

B I (Three Year H)
Under 1+1+1 System

2018

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

FIRST PAPER

(Outline of Indian Philosophy)

(Revised New Syllabus)

Time : 4 hours

Full Marks : 100

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

SECTION—I

1. Answer any *two* of the following : $20 \times 2 = 40$
- (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) What are the proofs for the existence of *Puruṣa* according to the Sāṃkhya system? Is *Puruṣa* one or many? Discuss critically. $15+5=20$

8MRD/73

(Turn Over)

- (c) Discuss critically the Mīmāṃsā theory of *Anupalabdhi* as a Pramāṇa. 20
- (d) Discuss in brief Śaṅkara's theory of Māyā. How does Rāmānuja refute this doctrine? 8+12=20
- (e) Explain and examine the theory of Momentariness (Kṣaṇabhangavāda) following Bauddha philosophy. 20

SECTION—II

2. Answer any **four** of the following : 10×4=40
- (a) Is body considered as Self according to the Cārvākas? Discuss. 10
- (b) Discuss in brief Jaina theory of substance. 10
- (c) Explain the concept of Bhavacakra following Buddhism. 10
- (d) Explain the concept of *Dharma* after Mīmāṃsā. 10
- (e) What is Padārtha? Discuss in brief the category of Karma following Vaiśeṣika philosophy. 2+8=10

- (f) Explain the five-fold constituents (Pañcāvayava) of Anumāna according to Nyāya. 10
- (g) What are the Guṇas of Prakṛti? Explain the characteristic features of them. 4+6=10
- (h) Discuss the role of God in Yogā philosophy. 10

SECTION—III

3. Answer any **ten** of the following with brief justification, wherever necessary : 2×10=20
- (a) What is to be understood by the term 'Āstika' in the context of Indian philosophy?
- (b) What do you mean by 'Pañcaśīla'?
- (c) What is 'Śūnya' according to Buddhism?
- (d) What is Syādvāda according to Jainas?
- (e) What is called 'Parāmarśa'?
- (f) Give the definition of Nimitta Kāraṇa according to Nyāya.
- (g) What is Anyonyāvāba?

- (h) What is 'Citta' in Yogā philosophy?
- (i) Why is the system of Rāmānuja called 'Viśiṣṭādvaita'?
- (j) Distinguish between 'Parā and Aparā Sāmānya' according to Vaiśeṣikas with example.
- (k) What is called Apūrba according to Mīmāṃsakas?
- (l) What is Hetvābhāsa?
- (m) What is Matijñāna according to Jainas?
- (n) Are Jainas skeptics?
- (o) What is Kāraṇa of Upamiti?

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2018

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

SECOND PAPER

(Revised New Syllabus)

Time : 4 hours

Full Marks : 100

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

GROUP—A

(Ethics)

SECTION—I

Answer any **one** of the following : 20

1. What is Ethics? Indicate its scope. Can ethics be described as a practical science? Discuss. 4+6+10=20

2. Explain critically Kant's dictum "Act on that Maxim which you can at the same time will to become a Universal Law". Why is Kant's theory classed under rule-deontology? Explain after Frankena. 15+5=20

8MRD/74

(Turn Over)

3. Explain the concept of Sthitaprajña (state in wisdom) following the *Gītā*. What ethical value does it involve? 16+4=20

SECTION—II

4. Answer any **two** of the following questions : 10×2=20

- (a) Explain the freedom of will as a postulate of morality.
- (b) What is moral judgment? Explain the nature of moral judgment.
- (c) What is 'Capital Punishment'? Is it morally acceptable? Discuss.
- (d) Explain the ethical value of Ahimsā as advocated by Gandhi.

SECTION—III

5. Answer any **five** of the following with brief justification, wherever necessary : 2×5=10

- (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 reformatory theory of punishment?
- (g) What do you mean by egoistic hedonism?
- (h) What is Pañcaśīla in Buddhism?
- (i) Are habitual actions object of moral judgment?
- (j) What is Satyāgraha?

