

P - III (1+1+1) H/17

2017

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. What is called Lakṣanā ? Explain its various forms with illustrations. 5+15
2. How do the *Naiyāyikas* explain the perception of non-existence (*abhāva*) ? Discuss after *Dipikā*, the claim of anupalabdhi as a separate *Pramāṇa*. 10+10
3. Define *parāmarśa*. Discuss whether there is any reason for postulating *parāmarśa* as a necessary step in inference. 4+16
4. What is *upamāna* ? Distinguish between *upamāna* and *upamiti*. Is *upamiti* a species of Inference ? Answer the question from Annambhaṭṭa's point of view. 5+10+5

P.T.O.

5/13-2075

(2)

5. State and explain the classification of *Kāraṇa* with example. 20

Section - II

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

6. (a) What is *yathārtha anubhava* and distinguish it from *ayathārtha anubhava* after *Tarkasamgraha* ? 10

(b) How do we perceive distant sound ? Discuss after *Dipikā*. 10

(c) State and explain three kinds of *linga* with examples. 10

(d) What is *Śakti* ? How does *Annambhaṭṭa* explain the knowledge of *Śakti* in *Dipikā* ? 2+8

(e) Write a short note on *Pakṣa*, *Sapakṣa* and *Vipakṣa*. 10

(f) Explain the role of '*tarka*' and "*Samānyalakṣaṇa pratyakṣa*" in apprehension of *Vyapti*. 10

(g) What is *hetvābhāsa* ? Explain the different types of *asiddhi hetvābhāsa*. 2+8

(h) Explain the definition of *Kāraṇa* and distinguish between *Kāraṇa* and *Kāraṇa* given in the *Tarkasamgraha*. 2+8

(3)

Section - III

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

- What is meant by *vyāpaka* ?
- Give the first criterion of *anyathāsiddhi*.
- What is *buddhi* ? What are its different kinds ?
- Give example of *nimitta Kāraṇa*.
- Who is an *aptā* ?
- What is the meaning of '*pratiyogi*' ?
- What is *Manas* according to *Dipikā* ?
- What is the meaning of '*atidesavākya*' ?
- What is *anāvastha dosa* ?
- How is *Vyāpāra* defined by *Naiyāyikas* ?
- What is meant by *pramā* ?
- Is recognitive perception *Smṛiti* ?
- Define *Vipakṣa*.
- Give an example of *atyantabhava*.
- What is *Upādhi* ? Give an example.

P - III (1+1+1) H/17

2017

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

Sixth 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) Define substance. Is substance the sumtotal of qualities or something more ?— Discuss. 4+16
 - (b) Explain the concept of our knowledge of other minds. Is it logically possible to have the knowledge of others mind ? 10+10
 - (c) Critically explain Hume's notion of cause as 'constant conjunction'. 20
 - (d) What is the difference between determinism and indeterminism ? Is freedom of will compatible with determinism ? 10+10
 - (e) What is word ? "Common usage is a guide to meaning, not to truth"— critically explain this rule. What are the rules of common usage for employment of word. 4+8+8

P.T.O.

5/14-2075

(2)

Section - II

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

- (a) What are the necessary and sufficient conditions for saying that 'S knows P' ? 10
- (b) Explain Psycho-Physical parallelism as a theory regarding the relation between mind and body. 10
- (c) Distinguish between sign and symbol. 10
- (d) Distinguish between mechanism and vitalism. 10
- (e) What is the difference between ostensive definition and persuasive definition — explain with example. 10
- (f) Write a short note on subjective idealism. 10
- (g) Distinguish between analytic and synthetic proposition with help of example. 10
- (h) Distinguish between knowledge by acquaintance and knowledge by description. 10

Section - III

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

- (a) What are the marks of a cause ?
- (b) What is attribute ?

(3)

- (c) Saturday is in bed — is this sentence meaningful ?
State the criterion of meaning.
- (d) What is logical possibility ?
- (e) What is the relation between universal and particular ?
- (f) Do you think that 'day' is the cause of 'night' ?
- (g) What is lexical definition ?
- (h) Are all *apriori* statements analytic ?
- (i) What is contingent truth ?
- (j) Is mind an epiphenomenon of the body ?
- (k) What is principle of verification ?
- (l) Is word ambiguous by itself ?
- (m) Is Berkeley a solipsist ?
- (n) What is phenomenalism ?
- (o) What is real definition ?

