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**5 SEM TDC PHI M 1**

**2016**

( November )

**PHILOSOPHY**

( Major )

Course : 501

( **Logic—Indian** )

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32 (Backlog) / 24 (2014 onwards)

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Find out the correct answer : 1×8=8

(a) The father of Modern Indian Logic is  
Akṣapāda/Gaṅgeśa.

(b) The writer of 'Padārthadharmasaṅgraha'  
is Gaṅgeśa/Praśastapāda.

(c) Smṛti is categorized as Pramā/Apramā in  
Nyāya Philosophy.

- (d) Anumiti or inferential cognition is a mediate/an immediate knowledge.
- (e) "Sound is eternal because it is produced", is an example of Viruddha/Bādhita Hetvābhāsa.
- (f) There are three/five propositions in Parārthānumāna.
- (g) Vyāpti is the logical/psychological ground of Anumāna.
- (h) There is an element of doubt in Arthāpatti according to Prabhākara Miśra/Kumārila Bhaṭṭa.

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

4×4=16

- (a) Kinds of Anumāna after Gautama
- (b) Pakṣatā
- (c) Bādhita as one of the Hetvābhāsas
- (d) Three disciplines of Indian Logic
- (e) Upamiti as Pramā

3. Discuss thoroughly the nature and development of Indian Logic. 12

Or

What is the relation between Logic and Epistemology? Explain from the perspective of Indian Logic.

4. What do you mean by Apramā? Discuss briefly about various kinds of Apramās. 3+8=11

Or

What is Pramāṇa? Discuss the characteristics of Pramāṇa. 3+8=11

5. "Indriyārtha Sannikarṣa-janyam-jñānam Pratyakṣam." Explain this definition of Pratyakṣa. Briefly discuss various kinds of Alaukika Pratyakṣa. 5+6=11

Or

What is Arthāpatti? State and explain the controversy between Mīmāṃsakas and Naiyāyikas regarding Arthāpatti. 2+9=11

6. What is the difference between Svārthānumāna and Parārthānumāna? Determine the function and purpose of each of the avayavas of Parārthānumāna. 4+7=11

Or

Explain the ascertainment of Vyāpti from the perspective of Nyāya Philosophy. 11

7. What are the marks of valid reason? Explain with examples. 11

Or

What is Asiddha Hetvābhāsa? Explain with examples different kinds of Asiddha Hetvābhāsa. 2+9=11

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5 SEM TDC PHI M 2

2016

( November )

PHILOSOPHY

( Major )

Course : 502

[ Logic ( Western ) ]

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32 (Backlog) / 24 (2014 onwards)

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Answer/Find out the correct answer : 1×8=8

(a) The fact that an argument is valid, guarantees/does not guarantee the truth of its conclusion.

(b) When the truth-value of  $p$  is false and the truth-value of  $q$  is false, the truth-value of  $p \supset q$  will be true/false.

(c) If one premise is negative, the conclusion must be negative/affirmative.

- (d) Simple predicate is a proposition/propositional function.
- (e) Express the proposition 'some men are honest' by means of a Venn Diagram.
- (f) The figure of a syllogism is determined by Major/Middle term.
- (g) 'Hypothesis non-Fingo' said by Bacon/Newton.
- (h) Joint method of Agreement and Difference is a modification of the method of Agreement/Difference.

2. Write short notes on any *four* of the following :

4×4=16

- (a) Truth and Validity
- (b) Indirect method of truth table
- (c) Uses of Symbol
- (d) Function of Middle term
- (e) Stages of Hypothesis

3. "Classical logic is related to symbolic logic as embryo to adult organism." Explain the relation between classical logic and symbolic logic. 11

Or

How many kinds of proposition are there according to modern classification? Explain general proposition and its various kinds. 3+8=11

4. Define categorical syllogism. Explain its characteristics and its structure.  $2+5+5=12$

Or

Test the validity of the following syllogistic forms by means of a Venn diagram :  $3 \times 4 = 12$

- (a) EAE in the First Figure  
(b) AEE in the Second Figure  
(c) AAA in the Third Figure  
(d) EIO in the Fourth Figure
5. Construct truth table for the following and find out whether they are tautologies, contradictories or contingent expressions :  $2+2+2+2+3=11$

- (a)  $(p \supset q) \equiv (\sim p \vee q)$   
(b)  $p \supset (p \vee q)$   
(c)  $(\sim p \cdot q) \cdot (\sim q \supset \sim p)$   
(d)  $(p \supset q) \vee (\sim q \supset p)$   
(e)  $[(p \supset q) \cdot (q \supset R)] \cdot \supset (p \supset R)$