GROUP—B

(Logic : Part—A)

SECTION—I

- Answer any **one** of the following : 20

6. Construct formal proof of validity of the following : 5×4=20

- (a) $R \vee (S \cdot \sim T)$
 $(R \vee S) \supset (U \vee \sim T)$
 $\therefore T \supset U$
- (b) $(x)(Hx \supset \sim Px)$
 $(x)(Gx \supset Hx)$
 $\therefore (x)(Px \supset \sim Gx)$

(c) If the victim had money in his pockets, then robbery wasn't the motive for the crime. But robbery or vengeance was the motive for the crime. The victim had money in his pockets. Therefore, vengeance must have been the motive for the crime. (M, R, V)

(d) None but the brave deserve the fair. Only soldiers are brave. Therefore, the fair are deserved only by soldiers. (Dx, Bx, Sx)

7. (a) Explain traditional 'square of opposition' with examples. Point out the modern reform of it. 6+4=10

(b) (i) Determine the nature of the following statement form as tautologous, contingent or self-contradictory with the help of truth table : 5

$$[(p \supset p) \vee (p \cdot q)] \supset q$$

(ii) Determine the validity or invalidity of the following argument with the help of truth table :

If terrorists demands are met, then lawlessness will be rewarded. If terrorist's demands are not met, then innocent hostages will be murdered. So either lawlessness will be rewarded or innocent hostages will be murdered. 5

8. What is analogical argument? What are the different criteria for the appraisal of analogical argument? Explain with examples. 5+15=20

SECTION—II

9. Answer any two of the following : 10×2=20

(a) Explain the structure and characteristics of syllogism with example. 10

(b) Determine the validity or invalidity of the following arguments with the help of Venn diagrams : 5×2=10

(i) OAO—4th figure

(ii) Some snakes are not dangerous animals, but all snakes are reptiles, therefore some dangerous animals are not reptiles.

(c) Prove the invalidity of the following : 5+5=10

(i) (x) (Dx ⊃ ~Ex)

(x) (Ex ⊃ Fx)

∴ (x) (Fx ⊃ ~Dx)

(6)

(ii) No diplomats are extremists. Some fanatics are extremists. Therefore some diplomats are not fanatics.
(Dx, Ex, Fx)

(d) What is Induction? Distinguish between induction and deduction. $2+8=10$

SECTION—III

10. Answer any **five** of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (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?

(7)

- (g) Why is conversion of 'O' proposition not possible?
- (h) What is variable?
- (i) What is simple conversion?
- (j) What is an enthymeme?

B II (Three Year H)
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2018

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

THIRD PAPER

(Revised New Syllabus)

Time : 4 hours

Full Marks : 100

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

SECTION—I

Answer any **two** of the following :

20×2=40

1. Explain Aristotle's doctrine of Form and Matter. Does the distinction between the Actual and the Potential follow from the distinction between Form and Matter? Discuss briefly. 14+6=20
2. Explain Plato's conception of the human Soul and its parts. How does he prove the immortality of the Soul? 12+8=20
3. Expound Leibniz's doctrine of monads. 20
4. Give a critical exposition of Hume's view of our knowledge of the external world. 20

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(Turn Over)

5. Explain, after Kant, the distinction between analytic and synthetic judgments. What does he mean by 'synthetic *a priori* judgments'? 12+8=20

SECTION—II

6. Answer any **four** of the following : 10×4=40
- (a) What does Descartes mean by an 'idea'? Discuss Descartes' classification of ideas. 3+7=10
 - (b) Explain Spinoza's conception of 'intellectual love of God'. 10
 - (c) Explain, after Locke, that 'substance is the substratum of qualities'. 10
 - (d) Distinguish between subjective and objective idealism. 10
 - (e) "Sense is blind without understanding and understanding is empty without sense." Discuss this view of Kant. 10
 - (f) Explain the Spinozistic view of attributes. 10
 - (g) Write a note on Hume's theory of Self. 10
 - (h) Discuss interactionism as a theory of the relation between mind and body. 10

SECTION—III

7. Answer any **ten** of the following with brief justification, wherever necessary : 2×10=20
- (a) What do you mean by representative realism?
 - (b) What is solipsism?
 - (c) What are the marks of *a posteriori* knowledge?
 - (d) "Some ideas are innate." Who said this and why?
 - (e) Why is Hume called a skeptic?
 - (f) What, according to Hume, is the theory of constant conjunction?
 - (g) How does Leibniz distinguish between truths of reason and truths of fact?
 - (h) How many substances are recognized by Descartes?
 - (i) Who wrote the book *Critique of Pure Reason*?
 - (j) Give the names of three of the dialogues of Plato.
 - (k) What does Descartes mean by *cogito*?

