

(4)

- (g) What is *Upādhi* ?
- (h) Who is called an '*āpta*' ?
- (i) What is *vr̥tti* ? What are its different kinds ?
- (j) What is meant by '*anuyogī*' ?
- (k) When does a *lakṣaṇa* commit the fallacy of *ativyāpti* ?
- (l) What is meant by '*prakāra*', in the definition of *nirvikalpaka* and *savikalpaka pratyakṣa* ?
- (m) What is the *samavāyi kāraṇa* of a wooden table ?
- (n) Name the fallacy that is committed by the following inference. Briefly justify your answer :
śabdaḥ nityaḥ kāryatvāt , ghatavat
- (o) State the second criterion of *anyathāsiddhi* as given in *Dīpikā*.

P - III (1+1+1) H/16

2016

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

Fifth Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : Four Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Section - I

Answer any *two* of the following : 20×2=40

1. Elucidate Annambhaṭṭa's definition *Pramā*. Explain why memory (*smṛiti*), even if veridical, is not regarded as *Pramā* by him. 10+10
2. Explain the definition of cause (*kāraṇa*) and effect (*kārya*) as given by Annambhaṭṭa. In this context, mention the distinction between *kāraṇa* and *karana*, following Annambhaṭṭa. 12+8
3. What is *Vyāpti* ? Explain the definition of *Vyāpti* as given in the *Dīpikā*. Explain the role of '*tarka*' and *sāmānyalakṣaṇa pratyakṣa* in apprehending *Vyāpti*. 5+5+10

P.T.O.

(2)

4. What is *nirvikalpaka pratyakṣa*? How is it distinguished from *savikalpaka pratyakṣa*? State and explain the argument given by *Naiyāyikas* for the postulation of *nirvikalpaka pratyakṣa*. Answer, following Annambhaṭṭa. 6+4+10

5. What is *Śabda pramāṇa*? What are the conditions of *śabdabodha*? Discuss, following Annambhaṭṭa. 10+10

Section - II

Answer any *four* of the following questions :
10×4=40

6. What is *hetvābhāsa*? Explain, with examples, the different types of *asiddhi hetvābhāsa*. 10

7. Explain, after Annambhaṭṭa, the definition of *buddhi* or *jñāna* as presented in *Tarkasaṅgraha* and *Tarkasaṅgraha - Dīpikā*. 10

8. How does Annambhaṭṭa reject *arthāpatti* as a separate *pramāṇa*? Discuss, following *Dīpikā*. 10

9. What is *upamāna*? Distinguish between *upamāna* and *upamiti*. 5+5=10

10. How does Annambhaṭṭa establish *Nyāya* theory of *parataḥ pramāṇya*? Discuss, following *Dīpikā*. 10

5/13-2075

(3)

11. What is *lakṣaṇā*? Explain and illustrate the different types of *lakṣaṇā* admitted by *Naiyāyikas*. Discuss after Annambhaṭṭa. 2+8=10

12. Explain *kevala-vyatirekī linga*, following *Tarkasaṅgraha*. What is the problem that is discussed in *Dīpikā*, regarding this *linga*? How does, according to Annambhaṭṭa, the problem can be solved? 4+6=10

13. Write a note on the concept of *parāmarśa*. 10

Section - III

14. Answer any *ten* of the following : 2×10=20

- What is *anuvyāvāsa*?
- Define *sapakṣa*, with an example.
- What is *atyantābhāva*? Give an example.
- Which *sannikarṣa* is operative in the perception of redness in the red colour of a rose?
- Define *asamavāyī kāraṇa*, following Annambhaṭṭa.
- What is *atideśavākya*?

P.T.O.

5/13-2075

P - III (1+1+1) H/16

2016

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

Sixth Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : Four Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Section - I

Answer any *two* of the following : 20×2=40

1. What is sign ? Explain after Hospers the difference between sign and symbol. Distinguish between conventional and natural sign. What kind of signs are the following :

(a) The word 'rose' given as a name to a particular kind of flower.

(b) + (cross) as used on a doctor's car.

2+4+10+4=20

2. Explain and examine the verifiability criterion of meaning. 20

3. Distinguish between *a-priori* and a *posteriori* judgements. Are all *a-priori* statements analytic ? How does Kant explain the possibility of synthetic *a-priori* knowledge? Is the explanation acceptable to you ? 8+2+8+2=20

P.T.O.