P - III (1+1+1) H/17

2017

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

Seventh 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 do you mean by Welfare state ? State the arguments for and against a welfare state. 5+15
2. What is 'social group' ? Distinguish between Primary and Secondary group with example. Why is family called a primary group ? Explain. 5+10+5
3. What do you mean by environmental ethics ? Explain its development and necessity in recent time. 5+15
4. Explain and examine individualism as a theory of the relation between individual and state. 10+10
5. What is meant by the term 'secular' ? How does secularism differ from fundamentalism ? In what sense India is a secular country ? Explain. 4+8+8

P.T.O.

5/15-2075

(2)

Section - II

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

- (a) What is euthanasia? Distinguish between voluntary and involuntary euthanasia with example. $4+6$
- (b) Discuss the problems faced by women after divorce. 10
- (c) Explain the nature of good life according to William Frankena. 10
- (d) Is suicide a moral or non-moral act? Explain. 10
- (e) "Society is the web of social relationship" (MacIver and Page) — Explain this statement. 10
- (f) "Abortion is nonetheless permissible"— explain this statement in the light of liberal arguments following Peter Singer. 10
- (g) Distinguish between the moral and non-moral uses of the term 'good'. 10
- (h) Write a short note on gender discrimination. 10

(3)

Section - III

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

- (a) What is liberty?
- (b) What is community?
- (c) What is passive euthanasia?
- (d) What do you mean by egoistic suicide?
- (e) What is green-house effect?
- (f) What is intermediate group?
- (g) What do you mean by 'human right'?
- (h) Is marriage a contract?
- (i) What is the liberal view of abortion?
- (j) What is deep ecology?
- (k) What is meant by sexism?
- (l) What do you mean by feminism?
- (m) What is punishment?
- (n) What is equality?
- (o) What is meant by 'Practical Ethics'?

P - III (1+1+1) H/17

2017

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

Eighth Paper

ll 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. What is psychologism ? What are the defects of psychologism according to Husserl ? Discuss. 5+15
2. 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
3. Explain Kierkegaard's idea of Freedom. Bring out Kierkegaard's objection against the Hegelian idea of the same. 10+10
4. Explain the place of God in existentialist thought with reference to Heidegger and Sartre. 10+10

P.T.O.

'16-2075

(2)

5. What does Sartre understand by 'Choice' ? How is an act of choice related to man's existence ? Discuss.

10+10

Section - II

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

- (a) Explain the different levels of the phenomenological method of reduction. 10
- (b) Write a note on the concept of 'epoche'. 10
- (c) What according to Kierkegaard, are the three stages in the life of man ? 10
- (d) Write a note on the existential concept of 'bad faith'. 10
- (e) Explain the idea of Being in Heidegger's Philosophy. 10
- (f) Explain Sartre's view that consciousness is empty. 10
- (g) Give an account of Heidegger's later position in respect of humanism. 10
- (h) What do you mean by existentialist style of philosophizing ? Discuss. 10

(3)

Section - III

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

- (a) What is meant by 'phenomena' in phenomenology ?
- (b) What is meant by Presuppositionless Philosophy?
- (c) What is meant by 'epoche' in phenomenology ?
- (d) What is Eidetic reduction ?
- (e) What Husserl is meant by 'Rigorous Science'?
- (f) What is Transcendental reduction ?
- (g) Distinguish between individual fact and essence.
- (h) What do you meant by Husserls Oppositions to naturalism ?
- (i) What is noetic act ?
- (j) What is 'naturalistic thesis' ?
- (k) What is Existentialism ?
- (l) What is meant by 'nothing' in Sartre's philosophy ?
- (m) What is 'Dasein' ?
- (n) What is meant by 'Being-in-itself' ?
- (o) Does Heidegger believe in the existence of God ?

P.T.O.

