



UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. Honours Part-I Examination, 2020

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-I

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 50

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

SECTION-I

1. Answer any **one** question from the following: 20×1 = 20
 - (a) Define *Pratyakṣa* after Nyāya. Distinguish between *Savikalpaka Pratyakṣa* and *Nirvikalpaka Pratyakṣa*. What are the grounds for accepting *Nirvikalpaka Pratyakṣa*? 4+10+6=20
 - (b) Explain the main tenets of Buddhist *Vijñānavāda*. How do the *Vijñānavādins* refute the existence of external objects? 10+10=20
 - (c) What are the proofs for the existence of *Puruṣa* according to the Sāṃkhya System? Is *Puruṣa* one or many? Discuss critically. 15+5=20
 - (d) What is called *Cittabhūmi* according to *Yoga*? What are its various forms? Discuss. 4+16=20
 - (e) Give a critical estimate of the Mīmāṃsā theory of *Anupalabdhi* as a *Pramāṇa*. 20

SECTION-II

2. Answer any **one** question from the following: 10×1 = 10
 - (a) “Perception is the only *Pramāṇa*.” How do the Cārvākas establish this view? Discuss. 10
 - (b) Briefly explain the Jaina theory of *Anekāntavāda*. 10
 - (c) Explain the Vaiśeṣika category of *Samavāya*. 10
 - (d) What is *Karma*? Explain the different types of *Karma* following the Vaiśeṣikas. 2+8=10
 - (e) Give an account of the Sāṃkhya theory of Causation (*Satkāryavāda*). 10
 - (f) Explain the concept of *Dharma* after Mīmāṃsā. 10
 - (g) How does Śaṅkara distinguish between *Brahman* and *Īśvara*? 10
 - (h) How does Rāmānuja refute Śaṅkara’s doctrine of *Māyā*? 10

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *ten* questions from the following with brief justification, wherever necessary: $2 \times 10 = 20$
- (a) What is *Śūnya* according to Buddhism?
 - (b) What is *Syādvāda* according to the Jainas?
 - (c) What do you mean by *Pañcaśīla*?
 - (d) Give the definition of *Nimittakāraṇa* according to Nyāya.
 - (e) What is called *Parāmarśa*?
 - (f) What is called *Saṃsargābhāva*?
 - (g) What is *Vyāpti*?
 - (h) What is called *Kevalajñāna* according to the Jainas?
 - (i) What is the literal meaning of *Nirvāṇa*?
 - (j) Explain *Tamogūṇa* according to Sāṃkhya.
 - (k) Does the Cārvāka admit causal relation?
 - (l) What is *Arthāpatti*?
 - (m) What is *Yogyānupalabdhi* according to the Bhāṭṭa Mīmāṃsākas?
 - (n) What is *Hetvābhāsa*?
 - (o) Point out the *hetvābhāsa* in the following example:

Fire is not hot as it is a Substance.

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. Honours Part-I Examination, 2020

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-II

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 50

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GROUP-A

(ETHICS)

SECTION-I

Answer any *one* of the following questions

10×1 = 10

1. Define Ethics. Indicate its scope. Can ethics be described as a practical science? Discuss. 2+3+5
2. Explain the concept of Sthitaprajna (steady in wisdom) following the Gītā. What ethical value does it involve? 8+2
3. Explain critically Kant's dictum "Act on that Maxim which you can at the same time will to become a Universal Law". Explain after Frankena. 7+3

SECTION-II

4. Answer any *one* of the following questions: 10×1 = 10
 - (a) Explain the freedom of will as a postulate of morality. 10
 - (b) What is moral judgement? Explain the nature of moral judgement. 10
 - (c) What is 'Capital Punishment'? Is it morally acceptable? Discuss. 10
 - (d) Explain the ethical value of *Ahimsā* as advocated by Gandhi. 10

SECTION-III

5. Answer any *two* of the following questions with brief justification, wherever necessary: $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 5$
 - (a) What is utilitarianism?
 - (b) How many moral sanctions are recognized by Bentham?
 - (c) What is retributive justice?

