjective idealism. 15
7. What is sign ? Explain after Hospers the difference between sign and symbol. Distinguish between conventional and natural sign. 2+3+10
8. What is meant by definition ? Distinguish between defining characteristics and accompanying characteristics with the help of examples. 5+10

Turn Over

Section - II

9. Answer any *four* of the following :

5×4=20

- (a) What is category mistake ? Explain with example. 5
- (b) What is ostensive definition ? Explain with example. 5
- (c) Explain the coherence theory of truth. 5
- (d) Explain the strong and weak senses of the verb 'know'. 5
- (e) Explain Descartes' concept of substance. 5
- (f) What is the main point of interactionism ? 5
- (g) Write a short note on strong idealism. 5
- (h) Are universal statements meaningful ? 5

P - III (1+1+1) H / 18 (N)

2018

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

Paper Code : VII-A

[New Syllabus]

Full Marks : 20

Time : Thirty Minutes

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- ২। OMR Sheet এর নির্দেশিত স্থানে Name, Roll number, Registration number, Regn. Session, Exam date এবং Exam Session লিখতে/পূরণ করতে হবে।
- ৩। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নে চারটি করে সম্ভাব্য উত্তর, যথাক্রমে (A), (B), (C) এবং (D) করে দেওয়া আছে। পরীক্ষার্থীকে সঠিক উত্তরের গোল ঘরটি নীল/কালো কালিতে পূরণ করতে হবে।
- ৪। সঠিক উত্তর কেবলমাত্র উত্তর পত্র অর্থাৎ OMR Sheet-এর নির্দিষ্ট স্থানে গোল ঘর পূরণ করেই দিতে হবে। অন্য কোনো উপায়ে দেওয়া উত্তরের মূল্যায়ন হবে না।
- ৫। পরীক্ষার্থীর ফোন নম্বর OMR Sheet এর কোনো অংশে লেখা যাবে না। কোনোরূপ অবস্থিত শব্দ লেখা বা দুর্নীতির আশ্রয় নিলে পরীক্ষার্থী নিজেই তার জন্য দায়ী থাকবে।
- ৬। পরীক্ষা শেষে উত্তর পত্র (OMR Sheet) সংশ্লিষ্ট তত্ত্বাবধায়কের নিকট জমা দিয়ে পরীক্ষা কেন্দ্রের বাইরে বেরোতে হবে এবং কোনোভাবেই পরীক্ষা কেন্দ্রের বাইরে OMR Sheet টি আনা যাবে না।
- ৭। শুধুমাত্র নীল/কালো বল পয়েন্ট কলম ব্যবহার করতে হবে। পরীক্ষাকক্ষে মোবাইল ফোন, ক্যালকুলেটর অথবা লগ-টেবিল ইত্যাদি ব্যবহার নিষিদ্ধ।

Answer *all* the questions in OMR sheet.

Choose the correct answer.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. The word 'Psychology' comes from —

- (A) Greek
- (B) Latin
- (C) Arabic
- (D) German

2. Psychology is a —

- (A) Study of the mind
- (B) Study of personality and mental illness
- (C) Scientific study of behaviour and mental process
- (D) None of these

3. Introspection is —

- (A) a scientific method used to study dreams
- (B) the analysis of the content of our own thoughts
- (C) a process used to uncover symbolic representation in dream
- (D) method used physics

Turn Over

4. Which of the following is a way of testing retrieval of long-term memory ?

- (A) recall
- (B) recognition
- (C) relearning
- (D) all of these

5. Hallucination is a disorder of —

- (A) Thinking
- (B) Intelligence
- (C) Perception
- (D) Memory

6. Learning, retention, recall and recognition are said to constitute —

- (A) Imagination
- (B) Memory
- (C) Intuition
- (D) Personality

7. According to psychoanalytic theory the _____ mind contains repressed feeling, memories and response tendencies of which we are unaware —