(4)

Group - B

(Problems of Philosophy)

Section - I

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

1. Why does Russell say that what we directly see and feel is merely appearance ? What does Russell mean by 'real' ? Discuss fully. 20
2. Distinguish between 'knowledge by acquaintance and 'knowledge by description' following Russell. Explain the fundamental reason why Russell feels the need to introduce the distinction while criticizing idealism. 6+14
3. What does Russell understand by a priori knowledge ? Distinguish between a genuine a-priori judgement and an empirical generalization as explained by Russell. 6+14
4. Explain following Russell, the three conditions which a theory of Truth must fulfill. How is the coherence theory of truth understood by him ? 8+12
5. Distinguish between 'universal' and 'particular'. How are they related ? Discuss after Russell. 5+15

Section - II

6. Answer any *four* of the following : $10 \times 4 = 40$
 - (a) Is only true belief knowledge according to Russell ? Discuss in brief. 10

5/16-2075

(5)

- (b) What is a physical object according to Russell ? Discuss briefly. 10
- (c) Briefly state Russell's arguments against idealism. 10
- (d) What is the principle of Induction ? 10
- (e) What is intuitive knowledge according to Russell ? 10
- (f) How does Russell explain the possibility of the laws of thought ? 10
- (g) Why does Russell believe that the great attempt of metaphysicians to prove the unreality of the world is too ambitious ? Discuss. 10
- (h) The value of philosophy is to be sought in its very uncertainty. Explain. 10

Section - III

7. Answer any *ten* of the following : $2 \times 10 = 20$
 - (a) Define sensation following Russell.
 - (b) What can be doubted — Physical object or sense-data ?
 - (c) What is acquaintance by memory ?
 - (d) In what sense does Berkeley deny physical objects ?

P.T.O.

5/16-2075

(6)

- (e) Can general principles of induction be established by observation after Russell ?
- (f) Is Locke a realist ?
- (g) What is the essence of mind according to Descartes ?
- (h) Is there a distinction between knowledge of truth and knowledge of things ?
- (i) Is there any logical impossibility in supposing that the world is a dream ?
- (j) What is relation according to Russell ?
- (k) What is belief according to Russell ?
- (l) What is universal according to Russell ?
- (m) Can we ask, where and when does 'north of' — exist ?
- (n) What does Russell mean by psychological inference ?
- (o) Which school of philosophers admit that the real must be something mental ?

(7)

Group - C

(Philosophy of Logic)

Section - I

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

- (a) Explain after Strawson the distinction between 'entailment' and 'presupposition'. Can entailment be defined in terms of necessity and inconsistency ? Discuss. 8+12
- (b) Distinguish between implication and inference. Explain and illustrate the applicative and implicative principles of inference. 6+14
- (c) Explain the logical idea of system and its effects. Explicate in this regard the method of systematization. 8+12
- (d) Explain the standard use of the term relation. Explain various kinds of relation after Strawson. 8+12
- (e) What is truth-function ? Explain the role of truth-functional operators in the truth-functional logic. 4+16

P.T.O.

(8)

Section - II

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

- (a) What is inconsistency ? Is inconsistency always pointless ? 10
- (b) Is logic the study of principles of deductive reasoning ? Discuss after Strawson. 10
- (c) Distinguish between entailment-rules and referring-rules. 10
- (d) Discuss the square of opposition and the syllogism of traditional system following Strawson. 10
- (e) Explain the concept of generality as a prime feature of formal logic. 10
- (f) Discuss after Strawson the relation between 'V' and 'either ... or ...'. Is the symbolism of 'either ... or ...' in terms of 'V' acceptable ? 10
- (g) Explain the nature of inductive reasoning. 10
- (h) What are incompatible predicates ? 10

(9)

Section - III

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

- (a) What is the role of a stroke-function ?
- (b) What is singular statement ?
- (c) What is negatively existential statement ?
- (d) What are the two kinds of logic ?
- (e) What is meant by 'class' ?
- (f) What is formula ?
- (g) What is variable ?
- (h) What is universal quantification ?
- (i) What is meant by logical form ?
- (j) What is logical appraisal ?
- (k) What is hypothetical statement ?
- (l) What is predicative expression ?
- (m) What is meant by dilemma ?
- (n) Define deductive reasoning.
- (o) What is the difference between sentence and statement ?