- (d) Distinguish between *Sakāma Karma* and *Niṣkāma Karma*.
- (e) Distinguish between motive and intention.
- (f) What is the main thesis of the reformative theory of punishment?
- (g) What do you mean by egoistic hedonism?
- (h) What is *Pañcaśīla* of Buddhism?
- (i) Are habitual actions object of moral judgement?
- (j) What is *satyāgraha*?

GROUP-B

(LOGIC: PART-A)

SECTION-I

Answer any one of the following questions

10×1 = 10

6. What is analogical argument? What are the different criteria for an appraisal of analogical argument? Explain with examples. 3+7
7. Construct formal proof of validity of the following: 2½×4=10
- (i) $(\exists x)(Lx \cdot Kx)$
 $(x)(Jx \supset \sim Kx) / \therefore (\exists x)(Lx \cdot \sim Jx)$
 - (ii) $Q \supset R$
 $R \supset S$
 $\sim S / \therefore \sim Q \cdot \sim R$
 - (iii) $(x)(Ax \supset \sim Bx)$
 $(\exists x)(Cx \cdot Ax) / \therefore (\exists x)(Cx \cdot \sim Bx)$
 - (iv) No athletics are bookworms. Carol is a bookworm. Therefore, Carol is not an athletic ($Ax \cdot Bx \cdot C$).
8. (a) Determine the nature of following statement form as tautologous, contingent and self-contradictory with the help of truth table: 2½×2=5
- (i) $(p \supset q) \supset (\sim p \supset \sim q)$
 - (ii) $[(p \supset q) \supset q] \supset q$
- (b) Use truth table to determine the validity or invalidity of the following argument: 2½×2=5
- (i) $p \supset q$
 $q \supset r / \therefore r \supset p.$
 - (ii) Either Rahul is a doctor or an engineer. He is not a doctor. Therefore, He is an engineer.

SECTION-II

9. Answer any *one* of the following questions: 10×1 = 10
- (a) What is Induction? Distinguish between induction and deduction. 10
 - (b) Explain the traditional “square of opposition” with examples. Point out the modern form of it. 10
 - (c) Determine the validity or invalidity of the following arguments with the help of Venn diagram: 5×2=10
 - (i) OAO — 4th figure
 - (ii) AAA — 1st figure
 - (d) Explain the structure and characteristics of syllogism with example. 10

SECTION-III

10. Answer any *two* of the following questions: $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 5$
- (a) What is distribution of terms?
 - (b) Distinguish between mediate and immediate inference.
 - (c) What is truth function?
 - (d) What do you mean by individual constant?
 - (e) What do you mean by existential quantifier?
 - (f) What do you mean by fallacy of illicit major?
 - (g) Why is conversion of ‘O’ proposition not possible?
 - (h) What is variable?
 - (i) What is simple conversion?
 - (j) What is an enthymeme?

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. Honours Part-II Examination, 2020

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-III

HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 50

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

SECTION-I

Answer any one question from the following

20×1 = 20

1. Explain Plato's conception of the human soul and its parts. How does he prove the immortality of the Soul? 12+8 = 20
2. Explain Aristotle's doctrine of 'Form' and 'Matter'. Does the distinction between the Actual and Potential follow from the distinction between Form and Matter? Discuss. 14+6 = 20
3. Clearly explain the Cartesian dictum 'Cogito ergo sum'. Is it an inferential truth? 15+5 = 20
4. How does Berkeley establish the proposition 'esse est percipi'? Does it lead to solipsism? Discuss. 14+6=20
5. Explain, after Kant, the distinction between analytic and synthetic judgments. What does he mean by 'Synthetic apriori judgments'? 12+8=20