- (A) Conscious
- (B) Preconscious
- (C) Subliminal
- (D) Unconscious

8. According to Spearman, what does 'g' stand for —
- (A) general intelligence
 - (B) general intelligence criteria
 - (C) group intelligence
 - (D) general knowledge
9. Pavlov observed his research dog salivating at the sight of —
- (A) food
 - (B) food dish
 - (C) attendant
 - (D) saliva
10. Kohler's research with Sultan supports which theoretical view of learning ?
- (A) Latent learning
 - (B) Insight learning
 - (C) Place learning
 - (D) All the above
11. Secularism means —
- (A) Suppression of all religions
 - (B) Freedom of worship to minority
 - (C) A system of Political and Social Philosophy that does not favour any particular religious faith
 - (D) Separation of religion from state

12. The word 'Democracy' comes from the Greek word —
- (A) Democracia
 - (B) Democratia
 - (C) Demos
 - (D) Demes
13. Which of the following are grounds for divorce ?
- (A) Adultery
 - (B) Behaviour
 - (C) Irretrievable breakdown
 - (D) All of these
14. When did Dowry Prohibition Act come into force ?
- (A) 1961
 - (B) 1971
 - (C) 1981
 - (D) 1959
15. A welfare state performs —
- (A) only welfare functions
 - (B) only protective functions
 - (C) both welfare and protective function
 - (D) controlling all means of production and distribution

Turn Over

16. A social group is _____ in nature

- (A) static
- (B) dynamic
- (C) spontaneous
- (D) co-operative

17. _____ refers to the tendency on the part of the members to identify themselves with the groups.

- (A) group unity
- (B) group norms
- (C) we feeling
- (D) mutual awareness

18. In secondary group membership is _____

- (A) ascribed
- (B) voluntary
- (C) involuntary
- (D) innate

19. When we feeling becomes excessive, it results in —

- (A) assimilation
- (B) diffusion
- (C) cultural relativism
- (D) ethnocentrism

20. Each of the following is part of the process of sensation except —

- (A) receiving messages
- (B) translating message
- (C) transmitting messages.
- (D) interpreting messages

Turn Over

P - III (1+1+1) H / 18 (N)

2018

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

Paper Code : VII-B

(Psychology and Socio Political Philosophy)

[New Syllabus]

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three Hours Thirty Minutes

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Group - A

(Psychology)

Section - I

Answer any *two* questions of the following. 15×2=30

1. Explain Freud's theory of Dream. 15
2. Explain and examine James Lange theory of emotion. 15
3. Distinguish between chronological age and mental age. What is meant by I.Q. ?
How is I.Q. measured ? 4+2+9
4. What is forgetting ? What are the causes of forgetting ? 5+10

Section - II

5. Answer any *two* of the following : 5×2=10

- (a) What are the proofs for the existence of unconsciousness ?
- (b) Write a short note on hallucination.
- (c) What are the conditions of memory ?
- (d) Is pure sensation possible ?

Turn Over

Group - B

(Socio and Political Philosophy)

Section - I

Answer any *two* questions of the following. 15×2=30

6. What is meant by community ? Explain after MacIver and Page on the basis of community. 5+10
7. What is marriage ? What are the problems faced by a married couple ? 5+10
8. What is Democracy ? Explain its different forms. 5+10
9. What are the different types of euthanasia ? Explain. 15

Section - II

10. Answer any *two* of the following : 5×2=10

- (a) Explain the nature of welfare state.
- (b) Write a note on the problem of ecology in the present time.
- (c) What are the arguments for and against religious discrimination ?
- (d) Explain the nature of secondary group.

P - III (1+1+1) H / 18 (N)

2018

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)**Paper Code : VIII-A****[New Syllabus]**

Full Marks : 20

Time : Thirty Minutes

Important Instructions for OMR Sheet

1. Write / Fill your correct Subject Name, Subject Code & Paper Code in the space provided on the top of the OMR sheet (Subject Codes are given on the back of the OMR sheet & Paper Code in the Question Paper.)
2. Write / Fill your Name, Roll number, Registration number, Regn. Session, Exam Date and Exam Session in the space provided on the OMR Sheet.
3. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
4. Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the OMR Sheet given inside the Paper Booklet only. If you mark at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
5. If you write your Phone Number in the OMR Sheet or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
6. You have to return the OMR Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
7. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen. Use of any mobile phone, calculator or log table etc. in examination hall, is prohibited.