- (l) What was Spinoza's method of philosophy?
- (m) What is the full name of Leibniz?
- (n) Is Locke an empiricist? Justify your answer.
- (o) Give the name of a famous book of Hume.

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Under 1+1+1 System

2018

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

FOURTH PAPER

(Revised New Syllabus)

Time : 4 hours

Full Marks : 100

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

GROUP—A

(Logic : Part—B)

SECTION—I

Answer any **one** of the following :

20

1. (a) What is truth tree method? Test the validity or invalidity of the following arguments with the help of tree method :

2+4+4=10

(i) $P \rightarrow Q$

$Q \rightarrow P$

$\therefore P \vee Q$

8MRD/131

(Turn Over)

- (ii) $A \rightarrow B$
- $B \rightarrow C$
- $C \rightarrow D$
- $\therefore A \rightarrow D$

(b) Transform the following statements into Sheffer's stroke function : 5+5=10

- (i) $\sim p \supset (q \vee r)$
- (ii) $(A \supset B) \vee (B \supset A)$

2. State and explain the method of agreement. Is it a method of proof? Explain. 14+6=20
3. What is hypothesis? What are the criteria used in judging the worth of hypothesis? 4+16=20

SECTION—II

4. Answer any **two** of the following : 10×2=20

(a) Prove the validity of the following by applying the method of 'reductio ad absurdum' : 5+5=10

- (i) $A \supset \sim B$
- $C \cdot B / \therefore C \cdot \sim A$

(ii) If either Socrates is happily married or not then Socrates is a great philosopher. Therefore Socrates is a great philosopher. (M, P)

(b) (i) What is the probability of getting three aces in three successive draws from a deck of cards, if the card once drawn is not replaced? (Copt) 5

(ii) What is the probability of getting tail at least once in three tosses of a coin? 5

(c) (i) Transform the following statement into CNF : 5

$p \supset (p \cdot q)$

(ii) Transform the following statement into DNF : 5

$p \supset (p \supset q)$

(d) What is explanation? Distinguish between scientific and unscientific explanation. 4+6=10

(4)

SECTION—III

5. Answer any **five** of the following with brief justification, wherever necessary : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Transform the following into proposition :

$(p/q) / ((p/q) / (p/q))$

(b) When is a deductive argument valid?

(c) What is uniformity of nature?

(d) Give symbolic example of the method of difference.

(e) Why is truth tree a decision procedure?

(f) What is meant by *a priori* theory of probability?

(g) What are the quantitative marks of a cause?

(h) Why does Sheffer use the sign ' $'$ ' (stroke)?

8MRD/131

(Continued)

(5)

GROUP—B

(Philosophy of Religion)

SECTION—I

Answer any **one** of the following : 20

6. Explain critically the teleological argument for the existence of God. $14+6=20$

7. What is Hinduism? What are its main features? Discuss. $4+16=20$

8. How can you reconcile the existence of evils in the world with the beliefs that God is all powerful and merciful? 20

SECTION—II

9. Answer any **two** of the following : $10 \times 2 = 20$

(a) Explain the nature of feeling in religious consciousness. 10

(b) Explain the concept of religion with reference to Vivekananda. 10

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(Turn Over)

(6)

(c) Explain briefly the arguments for and against the belief in the immortality of Soul. $5+5=10$

(d) State the main thesis of Christianity? 10

SECTION—III

10. Answer any **five** of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) What is philosophy of religion?

(b) What is pantheism?

(c) What is revealed theology?

(d) What is taboo?

(e) What is *Tripitaka*? What are its branches?

(7)

(f) What is totemism?

(g) What is the meaning of 'Islam'?

(h) What is humanism?