SECTION-II

6. Answer any *two* questions of the following: 10×2 = 20
 - (a) How does Plato distinguish between opinion and knowledge? Discuss. 10
 - (b) Explain after Descartes' interactionism as a theory of mind-body relation. 10
 - (c) Explain Spinoza's conception of 'intellectual love of God'. 10
 - (d) How does Leibniz make a distinction between 'truths of fact' and 'truths of reason'? 10
 - (e) How does Locke distinguish between the primary and secondary qualities of matter? How far is this distinction tenable? 6+4=10

- (f) Distinguish between Subjective and Objective Idealism. 10
- (g) Distinguish after Hume between impression and idea. Are all our ideas derived from impressions? Discuss. 6+4=10
- (h) "Sense is blind without understanding and understanding is empty without Sense". Discuss this view of Kant. 10

SECTION-III

7. Answer any *five* questions of the following with brief justification, wherever necessary: 2×5 = 10
- (a) Define analytic proposition with example.
- (b) Define Idea after Plato.
- (c) Name two books of Plato.
- (d) What are the marks of a posteriori knowledge?
- (e) Define Substance after Descartes'.
- (f) How does Spinoza define attributes?
- (g) What is parallelism about body-mind relation?
- (h) Define Complex ideas after Locke.
- (i) What is Copernican revolution?
- (j) Define Leibniz's theory of pre-established harmony.
- (k) What, according to Hume, is the theory of Constant Conjunction?
- (l) Why is Hume called a Skeptic?
- (m) What does Aristotle mean by Substance?
- (n) Does the ultimate mover himself move?
- (o) Who wrote the book *Critique of Pure Reason*?

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Honours Part-II Examination, 2020

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-IV

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 50

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GROUP-A

(LOGIC: PART-B)

SECTION-I

1. Answer any *one* question of the following: 10×1 = 10
- (a) What is tree-method? When is an argument said to be valid in tree method? Test the validity or the invalidity of the following arguments with the help of tree-method: 1+1+8=10
- (i) $A \rightarrow (B \vee C)$
- $$\frac{B \rightarrow C}{A \rightarrow C}$$
- (ii) $\frac{(A \rightarrow C) \rightarrow B}{(B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C)}$
- (iii) Moriarty will escape unless Holmes acts. We shall rely on Watson only if Holmes does not act. If Holmes does not act, Moriarty will escape unless we shall rely on Watson.
- (b) (i) What is CNF? Transform the following into CNF and DNF: 1+2+2=5
- $$\sim [(p \supset q) \supset (p \cdot q)]$$
- (ii) What is the advantage of Shaffer's stroke function? Transform the following statements into Shaffer's stroke function: 1+2+2=5
- (1) $p \vee q$ (2) $\sim(p \cdot q)$
- (c) State and explain the method of agreement. Is it a method of proof ? Explain. 7+3= 10

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *one* question of the following: 10×1 = 10
- (a) Prove the validity of the following by applying the method of ‘reductio ad absurdum’: 10
- (i) $A \supset \sim B$
 $C \cdot B / \therefore C \cdot \sim A$
- (ii) $A \equiv B$
 $\sim (C \cdot B)$
 $A / \therefore \sim C$
- (b) Distinguish between CNF and DNF. Are CNF and DNF decisions procedures? Explain. 5+5=10
- (c) What is explanation? Distinguish between scientific and unscientific explanation. 4+6=10
- (d) What is meant by Crucial Experiment? Explain. 10

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *two* questions of the following with brief justification, wherever necessary: $2 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 5$
- (a) Transform the following into proposition:
 P / P
- (b) When is a deductive argument valid?
- (c) What is uniformity of nature?
- (d) What is the doctrine of plurality of causes?
- (e) What is Mill’s formulation of the method of difference?
- (f) What is meant by a-priori theory of probability?
- (g) What is the necessary condition of a cause?
- (h) What would be the probability of getting tail in throwing a coin twice?