P.T.O.

(10)

Group - D

(Philosophy of Mind)

Section - I

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

1. Explain Cartesian dualism. Would you accept this kind of dualism ? Give reason. 20

2. What is behaviourism ? Distinguish between methodical behaviourism and metaphysical behaviourism. Briefly state the difficulties of behaviourism as a third person account of consciousness. $4+4+12=20$

3. Explain the paradox of epi-phenomenalism. Is it really a paradox ? 20

4. On what ground does psychological parallelism deny the direct causal connection between mind and body ? What are the difficulties of its own ? 20

5. How does the identity theory attempt to explain the nature of the subject of consciousness ? Explain its merits and demerits. $12+8=20$

Section - II

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

(a) Explain after Shaffer the nature and scope of philosophy of mind.

(11)

(b) What do you mean by parapsychological phenomena ?

(c) How can you distinguish between soul and mind ?

(d) Discuss, according to Spinoza, the double-aspect theory.

(e) Clearly define the term 'mental phenomena'.

(f) Write a note on the contextual account of actions.

(g) Write a note on person theory of consciousness.

(h) What is the relation between voluntary action and mental event ?

Section - III

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

(a) What is free will ?

(b) What is the avowal theory ?

(c) What is the thesis of Intentionality ?

(d) What is mental telepathy ?

(e) How can you distinguish between psychology and philosophy of mind ?

P.T.O.

(12)

- (f) Do you call Spinoza, a monist ? Why ?
- (g) What is parallelism ?
- (h) What is occasionalism ?
- (i) Name the basic faculties of mind.
- (j) What is interactionism ?
- (k) What is metaphysical behaviourism ?
- (l) Who was the spokesman of materialism in ancient Greece ?
- (m) Can mental occurrences have physical effects ?
- (n) Does Aristotle accept the idea of the soul presented by Plato ?
- (o) Name some defender of the third person account.

(13)

Group - E

(Vedāntasāra)

Section - I

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

1. What are the four types of *anubandha* according to *Sadānanda* Yogēndra ? Discuss. 20
2. What is called Samadhi ? Distinguish between *Savikalpaka* and *Nirvikalpaka Samādhi*. 5+15
3. Explain the *Āvaraṇa* and *Vikṣepaśakti* of *ajñāka* according to *Sadānanda*. 20
4. Discuss about the philosophical implication of *Mahāvākya* - *Tattvamasi* as discussed in *Vedāntasāra*. 20
5. What are the characteristics of *Prājña* ? Distinguish between *Prājña* and God. 10+10

Section - II

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

- (a) Explain the concept of *Ātman*, according to the *Sūnyavadins*. How does *Sadānanda* refute it ? — Discuss. 10

P.T.O.

5/16-2075

(14)

- (b) What are the preconditions of Nirvikalpaka Samadhi ? Discuss. 10
- (c) What are the characteristic of the features of Prānāyāma and Pratyāhāra ? Discuss.
- (d) Distinguish between *Vastu* and *avastu* according to Sadānanda.
- (e) What are the six properties of *Śama* etc. ? Discuss.
- (f) Explain the concept of Manana and *Nididhyāsana*.
- (g) Distinguish between the mental modes in the form of Brahman and in the form of Jar, according to Vedāntasāra.
- (h) Discuss the Advaita critique of the Prabhakara and Bhātta views on self.

Section - III

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

- (a) What is called upapatti ?
- (b) What is the definition of *Laya* ?
- (c) What is the subject matter of *Vedānta* ?

(15)

- (d) What are *Karmendriyas* ?
- (e) What is the definition of *āsana* ?
- (f) What is *Titikṣā* ?
- (g) What is *adhikāri* of Vedantic cognition ?
- (h) What is *Bhāgalakṣana* ?
- (i) What type of air is called *Vyāna* ?
- (j) What is called *turiyacaitanya* ?
- (k) What is called *Sraddhā* ?
- (l) What is *dharāṇa* ?
- (m) What is called *prāna* ?
- (n) What is called *Arthavāda* ?
- (o) What is *Samādhāna* ?