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PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

FIFTH PAPER

(Tarkasaṃgraha)

(Revised New Syllabus)

Time : 4 hours Full Marks : 100

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

SECTION—I

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

1. What is *Hetvābhāsa*? What are its different kinds? Explain *Savyabhicāra Hetvābhāsa* with its different kinds and *Viruddha Hetvābhāsa* with examples. 3+3+10+4=20
2. How do the *Naiyāyikas* explain the perception of non-existence (*Abhāva*)? Discuss, after *Dīpikā*, the claim of *Anupalabdhi* as a separate *Pramāṇa*. 8+12=20
3. What is meant by *Anyathāsiddhi* (irrelevancy)? Explain three kinds of *Anyathāsiddhi* mentioned by *Annambhatta* in *Tarkasaṃgraha*. 5+15=20

8MRD/222

(Turn Over)

(2)

4. 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
5. What is *Śabda Pramāṇa*? What are the conditions of *Śabdabodha*? Discuss. 5+15=20

SECTION—II

6. Answer any **four** of the following : 10×4=40
- (a) Explain, after Annambhaṭṭa, the definition of *Buddhi* or *Jñāna*. 10
- (b) “*Vyāpti-viśiṣṭapakṣadharmatā Jñānam Parāmarśaḥ*.” Explain why *Parāmarśa* is also called ‘*Tṛtīyaliṅga Parāmarśaḥ*’. 5+5=10
- (c) Explain *Asamavāyī Kāraṇa* with examples. 10
- (d) How does Annambhaṭṭa establish Nyāya theory of *Parataḥ Prāmāṇya*? Discuss after *Dīpikā*. 10
- (e) Point out the *Hetu*, *Sādhya* and *Pakṣa* and say whether the arguments are valid or not. Give the technical name of the *Hetvābhāsa* committed if any : 2½×4=10
- (i) *Ākāśa* has smell, because it is a substance.

8MRD/222

(Continued)

(3)

- (ii) The hare’s horn is hard, because it is a horn.
- (iii) Sound is eternal, because it is a product.
- (iv) *Ātman* is destructible, because it is a substance like body.
- (f) State and explain three kinds of *Liṅga* with examples. 10
- (g) Determine the *Sannikarṣas* of each of the following cases of perception : 2½×4=10
- (i) Auditory perception of motor horn
- (ii) Visual perception of a pot
- (iii) Auditory perception of sound
- (iv) Perception of sorrow in the soul
- (h) Is sound a quality or property of *Ākāśa*? Explain its different kinds following *Tarkasamgraha*. 10

SECTION—III

7. Answer any **ten** of the following : 2×10=20
- (a) What is *Anavasthādoṣa*?
- (b) Who is an *Āpta*?
- (c) Define *Jahatlakṣaṇa* with an example.

8MRD/222

(Turn Over)

(4)

- (d) Is *Gauṇī* a mode of *Lakṣaṇa*? If it is, give an example.
- (e) What is called *Pratīyogī* ?
- (f) Define *Karāṇa*.
- (g) What is meant by *Anuvyavasāya*?
- (h) Is recognitive perception *Smṛti* ?
- (i) What is the meaning of *Prakāra*?
- (j) What is meant by *Vyavasāya*?
- (k) When does a definition commit the fallacy of *Ativyāpti* ?
- (l) Distinguish between *Nirvikalpaka Pratyakṣa* and *Savikalpaka Pratyakṣa*.
- (m) Give an example of *Upādhi*.
- (n) What is *Pada*?
- (o) Define *Tarka*.

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2018

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

SIXTH PAPER

(Analytic Philosophy)

(Revised New Syllabus)

Time : 4 hours

Full Marks : 100

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. What is the distinction between conventional sign and natural sign? Are words natural or conventional signs? What kind of signs are the following?

(a) Red light of a traffic signal.

(b) Wearing of black apron by an advocate.

8MRD/223

(Turn Over)

(2)

2. State and explain the different criteria for sentence meaning. Explain whether the following sentences are meaningful or not. If not, state the criterion or criteria, which have been violated :

(a) Saturday is not sleeping.

(b) The number 7 is died yesterday.

(c) Cats can fly.

(d) Sita stood between the posts.

3. What is an *a priori* statement? Are all *a priori* statements analytic? Explain and examine Kantian position on the possibility of synthetic *a priori* knowledge. $4+6+10=20$

4. Discuss, following Hospers, the controversy between mechanism and vitalism with regard to the nature of life.

5. What is meant by verifiability criterion of meaning? Are universal statements verifiable? Are statements about the past verifiable?

$12+4+4=20$

8MRD/223

(Continued)

(3)

SECTION—II

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

6. Write short notes on stipulative definition, reportive definition and real definition.

7. Distinguish between knowledge by acquaintance and knowledge by description.

8. "Substances are simply the sum of their properties." Explain.