GROUP-B

(PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION)

SECTION-I

4. Answer any *one* question of the following: 10×1 = 10
- (a) Explain critically the teleological argument for the existence of God. 7+3=10
- (b) How can you reconcile the existence of evils in the world with the beliefs that God is all powerful and merciful? 10
- (c) What are the similarities and dissimilarities between Buddhism and Christianity? Why is Christianity regarded as universal religion? 5+5=10

SECTION-II

5. Answer any *one* question of the following: 10×1 = 10
- (a) Explain the nature of feeling in religious consciousness. 10
 - (b) Is religion without morality possible? Explain. 10
 - (c) Explain the arguments for and against the belief in the immortality of Soul. 10
 - (d) Discuss in brief the concept of religion with reference to Vivekananda and Rabindranath. 10

SECTION-III

6. Answer any *two* questions of the following with brief justification wherever necessary: $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 5$
- (a) What is philosophy of religion?
 - (b) What is revealed theology?
 - (c) Is God person?
 - (d) What is monotheism?
 - (e) What is Tripitaka? What are its branches?
 - (f) What is totemism?
 - (g) What is the meaning of 'Islam'?
 - (h) What is humanism?

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B.A. Honours Part-III Examination, 2020

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-V

LOGIC-INDIAN

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 50

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*The word limit mentioned below against each question to be strictly followed by the students:
2 marks-30 words / 4 marks-60 words / 5 marks-100 words / 6 marks-150 words /
8 marks-220 words / 10 marks-300 words / 12 marks-325 words / 14 marks-375 words /
15 marks-400 words / 20 marks-475 words.*

SECTION-I

Answer any *one* question of the following

20×1 = 20

1. What is meant by *anyathāsiddhi* (irrelevancy)? Explain three kinds of *anyathāsiddhi* mentioned by Annambhaṭṭa in his *Tarkasaṃgraha Dīpikā*. 5+15=20
2. Define *anumāna*. Distinguish between *anumāna* and *anumiti*. Discuss the different forms of *anumāna*. 4+4+12=20
3. Write a note on the theory of *Upamāna* after Annambhaṭṭa. Distinguish between *Upamāna* and *Upamiti*. Is *Upamiti* a species of inference? 10+4+6=20
4. What is *śabdapramāṇa*? What are the conditions of *śābdabodha*? Discuss in detail. 5+15=20
5. How do the Naiyayikas explain the perception of non-existence (*abhāva*)? Discuss after *Tarkasaṃgraha Dīpikā* whether *anupalabdhi* can be claimed as a separate *pramāṇa* or not? 6+14=20

SECTION-II

6. Answer any *two* questions of the following: 10×2=20
 - (a) Explain, after Annambhaṭṭa, the definition of *buddhi* or *jñāna*. 10
 - (b) Explain *asamavāyī kāraṇa* with examples. 10
 - (c) State and explain three kinds of *liṅga* with examples. 10

- (d) What is meant by *śakti*? How does Annambhaṭṭa explain the cognition of *śakti* in *Tarkasamgraha Dīpikā*? 2+8=10
- (e) How does Annambhaṭṭa establish the Nyāya theory of *parataḥ-prāmāṇyavāda*? 10
- (f) What is meant by '*pakṣatā*'? Explain each word of the definition given by Annambhaṭṭa. 10
- (g) Explain *savyabhicāra hetvābhāṣa* with its different kinds. 4+6=10
- (h) Write a note on the concept of *parāmarśa*. 10

SECTION-III

7. Answer any **five** of the following questions, with very brief justification, wherever necessary: 2×5=10
- (a) Define *smṛti*.
- (b) Define *atyantābhāva* with an example.
- (c) Point out the *hetu*, *sādhya* and *pakṣa* in the following cases:
- (i) The hare's horn is hard, because it is a horn.
- (ii) Sound is eternal, because it is a product.
- (d) Define *jahatlakṣaṇā* with an example.
- (e) What is *anavastha doṣa*?
- (f) State the kind of fallacy or *hetvābhāṣa* committed in the following cases:
- (i) Sugar is saline, because it is a product.
- (ii) *Mañimaya parvataḥ vahnimān dhūmāt*.
- (g) What is *pada*?
- (h) Define *tarka*.
- (i) Distinguish between *savikalpaka pratyakṣa* and *nirvikalpaka pratyakṣa*.
- (j) What is meant by *anuvyavasāya*?
- (k) Is '*gauṇī*' a mode of *lakṣaṇā*?
- (l) What is *upādhi*? Give an example.
- (m) When does a definition commit the fallacy of *ativyāpti*?
- (n) Give an example of *nimitta kāraṇa*.
- (o) Define *kāraṇa*.