5/14-2075

(2)

4. Explain Plato's theory of universal. Discuss critically his 'Archetype' and 'participation' view regarding the relation between universal and particular. 10+10=20

5. Is subjective idealism an outcome of representative realism? With this reference, critically examine Berkeley's thesis '*Esse est percipi*'. 5+15=20

Section - II

6. Answer any *four* of the following : 10×4=40

- (a) What is ambiguity of words? 10
- (b) Explain and examine the coherence theory of truth. 10
- (c) Explain Intra-actionism as a theory of mind-body relation. 10
- (d) What is category mistake? 10
- (e) What is the difference between mechanism and vitalism? 10
- (f) Distinguish between determinism and indeterminism. 10
- (g) What is the Rationalistic view of substance? Discuss. 10
- (h) Distinguish between strong and weak idealism. 10

(3)

Section - III

7. Answer any *ten* of the following : 2×10=20

- (a) What is lexical definition?
- (b) What is empirical possibility?
- (c) Are arithmetic propositions synthetic?
- (d) What is phenomenalism?
- (e) What is contingent truth?
- (f) What is universally accompanying characteristics?
- (g) Why is Berkeley known as nominalist?
- (h) Why is representative realism called scientific realism?
- (i) Distinguish between a machine and organism.
- (j) Is causal principle verifiable?
- (k) What do you mean by plurality of causes?
- (l) Is there any distinction between false and meaningless sentences?
- (m) What is definition by denotation?
- (n) What is logical possibility?
- (o) Give two examples of figurative language.

P - III (1+1+1) H/16

2016

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

Seventh Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : Four Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Section - I

1. Answer any *two* of the following : 20×2=40
 - (a) What is meant by marriage ? What are the problems faced by a married couple ? Can divorce be the solution of these problems ?
4+12+4
 - (b) What is liberty ? What are the different types of liberty ? Explain the relation between liberty and equality.
4+10+6
 - (c) What are the various uses of the term 'good' ? Distinguish between the moral and non-moral uses of this term. Explain the nature of good life according to Frankena.
5+10+5
 - (d) What do you mean by 'Euthanasia' ? What are the different types of Euthanasia ? Explain with example.
5+15
 - (e) Explain and examine Idealism as a theory of the relation between state and individuals. 20

P.T.O.

5/15-2075

(2)

Section - II

2. Answer any *four* of the following : $10 \times 4 = 40$
- (a) Explain the nature of Practical Ethics. 10
 - (b) Write a note on the problem of Ecology in the present time. 10
 - (c) "The family is by far the most important primary group in the society" — Explain. 10
 - (d) What are the arguments for and against religious discriminations ? 10
 - (e) Explain the value of fetal life following peter singer. 10
 - (f) Explain the concept of Mary Wollstonecraft in the history of feminism. 10
 - (g) "Society is the web of social relationship" — analyse this statement. 10
 - (h) Explain the nature and characteristics of community. 10

Section - III

7. Answer any *ten* of the following : $2 \times 10 = 20$
- (a) Is marriage a contract ? Explain.
 - (b) Is Socrates' death suicide or killing ?
 - (c) What is intermediate group ?

(3)

- (d) What are the basic principles of welfare state ?
- (e) What is justice ?
- (f) What is human right ?
- (g) Explain greenhouse effect.
- (h) What is covert racism ?
- (i) When and where universal declaration of Human Rights was declared ?
- (j) What is fatalistic suicide ?
- (k) What is conservative argument of abortion ?
- (l) What is meant by senism ?
- (m) What is meant by freedom ?
- (n) Define secondary group with example.
- (o) Is social philosophy a normative science ?

P - III (1+1+1) H/16

2016

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

Eighth Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : Four Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Group - A

(Phenomenology and Existentialism)

Section - I

Answer any *two* of the following : 20×2=40

1. State the distinctive features of Husserl's programme for a radical reform in Philosophy. Distinguish Husserl's Philosophical radicalism from that of Descartes. 10+10
2. Explain Phenomenology from the stand point of Phenomenological method. 20
3. Explain fully the Existential thesis — "Existence precedes essence". 20
4. Explain Sartre's view of consciousness in the light of the distinction of 'being-in-itself' and 'being-for-itself'. 10+10

P.T.O.

5/16-2075

(2)

5. What does Kierkegaard mean by 'objectivity' and 'subjectivity'? Discuss the view that subjectivity is truth.

10+10

Section - II

6. Answer any *four* of the following : $10 \times 4 = 40$

- (a) Write a short note on Husserl's criticism of Psychologism. 10
- (b) Explain Husserl's doctrine of 'Essence'. 10
- (c) Write a note on the concept of 'epoche'. 10
- (d) What according to Kierkegaard, are the three stages in the life of man ? 10
- (e) Analyse Heidegger's concept of Dasein. 10
- (f) Explain the idea of Being in Heidegger's Philosophy. 10
- (g) Explain Sartre's view that consciousness is empty. 10
- (h) Give an account of Heidegger's later position in respect of humanism. 10

Section - III

7. Answer any *ten* of the following : $2 \times 10 = 20$

- (a) What is meant by Presuppositionless Philosophy?
- (b) What is 'epoche' in phenomenology ?