9. Why does idealist reject the existence of material object?

10. Explain interactionism as a theory of the relation between mind and body.

11. How can we have knowledge of other minds?

12. Explain strong and weak senses of the verb 'know'.

13. What is Hume's regulatory theory of causation?

SECTION—III

14. Answer any **ten** of the following with brief justification wherever necessary : $2 \times 10 = 20$

(a) Is a word ambiguous by itself?

(b) What is nominalism?

8MRD/223

(Turn Over)

(4)

- (c) What is determinism?
- (d) Can Locke be called a conceptualist?
- (e) What is logical possibility?
- (f) What types of characteristic are the following (accompanying or defining)?
 - (i) Rectangles have four sides.
 - (ii) The man is wearing a red shirt.
- (g) What is contingent truth?
- (h) What is lexical definition?
- (i) What is necessary condition?
- (j) What is solipsism?
- (k) What is sense-data?
- (l) What kind of entity is the universal?
- (m) Can definition be true or false?
- (n) What is phenomenalism?
- (o) Do you agree that physical events and mental events go parallel?

B III (Three Year H)
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2018

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

SEVENTH PAPER

(Social and Practical Philosophy)

(Revised New Syllabus)

Time : 4 hours

Full Marks : 100

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

SECTION—I

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

1. Explain the concept of 'practical ethics'.
Explain in this connection the importance of
practical ethics in 21st century. $8 + 12 = 20$
2. What is meant by 'community'? What are its
characteristics? Explain its basis following
MacIver and Page. Is monastery a community?
Discuss. $4 + 8 + 5 + 3 = 20$

8MRD/224

(Turn Over)

3. Define society following MacIver and Page.
Explain the nature and function of society. 4+16=20
4. What do you mean by euthanasia? Explain in brief different types of euthanasia with examples. 5+15=20
5. What do you mean by human rights? Explain the nature of human rights. What is the subject matter of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights? Explain briefly. 4+10+6=20

SECTION—II

6. Answer any **four** of the following : 10×4=40
- (a) Explain the importance of social philosophy. 10
- (b) What do you mean by religious discrimination? State arguments against the religious discrimination. 2+8=10
- (c) Write a short note on the problem of ecology at the present time. 10
- (d) What do you mean by the term 'secularism'? In what sense, India is a secular country? Discuss. 2+8=10

- (e) State arguments for and against a Welfare State. 10
- (f) Discuss in brief the purpose of feminism. 10
- (g) Explain the nature of primary group. 10
- (h) Discuss the concept of humanism following Vivekananda. 10

SECTION—III

7. Answer any **ten** of the following with brief justification wherever necessary : 2×10=20
- (a) What is secondary group?
- (b) Define environmental ethics.
- (c) Is suicide a moral crime according to Kant?
- (d) What is fatalistic suicide?
- (e) Is marriage a contract?
- (f) What is justice?
- (g) What is meant by equality?
- (h) What is freedom?
- (i) What is meant by gender discrimination?
- (j) What is deep ecology?

(4)

- (k) Is State a community?
- (l) What is in-group?
- (m) Write an argument of the feminist for abortion.
- (n) What is altruistic suicide?
- (o) What is meant by Greenhouse Effect?

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PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

EIGHTH PAPER

(Revised New Syllabus)

Time : 4 hours Full Marks : 100

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Answer any **one** Group from A to E.

GROUP—A

(PHENOMENOLOGY AND EXISTENTIALISM)

SECTION—I

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

(a) What is meant by 'rigorous science' according to Husserl? Explain the sense in which phenomenology is a rigorous science. 6+14=20

(b) Explain Husserl's thesis of intentionality. How far is Husserl indebted to Brentano in formulating his theory of intentionality? Discuss. 12+8=20

- (c) What does Sartre understand by 'choice'?
How is an act of choice related to man's
existence according to him? Discuss. 6+14=20
- (d) What does Kierkegaard mean by human
existence? Give an idea of the characteristics
of existence according to him. 8+12=20
- (e) Explain the place of God in existentialist
thought with reference to Heidegger and
Sartre. 20

SECTION—II

2. Answer any **four** of the following : 10×4=40
- (a) How does Husserl's philosophical radicalism
differ from that of Descartes?
- (b) How does Husserl distinguish between fact
and essence? Discuss.
- (c) Explain Kierkegaard's view of truth.
- (d) Give an account of the existentialist concept
of 'bad faith'.
- (e) Explain the notion of 'nothingness' as in
Sartre's philosophy.