OMR Sheet-এর জন্য জরুরী নির্দেশাবলী

- ১। OMR Sheet এর নির্দেশিত স্থানে সঠিক Subject Name, Subject Code এবং Paper Code লিখতে/পূরণ করতে হবে। OMR Sheet এর পিছনের পাতায় Subject Code গুলি দেওয়া আছে এবং Paper Code টি প্রশ্নপত্রে উল্লেখ আছে।
- ২। OMR Sheet এর নির্দেশিত স্থানে Name, Roll number, Registration number, Regn. Session, Exam date এবং Exam Session লিখতে/পূরণ করতে হবে।
- ৩। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নে চারটি করে সম্ভাব্য উত্তর, যথাক্রমে (A), (B), (C) এবং (D) করে দেওয়া আছে। পরীক্ষার্থীকে সঠিক উত্তরের গোল ঘরটি নীল/কালো কালিতে পূরণ করতে হবে।
- ৪। সঠিক উত্তর কেবলমাত্র উত্তর পত্র অর্থাৎ OMR Sheet-এর নির্দিষ্ট স্থানে গোল ঘর পূরণ করেই দিতে হবে। অন্য কোনো উপায়ে দেওয়া উত্তরের মূল্যায়ন হবে না।
- ৫। পরীক্ষার্থীর ফোন নম্বর OMR Sheet এর কোনো অংশে লেখা যাবে না। কোনোরূপ অবাঞ্ছিত শব্দ লেখা বা দুর্নীতির আশ্রয় নিলে পরীক্ষার্থী নিজেই তার জন্য দায়ী থাকবে।
- ৬। পরীক্ষা শেষে উত্তর পত্র (OMR Sheet) সংশ্লিষ্ট তত্ত্বাবধায়কের নিকট জমা দিয়ে পরীক্ষা কেন্দ্রের বাইরে বেরোতে হবে এবং কোনোভাবেই পরীক্ষা কেন্দ্রের বাইরে OMR Sheet টি আনা যাবে না।
- ৭। শুধুমাত্র নীল/কালো বল পয়েন্ট কলম ব্যবহার করতে হবে। পরীক্ষাকক্ষে মোবাইল ফোন, ক্যালকুলেটর অথবা লগ-টেবিল ইত্যাদি ব্যবহার নিষিদ্ধ।

Answer any *one* Group.

Group - A

(The Problems of Philosophy)

Answer *all* the questions in OMR sheet.

Choose the correct answer.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. Which of the following is Russell's key example of a physical object in the external world ?
 - (A) A Window
 - (B) A Table
 - (C) A Ballon
 - (D) A Hand
2. What was Kant's primary innovation, according to Russell ?
 - (A) A priori knowledge that is not analytic
 - (B) Knowledge about experience
 - (C) Epistemology
 - (D) A priori knowledge that is not synthetic
3. Which of the following is the best example of sense-data —
 - (A) A ball of string
 - (B) A table
 - (C) A patch of color
 - (D) A mind

4. Whose is the metaphysical system that reconstruct the universe into a harmonious from a single piece ?
 - (A) Berkeley
 - (B) Leibnitz
 - (C) Hegel
 - (D) Kant
5. What kind of knowledge does Russell first distinguish ?
 - (A) knowledge of truth
 - (B) knowledge of appearance
 - (C) knowledge of reality
 - (D) knowledge of doubt
6. Which is the best definition of sense-data ?
 - (A) another word for sensation
 - (B) our neurons
 - (C) signs of physical objects
 - (D) none of the above
7. What is Russell's main point of interest in discussing the rationalists ?
 - (A) their belief in reason
 - (B) their belief in knowledge by way of "innate principle"
 - (C) their belief in experience
 - (D) their belief in knowledge by way of description