(3)

- (c) What is 'Intentionality' ?
- (d) What Husserl is meant by 'Rigorous Science'?
- (e) What is Transcendental reduction ?
- (f) What is noetic act ?
- (g) What is Existentialism ?
- (h) What is naturalistic thesis ?
- (i) What is 'bad' faith' in Sartre's Philosophy ?
- (j) What is Dasein ?
- (k) Who is the Precursor of Existentialism ?
- (l) Who wrote 'Being and Nothingness' ?
- (m) What is meant by 'Being-for-itself' ?
- (n) Phenomenology is a doctrine/movement/school.
- (o) Who wrote the book 'Being and Time' ?

P.T.O.

(4)

Group - B

(The Problems of Philosophy)

Section - I

1. Answer any *two* of the following : $20 \times 2 = 40$
- (a) Distinguish between 'sense-data' and Physical object. What is the necessity of positing the existence of a physical object ? Is it merely some practical necessity ? $8+8+4$
- (b) What is idealism ? Explain Russell's argument against idealism. $6+14=20$
- (c) What is the Principle of Induction ? What are its two parts ? 20
- (d) "All the knowledge that we can acquire *a-priori* concerning existence seems to be hypothetical". — Explain. 20
- (e) What is the problem about knowing universals ? Are all universals known only by acquaintance or only by descriptions ? Answer following Russell. 20

Section - II

2. Answer any *four* of the following : $10 \times 4 = 40$
- (a) Distinguish between 'knowledge by acquaintance' and 'knowledge by description'. 10

(5)

- (b) Explain Coherence theory of truth as understood by Russell. 10
- (c) Explain Russell's notion of a relation. 10
- (d) What does Russell mean by 'Psychological inference' ? 10
- (e) Briefly discuss Russell's notion of *a-priori* knowledge. 10
- (f) Explain different classes of Intuitive knowledge, according to Russell. 10
- (g) Can the general principle of inference be obtained causally ? 10
- (h) Can there be a general statement, which is known to be true but its instance is not known? 10

Section - III

3. Answer any *ten* of the following : $2 \times 10 = 20$
- (a) Are sense-data certain, according to Russell ?
- (b) Who said and why did he/she say that philosophy is inductive generalization ?
- (c) How would you define realism ?
- (d) What is the essence of matter, according to Descartes ?

P.T.O.

(6)

- (e) What are the three laws of thought ?
- (f) How is truth or falsity of memory ascertained ?
- (g) What is a particular, according to Russell ?
- (h) What is probable opinion, according to Russell ?
- (i) What do you mean by introspection ?
- (j) Is self-evidence somehow connected with Truth ?
- (k) Give examples of universals as 'sensible qualities'.
- (l) What do you mean by general principle of Induction ?
- (m) What kind of entity is necessary for *a-priori* knowledge in Russell's view ?
- (n) Does Russell believe that philosophy helps free our prejudices ?
- (o) Is idealism based on theory of knowledge, after Russell ?

5/16-2075

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Group - C

(Philosophy of Logic)

Section - I

1. Answer any *two* of the following : 20×2=40
- (a) Distinguish between deductive reasoning and non-deductive reasoning. Do you think that non-deductive arguments are really deductive in nature with suppressed premise or premises ? Explain. 10+10
 - (b) Explain critically the orthodox criticism of the traditional logical system after Strawson. 20
 - (c) What do you mean by 'formal logic'? Explain in this content the application and limitations of formal logic. 4+16
 - (d) Explain after Strawson that a statement of the form ' $p \supset q$ ' does not entail the corresponding statement of the form 'if p then q'. 20
 - (e) Explain the standard use of the term 'relation'. Explain with examples various kinds of relations, after Strawson. 10+10

P.T.O.

5/16-2075

(8)

Section - II

2. Answer any *four* of the following : $10 \times 4 = 40$
- (a) What are incompatible predicates ? What makes predicates incompatibles ? 10
 - (b) What is logical appraisal ? In what sense is the word 'inconsistency' supposed to be the Key Word of logical appraisal ? 4+6
 - (c) Explain after Strawson the square of opposition and the syllogism of traditional system. 10
 - (d) Explain after Strawson the logic of ordinary speech. 10
 - (e) What are the justifications of induction ? Explain after Strawson. 10
 - (f) Explain the concept of generality as a prime feature of formal logic. 10
 - (g) Explain the similarities and dissimilarities between '.' and 'and'. 10
 - (h) Explain the logical idea of system and its effects. 10

5/16-2075

(9)

Section - III

3. Answer any *ten* of the following : $2 \times 10 = 20$
- (a) What do you mean by truth-functional statement ?
 - (b) What is inconsistency ?
 - (c) What is entailment ?
 - (d) Why do we need bracket in logical formulae ?
 - (e) What is the role of stroke-function ?
 - (f) What do you mean by dilemma ?
 - (g) What are the two kinds of logic ?
 - (h) What is a general statement ?
 - (i) What is a variable ?
 - (j) What is existential quantification ?
 - (k) How is the scope of an logical operator determined ?
 - (l) What are the functions of 'referring rules' ?
 - (m) What is hypothetical statement ?
 - (n) Define entailment in terms of necessity.
 - (o) What is a transitive relation ?