- (f) Elucidate Husserl's concept of
presuppositionless philosophy.
- (g) Explain the concept of humanism following
Heidegger.
- (h) Explain the phenomenological method of
reduction.

SECTION—III

3. Answer any **ten** of the following with brief
justification, wherever necessary : 2×10=20
- (a) What is psychologism?
- (b) What is naturalism?
- (c) What are the three stages in the life of man
according to Kierkegaard?
- (d) What is 'noesis'?
- (e) What is 'epoche'?
- (f) What is 'Dasein'?
- (g) What is anguish?
- (h) What is 'naturalistic thesis'?
- (i) What is phenomenological intuition?
- (j) In what respect Husserl is indebted to
Descartes?

(4)

- (k) Who wrote the book *Being and Nothingness*?
- (l) What is eidetic reduction?
- (m) "Subjectivity is truth." Who said this and why?
- (n) What is phenomenology?
- (o) How does the term 'phenomena' in phenomenology differ from the Kantian sense of it?

GROUP—B

(PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY)

SECTION—I

1. Answer any **two** of the following : $20 \times 2 = 40$
- (a) Why does Russell say that what we directly see and feel is merely appearance? What does Russell mean by 'real'? Discuss. $12 + 8 = 20$
- (b) Distinguish between 'sensation' and 'sense-data' following Russell. Which of these is the object of immediate awareness? Do we know an object only through sense-data? $10 + 10 = 20$
- (c) "All the knowledge that we can acquire *a priori* concerning existence seems to be hypothetical." Explain after Russell. 20

8MRD/225

(Continued)

(5)

- (d) "Knowledge by description enables us to go beyond the limits of our private experience." Explain fully. 20
- (e) Which School of Philosophy believes that real must be something mental? What are the arguments in favour of it? On which grounds Russell criticizes the above position? Discuss. $2 + 6 + 12 = 20$

SECTION—II

2. Answer any **four** of the following : $10 \times 4 = 40$
- (a) Explain when, according to Russell, a belief can be considered as knowledge.
- (b) Explain the coherence theory of truth as understood by Russell.
- (c) Briefly discuss Russell's notion of *a priori* knowledge.
- (d) What is the principle of induction?
- (e) What, according to Russell, is the value of Philosophy?
- (f) Explain different classes of intuitive knowledge according to Russell.

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(Turn Over)

(g) Explain Hegel's theory as interpreted by Russell.

(h) Briefly state Russell's arguments against idealism.

SECTION—III

3. Answer any **ten** of the following with brief justification, wherever necessary : $2 \times 10 = 20$

(a) How would you define subjective idealism?

(b) Write two reasons following Russell why should we read Philosophy.

(c) In what sense Russell was a follower of Descartes?

(d) What are the three laws of thought?

(e) How does Russell define physical object?

(f) What is the essential characteristics of Philosophy which makes it a study distinct from science?

(g) What is 'monadism'?

(h) How does Russell designate proper name?

(i) "The first chancellor of the German Empire." Is this statement knowledge by acquaintance or knowledge by description?

(j) What is the creation of mind-belief truth or falsehood and why?

(k) The judgement of intrinsic ethical or aesthetic value has high degree of self-evidence. Is it true or false according to Russell?

(l) Does Russell believe that Philosophy help us free from our prejudices?

(m) Is it logically possible to suppose that the world is a dream?

(n) Why cannot we ask "where and when does 'north of exist'?"

(o) What is the essence of mind according to Descartes?