Turn Over

8. Who are the empiricists that Russell is interested in ?
- (A) Berkeley, Leibnitz and Bradley
 - (B) Kant and Leibnitz
 - (C) Locke, Berkeley and Hume
 - (D) None of the above
9. Which British philosopher does Russell believe to mistaken in his view of idealism ?
- (A) Berkeley
 - (B) A. N. Whitehead
 - (C) Descartes
 - (D) Hume
10. Who were the rationalists ?
- (A) Locke and Hume
 - (B) Kant and Berkeley
 - (C) Descartes and Leibnitz
 - (D) None of the above
11. What is the empiricist view of knowledge ?
- (A) Knowledge comes from experience
 - (B) Knowledge comes from logic
 - (C) Knowledge comes from thought
 - (D) Knowledge is impossible

12. What concept does Russell use to begin his discussion of a priori knowledge ?
- (A) Innate principle
 - (B) Mathematics
 - (C) A Universal
 - (D) Intuition
13. Which is the best example of a universal ?
- (A) A model of solar system
 - (B) A patch of Red
 - (C) A Question
 - (D) A spatial relation
14. Which of the following is the best example of a particular ?
- (A) Whiteness
 - (B) A whitesheet of paper
 - (C) A piece of reasoning
 - (D) None of the above
15. From what theory does Russell draw his theory of universals ?
- (A) Berkeley's theory of ideas
 - (B) Hegel's theory of universe
 - (C) Plato's theory of ideas
 - (D) Socrates theory of knowledge

Turn Over

16. From what logical process do we gain knowledge of generalizations by way of instances —

- (A) Deduction
- (B) Induction
- (C) Comparison
- (D) Describing

17. What kind of experience do we have when we experience sense-data ?

- (A) Public
- (B) Neutral
- (C) Intuitive
- (D) Private

18. The problem of philosophy was written during which intellectual stage of Russell's career ?

- (A) Constructive Realism
- (B) Moderate Realism
- (C) Extreme Realism
- (D) Nihilistic Realism

19. Russell believes in a _____ reality.

- (A) Imperfect
- (B) Dependent
- (C) Fluctuating
- (D) Independent

20. What method of inquiry, a token of Cartesian thought, does Russell use in the beginning of the problem of philosophy ?

- (A) Empiricism
- (B) Doubt
- (C) Analysis
- (D) None of the above

Group - B

(Kāthopaniṣad)

Answer *all* the questions in OMR sheet.

Choose the correct answer.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. The Devatā of the Kāthopaniṣad is _____, and the Seer is _____

- (A) Vāmana, Yama
- (B) Kṛiṣṇa, Nachiketā
- (C) Viṣṇu and Agni
- (D) None of the above

2. Jñāna gives _____ Mukti.

- (A) Krama Mukti
- (B) Direct Mukti
- (C) Neither Krama Mukti nor Direct Mukti
- (D) None of the above

Turn Over

3. The phrase "who has performed the three duties" means "he who performed _____ and _____"
- (A) *Brahmacarya, Gārhasṭhya* and *Samyās*
 (B) *Jñāna, Karma* and *Yajña*
 (C) *Yajña, dāna* and *tapas*
 (D) Neither of these
4. The primary meaning of the word *ananta-loka* is _____
- (A) *Mukti*
 (B) *Swarga*
 (C) *Mukti* and *Swarga*
 (D) *Ākāśa*
5. The word Agni refers to _____
- (A) Viṣṇu
 (B) Fire
 (C) Both fire and Viṣṇu
 (D) Neither of these
6. *Jivatmā* is compared with the _____
- (A) Chariot
 (B) Car
 (C) Driver
 (D) Reins

Turn Over

7. Who among these is the father of Naciketā ?
- (A) Yama
 (B) Vājaśravasa
 (C) Krisṇa
 (D) None of them
8. According to Rāmanuja *avidyā* is concerned with —
- (A) Desire
 (B) Dispassion
 (C) Good
 (D) Knowledge
9. *Śrabāṇa* means _____
- (A) Reflecting rationality
 (B) Having visual perception
 (C) Listening attentively to the teaching
 (D) Inferring
10. *Dharma* in *Kathopaniṣad* means _____
- (A) who upholds all the world
 (B) who rejects the world
 (C) perceiving the world
 (D) None of the above