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PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-VI

ANALYTIC PHILOSOPHY

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 50

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2 marks-30 words / 4 marks-60 words / 6 marks-150 words / 10 marks-300 words /
12 marks-325 words / 16 marks-425 words / 20 marks-475 words.*

SECTION-I

Answer any one question of the following

20×1 = 20

1. What is word? How is a word related to its meaning? Will you admit any exception to the common usage of a word? If so, why? The relation of a word to its meaning is in some way like that of a 'label to a bottle'. Do you agree? 4+6+6+4 =20
2. State and explain in brief, the different criteria for sentence meaning. Explain whether the following sentences are meaningful or not. If not, state the criterion, which have been violated — 12+(4×2)=20
 - (a) Saturday is not sleeping.
 - (b) The number 6 died yesterday.
 - (c) Dogs can fly.
 - (d) Mita stood between the posts.
3. What is an *a priori* statement? Are all *a priori* statements analytic? Explain and examine the Kantian position on the possibility of synthetic *a priori* knowledge. 4+6+10=20
4. What is subjective idealism? Is subjective idealism an outcome of representative realism? Critically explain, in this context, Berkeley's thesis '*Esse est percipi*'. 4+4+12=20
5. Define substance. Is substance the sum total of qualities or something more? Discuss critically. 4+16=20

SECTION-II

6. Answer any *two* questions of the following: 10×2=20
- (a) Write short notes on stipulative definition, reportive definition and real definition. 10
 - (b) Distinguish between knowledge by acquaintance and knowledge by description. 10
 - (c) Explain in brief the verifiability criterion of meaning. 10
 - (d) Why does the idealist reject the existence of material object? 10
 - (e) How can we have knowledge of other minds? 10
 - (f) What is ambiguity of words? 10
 - (g) Write a short note on necessary and sufficient condition. 10
 - (h) What is meant by definition by denotation? 10

SECTION-III

7. Answer any *five* of the following questions, with very brief justifications, wherever necessary: 2×5=10
- (a) What is nominalism?
 - (b) Can Locke be called a conceptualist?
 - (c) What is logical possibility?
 - (d) What is necessary condition?
 - (e) What is solipsism?
 - (f) Can a definition be true or false?
 - (g) What is sense-data?
 - (h) What is a contingent truth?
 - (i) What is ostensive definition?
 - (j) What is phenomenalism?
 - (k) What is parallelism regarding mind-body relation?
 - (l) What is naive realism?
 - (m) What is determinism?
 - (n) Is true belief knowledge?
 - (o) What kind of entity is the universal?

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

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PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-VII

SOCIAL AND PRACTICAL PHILOSOPHY

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 50

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2 marks-30 words / 4 marks-60 words / 5 marks-100 words / 6 marks-150 words / 8 marks-220 words /
10 marks-300 words / 14 marks-375 words / 15 marks-400 words / 20 marks-475 words.*

SECTION-I

Answer any one question of the following

20×1 = 20

1. What is meant by “community”? What is the basis of community? Explain after MacIver and Page. Where lies the difference between community and association? 4+10+6=20
2. What do you mean by welfare state? State arguments for and against a welfare state. 6+14=20
3. Explain the concept of Practical Ethics following Peter Singer. What are its importance in 21st century? Discuss. 10+10=20
4. What do you mean by Feminism? Explain various facets of feminist movement and the purposes and functions of each of them. 5+15=20
5. What do you mean by human rights? Explain the nature of human rights. What is the subject matter of United Nations Declaration of Human Rights? Explain briefly. 4+10+6=20