Or

Construct the formal proof of validity for the following :  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 11$

- (i)  $(D \vee E) \supset (F \cdot G)$   
 $D / \therefore F$

(ii)  $N \supset O$

$(N \cdot O) \supset P$

$\sim(N \cdot P) / \therefore \sim N$

6. Explain the symbolization of traditional categorical proposition by quantification. Show the relation between universal and existential quantifiers by means of square of opposition. 11

Or

Symbolize the following propositions using quantifiers :

$2+2+3+2+2=11$

- (a) All diseases are not contagious.  
(b) Lions are always carnivorous.  
(c) Some students are hardworking or modest.  
(d) No circles are square.  
(e) Most of the Indians are not literate.
7. Define hypothesis. Explain the conditions of valid hypothesis.  $2+9=11$

Or

State and explain the method of difference after J. S. Mill. 11

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**5 SEM TDC PHI M 3**

**2016**

( November )

**PHILOSOPHY**

( Major )

Course : 503

**( History of Western Philosophy )**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32 (Backlog) / 24 (2014 onwards)

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Find out the correct answer : 1×8=8
- (a) Protagoras/Parmenides was a sophist.
  - (b) According to sophist, subjectivity/objectivity is the criterion of knowledge.
  - (c) Plato regarded 'Ideas' as universal/particular.

- (d) Monads are spiritual atoms/material atoms.
- (e) According to Descartes, 'idea of God' is an innate idea/adventitious idea.
- (f) According to Locke, compounding/refusal is a mental operation in knowledge process.
- (g) 'Matter has extension' is a synthetic judgement/an analytical judgement.
- (h) Absolute idealism is associated with Hegel/Berkeley.

2. Write short notes on the following (any four) :

4×4=16

- (a) Number theory of Pythagoras
- (b) Self in Aristotle's thought
- (c) Substance in Spinoza's thought
- (d) Primary and Secondary qualities
- (e) Hume's view on causality

3. Explain Greek atomism with special reference to Leucippus and Democritus. 11

Or

Critically explain the major issues of sophistic movement. 11

4. Explain Plato's notion of 'the immortality of self'. 11

Or

Explain different types of cause as advocated by Aristotle. 11

5. Critically explain Descartes' theory of mind-body relation. 11

Or

Explain and examine Leibnitz's pre-established harmony. 11

6. What according to Descartes, is the method of philosophy? Bring out the full significance of his argument "I think therefore I am". 11

Or

Critically explain Hume's view on self. 11

7. Explain Kant's view on human knowledge on the basis of synthetic a priori judgement. 12

Or

- Explain the importance of dialectic method of Hegel as a philosophical method to understand reality. 12

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**5 SEM TDC PHI M 4**

**2 0 1 6**

( November )

**PHILOSOPHY**

( Major )

Course : 504

( **Philosophy of Religion** )

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32 (Backlog) / 24 (2014 onwards)

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Find out the correct answer : 1×8=8

(a) "Religion is morality touched by emotion."

It is said by M. Arnold/Tylor.

(b) Arya-Samaj was founded by Ram Mohon

Roy/Dayanand Saraswati.

(c) 'Totem and Taboo' was written by John

Long/Sigmund Freud.

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- (d) Islam believes that Mohammad/Abraham is the last prophet whose message is to be represented by all.
- (e) "Religion is the opium of the people." It is said by Karl Marx/Lenin.
- (f) Spinoza supports/denies human freedom.
- (g) Auguste Comte is a materialist/positivist.
- (h) The Catholics/The Protestants believe that the church is the representative of God on earth.

2. Write briefly on (any four) : 4×4=16

- (a) Reason as a foundation of religious belief
- (b) Polytheism
- (c) Shaktism as a sect of Hinduism
- (d) Basic features of Islam
- (e) Possibility of universal religion

( 3 )

3. Explain the scope of Philosophy of religion. How does it relate to theology? 5+6=11

Or

What do you mean by religious belief? Explain revelation as a foundation of religious belief.

2+9=11

4. Explain the psychological theory regarding the origin of religion. 11

Or

Critically explain metaphysical argument regarding the immortality of the soul.

5. What do you mean by problem of evil? Explain the solution to the problem of evil. 2+9=11

Or

Critically explain the psycho-analysis of Freud as antitheistic trend.

11

6. Explain the basic features of Buddhism. Is Buddhism a humanistic religion? 10+2=12

Or

Critically evaluate neo-Vaishnavism of Shankaradeva. 12

7. What is comparative religion? Explain its objectives and value. 2+9=11

Or

What is the role of secularism and religious understanding for social integrity? Explain. 11

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