11. The fruit of good work is called _____

- (A) *Jiva*
- (B) *Viṣṇu*
- (C) *Ṛitam*
- (D) *Bhūta*

12. Body is the Chariot parable is seen as _____

- (A) *Manas*
- (B) Car
- (C) Driver
- (D) Eye

13. According to the wise senses are called _____

- (A) Roads
- (B) Feeling
- (C) Horses
- (D) Perception

14. The mind without _____ is the sufferer.

- (A) *Buddhi*
- (B) *Āsakti*
- (C) Pleasure
- (D) Pain

15. Who among these is the supreme goal ?

- (A) *Avyakta*
- (B) *Mahat*
- (C) *Puruṣa*
- (D) Individual self

16. Brahma-loka is known as —

- (A) Viṣṇu-loka
- (B) Mithya-loka
- (C) Mr̥tyu-loka
- (D) None of the above

17. How many wishes Naciketā had from Yama ?

- (A) Four
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Seven

18. The word *Śreyas* refers to _____

- (A) Good
- (B) Pleasant
- (C) Honour
- (D) Feeling

Turn Over

19. The words *Mahati Sāmparāye* refer to _____

- (A) Bondage
- (B) Death
- (C) Pleasure
- (D) Mukti

20. The objects of the senses are known by the wise as _____

- (A) Roads
- (B) *Buddhi*
- (C) Horses
- (D) Knowledge

P - III (1+1+1) H / 18 (N)

2018

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

Paper Code : VIII-B

[New Syllabus]

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three Hours Thirty Minutes

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Answer any *one* Group.

Group - A

(Problems of Philosophy)

Section - I

Answer any *four* of the following.

15×4=60

1. Explain Russell's position regarding the nature of universal. 15
2. Explain Descartes' method of systematic doubt following Russell. 15
3. Explain Russell's arguments against idealism. 15
4. Explain correspondence theory as interpreted by Russell. 15
5. What does Russell mean by Description ? What is the main importance of descriptive knowledge ? Discuss after Russell. 5+10
6. Distinguish between sense data and physical object. What is the necessity of positing the existence of physical object ? 8+7
7. What is the principle of induction ? What are its two parts. Explain. 5+10
8. Explain after Russell the nature of intuitive knowledge. 15

Turn Over

Section - II

9. Answer any *four* of the following : 5×4=20
- Write a short note on psychological inference.
 - Explain briefly the value of philosophy after Russell.
 - Distinguish between knowledge, error and probable opinion.
 - State and explain three Laws of Thought.
 - Explain Russell's notion of relation.
 - What does Russell say about the limits of philosophical knowledge ?
 - What is a priori knowledge according to Russell ?
 - Explain Hegel's theory of knowledge as interpreted by Russell.

Group - B

(Kathopaniṣad)

Section - I

Answer any *four* of the following. 15×4=60

- How many boons were prayed by Naciketā to Yamarāj ? Describe the significant meaning about the third boon to Yamarāj ? 15
- What is the gratification of nomenclature of the term 'Kaṭha' ? 15
- Which is the second boon prayed by Naciketā to Yamarāj ? Describe thoroughly. 15
- What is the significance of the narration between Yama and Naciketā as explained in Kathopaniṣad ? 15

Turn Over

- Give the explanation about the mantra "*Atmānaṁ rathinaṁ viddhi sariraṁ rathame va tu Buddhim tu sārathim viddhi marah pragrahameva cha*". 15
- Why wisdom is superior in comparison to wealth ? Discuss following *Kathopaniṣad*. 15
- Discuss following *Kathopaniṣad* the contradicting characteristics of the self. 15
- Distinguish between *śreya* and *preya*. Explain and evaluate the Upanisadic saying that the wise chooses *preya* in preference to *śreya*. 15

Section - II

9. Answer any *four* of the following : 5×4=20
- What is Naciketā's first wise according to *Kathopaniṣad* ?
 - What is *Sapta-Doṣa* ? Explain after *Kathopaniṣad*.
 - Write a short note on eternal self.
 - Explain briefly the relationship between individual self and the supreme self.
 - Why inner self is both immanent and transcendent ? Explain.
 - How intellect is seen as charioteer and the mind as the reins ? Explain after *Kathopaniṣad*.
 - Discuss briefly the dichotomy between self and body.
 - Explain briefly various conditions of knowing the supreme.