SECTION-II

6. Answer any *two* questions of the following: 10×2=20
 - (a) Explain the functions of a society. 10
 - (b) “The family is by far the most important primary group in society.” – Explain. 10
 - (c) What do you mean by religious discrimination? State arguments against religious discrimination. 2+8=10
 - (d) What do you mean by euthanasia? Distinguish between active and passive euthanasia with example. 2+8=10

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| (e) Explain the value of foetal life following Peter Singer. | 10 |
| (f) Explain the relation between Environmental Ethics and Ecology. | 10 |
| (g) What are the problems faced by the women after divorce? Discuss. | 10 |
| (h) Discuss the concept of humanism following Swami Vivekananda. | 10 |

SECTION-III

7. Answer any *five* of the following questions, with brief justification, wherever necessary: 2×5=10
- (a) What is Social Philosophy?
 - (b) Define justice.
 - (c) What is meant by gender discrimination?
 - (d) What do you mean by freedom?
 - (e) What is a group?
 - (f) Is state a community?
 - (g) Is suicide a moral crime according to Hume?
 - (h) What is egoistic suicide?
 - (i) Give an argument of the feminist in favour of abortion.
 - (j) Distinguish between killing and suicide.
 - (k) Is marriage a contract?
 - (l) What is right?
 - (m) What is anthropocentric morality?
 - (n) What is secondary group?
 - (o) What do you mean by secularism?

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PHILOSOPHY
PAPER-VIII

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 50

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2 marks-30 words / 3 marks-50 words / 4 marks-60 words / 5 marks-100 words /
6 marks-150 words / 8 marks-220 words / 10 marks-300 words / 12 marks-325 words /
14 marks-375 words / 15 marks-400 words / 20 marks-475 words.*

Answer any *one* Group

GROUP-A

(Phenomenology and Existentialism)

SECTION-I

1. Answer any *one* question of the following: 20×1 = 20
- (a) Explain Husserl's thesis of Intentionality. How far is Husserl indebted to Brentano in formulating his theory of intentionality? Discuss. 12+8=20
- (b) Explain Sartre's view of consciousness in the light of the distinction between 'Being-in-itself' and 'Being-for-itself'. 20
- (c) What does Kierkegaard mean by human existence? Give an idea of the characteristics of existence according to him. 8+12=20
- (d) What does Sartre understand by 'choice'? How is an act of choice related to man's existence according to him? Discuss. 6+14=20
- (e) Explain the place of God in existentialist thought with reference to Heidegger and Sartre. 20

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *two* questions of the following: 10×2 = 20
- (a) Explain Kierkegaard's view on Truth. 10
- (b) How does Husserl distinguish between fact and essence? 10
- (c) Write a note on the existentialist notion of 'bad faith'. 10
- (d) How does Husserl's philosophical radicalism differ from that of Descartes? 10
- (e) Explain the notion of 'nothingness' as in Sartre's Philosophy. 10
- (f) What is phenomenological reduction? Write in brief. 10
- (g) Write a note on the concept of 'epoche'. 10

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *five* questions of the following with brief justification wherever necessary: 2×5=10
- (a) What is *Noema*?
 - (b) What is Psychologism?
 - (c) “All existentialists are atheists” — Do you agree?
 - (d) What is anguish?
 - (e) What is naturalism?
 - (f) Who wrote the book “Being and Nothingness”?
 - (g) Why ‘existence precedes essence’?
 - (h) Who wrote Cartesian Meditations?
 - (i) What is transcendental reduction?
 - (j) “Man is condemned to be free” — Who said this and why?
 - (k) In what respect Husserl is indebted to Descartes?
 - (l) Does Marcel believe in the existence of God?
 - (m) What is intuition of essence?