P.T.O.

5/16-2075

(10)

Group - D

(Philosophy of Mind)

Section - I

Answer any *two* of the following : $20 \times 2 = 40$

1. Explain the nature of philosophy of mind and its relation to psychology as an empirical science. $14+6$
2. Is a person a body or a mind with a body ? Answer this question with reference to Strawson. 20
3. What does Shaffer understand by mental phenomena ? What are the devices generally adopted to explain the varieties of mental phenomena ? Are they acceptable to Shaffer ? 20
4. What do you mean by first person account of consciousness ? What are the main difficulties of this theory ? 20
5. Explain after Shaffer the concept of an After life. Is there any evidence in favour of discomodied survival ? $10+10$

Section - II

6. Answer any *four* of the following : $10 \times 4 = 40$
- (a) Discuss some difficulties of identity theory. 10

5/16-2075

(11)

- (b) Why does Strawson reject dualism as a right approach towards the mind-body problem ? Discuss with reference to his person theory. 10
- (c) Write a short note on the thesis of intentionality. 10
- (d) Write a note on epiphenomenalism. 10
- (e) Explain the purpose of private ostensive definition. 10
- (f) Explain the tripartite classification of mental phenomena. 10
- (g) What do you mean by 'free will'? Discuss the problem of free will. 10
- (h) What is the relation between voluntary action and mental event ? 10

Section - III

7. Answer any *ten* of the following : $2 \times 10 = 20$
- (a) What is parallelism ?
 - (b) Why Descartes is called dualist ?
 - (c) What is metaphysical behaviourism ?
 - (d) Name the basic faculties of mind.

P.T.O.

5/16-2075

(12)

- (e) What do you mean by philosophy of mind ?
- (f) In which respect identity theory differs from behaviourism ?
- (g) Do you call Spinoza, a monist ? Why ?
- (h) In which respect identity theory differs from behaviourism ?
- (i) What do you mean by the 'beetle-in-the box' objection ?
- (j) Mention one disadvantages of behaviourism.
- (k) What is the avowal theory ?
- (l) What is mental telepathy ?
- (m) What is unintelligibility thesis ?
- (n) What is Panpsychism and who believed it ?
- (o) What is the ideal state of soul according to Plato ?

5/16-2075

(13)

Group - E

(Vedāntasāra)

Section - I

Answer any two of the following. 20×2=40

1. Discuss the concept of *Ātman* as conceived by Buddhists, Prābhākaras and Bhāttas. 20
2. Discuss the import of the sentence 'Aham Brahamāsmi' according to Sadānanda. 20
3. Discuss how *bhūtas* and originated ? How are the subtle bodies and gross elements originated from them ? 6+14=20
4. Give an account of the Advaita concept of God, according to Vedāntasāra. 20
5. Discuss after Vedāntasāra, the four types of Sādhan (*Sādhancatuṣṭay*). 20

Section - II

6. Answer any four of the following : 10×4=40

- (a) What are the five types of *Vāyo* (*Pañcavāyo*)? 10

P.T.O.

5/16-2075

(14)

- (b) What are the result of the performance of Nitya Naimittika action and worshipping ? 10
- (c) What is called subtle body (Sukṣeṇaśarīra)? Is it individual (Vyasti) or collective (Samasti)? Discuss. 5+5=10
- (d) What is the function of āvaraṇa śakti of ajñāna? Discuss. 10
- (e) Distinguish between *citta* and Ahankāra. 10
- (f) Explain different types of Sthula-Śarīra. 10
- (g) Explain the concept *Prayojana* according to Sadānanda. Why is it considered as anubandha? 6+4
- (h) How does the mahāvākya, Tattvamsi generate an indivisible meaning? 10

Section - III

7. Answer any *ten* of the following : 2×10=20

- (a) What is the nature of Buddhi ?
- (b) What is the definition of āsana ?
- (c) What is called vivartta ?

(15)

- (d) Why is ajñāna called anirvacaniya ?
- (e) What is called *Vedānta* ?
- (f) Define upakarma.
- (g) What is called prāṇāyama ?
- (h) What is the definition of Manas according to Sadānanda ?
- (i) What is the subject matter (visaya) of Vedānta ?
- (j) Where does the sound exist ?
- (k) What is called dhāraṇā ?
- (l) What is called *samādhi* ?
- (m) What are the qualities existing in yama ?
- (n) What is described as *avastu* in Advaita Vedānta ?
- (o) What is called *prāna* ?