GROUP-B

(Problems of Philosophy)

SECTION-I

1. Answer any *one* question of the following: 20×1 = 20
- (a) What is sense-data? What is the relationship between sense-data and sensation? Can an object be known only through sense-data? Explain. 3+3+14=20
 - (b) Why does Russell say that what we directly see and feel is merely appearance? What does Russell mean by ‘real’? Discuss. 12+8=20
 - (c) “All the knowledge that we can acquire *a-priori* concerning existence seems to be hypothetical.” Explain after Russell. 20
 - (d) “Knowledge by description enables us to go beyond the limit of our private experience”. Explain fully. 20
 - (e) Explain Russell’s concept of Universal. Do you think that, according to Russell, Universal has the same being as relation? Explain. 6+14=20

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *two* questions of the following: 10×2 = 20
- (a) Explain Coherence theory of truth as understood by Russell. 10
 - (b) Explain the nature of matter. 10
 - (c) Explain Hegel’s theory as interpreted by Russell. 10

- (d) Explain when, according to Russell, a belief can be considered as knowledge. 10
- (e) What is the principle of Induction? 10
- (f) Briefly state Russell's argument against idealism. 10
- (g) What, according to Russell, is the value of Philosophy? 10
- (h) Explain different classes of intuitive knowledge according to Russell. 10

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *five* questions of the following with brief justification wherever necessary. 2×5=10
- (a) How would you define subjective idealism?
 - (b) How does Russell designate proper name?
 - (c) Write two reasons following Russell why we should read philosophy.
 - (d) What is knowledge by acquaintance?
 - (e) What do you mean by knowledge by description?
 - (f) Is Russell a realist or an idealist?
 - (g) 'Monism' is related with which philosopher?
 - (h) Can we ask, "Where and when does North exist"?
 - (i) What is monadism?
 - (j) What is the essence of mind according to Descartes?
 - (k) What does Russell mean by psychological inference?
 - (l) Is it logically possible to suppose that sun rises in the west?
 - (m) How does Russell define physical object?
 - (n) Why is acquaintance by memory?
 - (o) Does Russell believe that Philosophy help us free from our prejudices?

GROUP-C

(Philosophy of Logic)

SECTION-I

1. Answer any *one* question of the following: 20×1 = 20
- (a) What do you mean by 'formal logic'? Explain, in this context, the applications and limitations of formal logic. 20
 - (b) What is truth function? Explain the role of truth-functional operators in truth-functional logic. 5+15=20
 - (c) Explain after Strawson, the distinction between 'entailment' and 'presupposition'. Can entailment be defined in terms of inconsistency and necessity? Discuss. 8+12=20

- (d) What makes predicates incompatible? What particular criteria were involved by Strawson to determine predicates as incompatible? Discuss. 6+14=20
- (e) What is logical appraisal? Why does Strawson regard the word “inconsistent” as the key word of logical appraisal? 6+14=20

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *two* questions of the following: 10×2 = 20
- (a) What is meant by logic of language? Explain after Strawson. 10
- (b) Distinguish between ‘formation rules’ and ‘rules of grammar’. 10
- (c) Explain after Strawson, the logic of ordinary speech. 10
- (d) Explain the concept of generality as a prime feature of formal logic. 10
- (e) How does Strawson justify inductive reasoning? Explain briefly. 10
- (f) What is inconsistency? Is inconsistency always pointless? 6+4=10
- (g) Explain orthodox criticism of the traditional logical system after Strawson. 10
- (h) Explain the concept of generality as a prime feature of formal logic. 10

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *five* questions of the following with brief justification wherever necessary: 2×5=10
- (a) What do you mean by ‘incompatible predicates’?
- (b) What is fact?
- (c) What is existential import?
- (d) Is truth table a decision procedure?
- (e) When is an argument valid?
- (f) What do you mean by a dilemma?
- (g) What do you mean by ‘logical form’?
- (h) What is a statement?
- (i) What is a variable?
- (j) What is the role of a stroke-function?
- (k) Why is the conclusion of inductive reasoning probable?
- (l) Is entailment the same as presupposition?
- (m) What is a law-statement?
- (n) Distinguish between “referring rules” and “type rules”.
- (o) What are the laws of thought?

GROUP-D
(Philosophy of Mind)

SECTION-I

1. Answer any *one* question of the following: 20×1 = 20
- (a) Discuss about the third person account of consciousness. What are the merits of it? 12+8=20
- (b) Critically discuss the role of interactionism as a theory about the relation between consciousness and body. 20
- (c) Explain after Sheffer, the concept of an after life. Is there any evidence in favour of disembodied survival? Discuss. 12+8=20
- (d) What does Sheffer understand by mental phenomena? What are the devices generally adopted to explain the varieties of mental phenomena? Are they acceptable to Sheffer? Discuss. 8+6+6=20
- (e) What do you mean by “Free will”? Discuss the problem of free will. What are the views of mental cause theorists in this respect? 2+12+6=20

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *two* questions of the following: 10×2 = 20
- (a) Write a note on the thesis of intentionality. 10
- (b) Explain after Sheffer, the nature and scope of Philosophy of Mind. 10
- (c) Discuss about the goals as the explanation of actions. 10
- (d) Discuss about the first person account of consciousness. 10
- (e) Discuss about the difficulties of Identity theory. 10
- (f) Write a note on Strawson’s person theory of consciousness. 10
- (g) Why performative theory is regarded as an attractive theory? Discuss. 10
- (h) Discuss about the avowal theory of mental expression. 10

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *five* questions of the following with brief justification wherever necessary: 2×5=10
- (a) Can ‘soul’ and ‘mind’ be identical or not? Give reasons.
- (b) What is the ideal state of soul according to Plato?
- (c) What is metaphysical behaviourism?
- (d) Who is the author of the book ‘*Philosophy of Mind*’?
- (e) What is Epi-Phenomenalism?
- (f) What is ‘Private ostensive’ definition?
- (g) What is Parallelism?
- (h) What does unintelligibility theory say?
- (i) What is occasionalism?

- (j) What is mental telepathy?
- (k) State one advantage of behaviourism.
- (l) What is contextual account of action?
- (m) Name the basic faculties of mind.
- (n) Who was the Spokesman of materialism in ancient Greece?
- (o) What is double-aspect theory of mind?

GROUP-E
(VEDĀNTASĀRA)

SECTION-I

1. Answer any *one* question of the following: 20×1 = 20
- (a) Explain the Avarana and Viksepasakti of Ajnana according to Sadānanda.
 - (b) What is called Pañcakarana? What is the proof for its existence? Discuss.
 - (c) What is called Samādhi? Distinguish between Savikalpaka and Nirvikalpaka Samādhi.
 - (d) What are the characteristic features of a jivanmukta person? Discuss.
 - (e) What are the four types of anubandha according to Sadananda Yogindra? Discuss.

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *two* questions of the following: 10×2 = 20
- (a) Distinguish between Vastu and Utvastu according to Vedāntasāra.
 - (b) What are the results of the performance of Nitya, Naimittika and Worshipping? Discuss.
 - (c) What is the nature of the Viksepasakti of ajñāna?
 - (d) Explain the concept of Apavāda.
 - (e) Why is Ajñāna called Bhāvarūpa? Discuss following Sadānanda.
 - (f) Explain different types of Sthulaśarira.
 - (g) What are the Niyamas included under eight limbs of Samādhi? Discuss.
 - (h) What are the duties of a person worthy for Vedantic Cognition? (adhikari)

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *five* questions of the following: 2×5=10
- (a) What is called Vedānta?
 - (b) What is called Vivartta?
 - (c) Why is Ajñāna called jñānavirodhi?
 - (d) What is called Turiyacaitanya?

- (e) What are the Karmendriyas?
- (f) What is called Ajuhat lakṣanā?
- (g) What is the definition of Upakrama?
- (h) What is called Śraddhā?
- (i) What are called Niyamas?
- (j) What is called dhāranā?
- (k) What is the definition of Laya?
- (l) Mention four types of Sādhanā.
- (m) What is called Prāṇa?
- (n) What is the position of udāna vāyu in human body?
- (o) What is Arthavāda?

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