(8)

GROUP—C

(PHILOSOPHY OF LOGIC)

SECTION—I

1. Answer any *two* of the following : $20 \times 2 = 40$
- (a) What do you mean by 'formal logic'? Explain, in this context, the applications and limitations of formal logic. 20
- (b) Explain, after Strawson, the distinction between 'entailment' and 'presupposition'. Can entailment be defined in terms of inconsistency and necessity? Discuss. $8 + 12 = 20$
- (c) Distinguish between 'if then' and ' \supset ' (material implication). Do you think that the statement of the form 'if p then q' implies corresponding statement of the form ' $p \supset q$ '? Explain after Strawson. $6 + 14 = 20$
- (d) What is formula? What are the logical constituents of a formula? Explain in what sense the existence of logical formula encourages us to talk of the logical form of sentences and statements. 20
- (e) What makes predicates incompatible? What particular criteria were involved by Strawson to determine predicates as incompatible? Discuss. $6 + 14 = 20$

(9)

SECTION—II

2. Answer any *four* of the following : $10 \times 4 = 40$
- (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, after Strawson, the distinction between wider and narrower sense of contradiction. 10
- (e) Explain the concept of generality as a prime feature of formal logic. 10
- (f) What are the two kinds of logic? In what sense are they different from each other? $3 + 7 = 10$
- (g) How does Strawson justify inductive reasoning? Explain briefly. 10
- (h) What is inconsistency? Is inconsistency always pointless? $6 + 4 = 10$

(10)

SECTION—III

3. Answer any *ten* of the following with brief justification, wherever necessary : $2 \times 10 = 20$

- (a) What is logical appraisal?
- (b) What do you mean by 'incompatible predicates'?
- (c) What is fact?
- (d) What is the law of uniformity of nature?
- (e) What is existential import?
- (f) Is truth table a decision procedure?
- (g) When is an argument valid?
- (h) Why do we need bracket in logical formulae?
- (i) What do you mean by 'predicative variable'?
- (j) What is a transitive relation?
- (k) What is a statement?
- (l) What is a variable?
- (m) What is the role of a stroke-function?
- (n) What do you mean by a dilemma?
- (o) Distinguish between 'referring rules' and 'type rules'.

(11)

GROUP—D

(PHILOSOPHY OF MIND)

SECTION—I

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

- (a) Discuss the third person account of consciousness. What are its merits and demerits? $12 + 8 = 20$
- (b) Explain, after Sheffer, the concept of an afterlife. Is there any evidence in favour of disembodied survival? Discuss. $12 + 8 = 20$
- (c) Critically discuss the role of interactionism as a theory about the relation between mind and body. 20
- (d) Discuss the problem of free will. What are the views of the mental cause theorists in this respect? $14 + 6 = 20$
- (e) 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. $5 + 5 + 10 = 20$

SECTION—II

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

- (a) Explain, following Sheffer, the nature and scope of 'Philosophy of Mind'.
- (b) Write a note on the thesis of intentionality.
- (c) Write a note on the first person account of consciousness.
- (d) Discuss about the goals as the explanation of actions.
- (e) Distinguish between soul and mind.
- (f) Critically discuss the avowal theory of mental expression.
- (g) Why is performative theory regarded as an attractive theory?
- (h) Discuss about some difficulties of the person theory as the subject of consciousness.

SECTION—III

3. Answer any **ten** of the following with brief justification, wherever necessary : $2 \times 10 = 20$

- (a) What is epiphenomenalism?
- (b) What is metaphysical behaviourism?

- (c) What is panpsychism?
- (d) Name the basic faculties of mind.
- (e) Who was the Spokesman of materialism in ancient Greece?
- (f) What is occasionalism?
- (g) What do you mean by parallelism?
- (h) Why does Strawson reject the Cartesian form of dualism?
- (i) What is the relation between voluntary action and mental event?
- (j) Is the theory of agency a special type of causal theory?
- (k) Mention any one disadvantage of behaviourism.
- (l) State any one difference between 'Psychology' and 'Philosophy of Mind'.
- (m) What is the double-aspect theory?
- (n) What is private ostensive definition?
- (o) What is the ideal state of the soul according to Plato?

(14)

GROUP—E

(VEDĀNTASĀRA)

SECTION—I

1. Answer any **two** of the following : $20 \times 2 = 40$
- Explain the *Āvaraṇa* and *Vikṣepaśakti* of *Ajñāna*.
 - What is called *Samādhi*? Distinguish between *Savikalpaka* and *Nirvikalpaka Samādhi*.
 - What are the characteristic features of a *Jivanmukta* person? Discuss.
 - Write a note on *Pañcīkaraṇa*.
 - Explain the concepts of *Śravaṇa*, *Manana* and *Nididhyāsana* after Sadānanda Yogīndra.

SECTION—II

2. Answer any **four** of the following : $10 \times 4 = 40$
- Distinguish between *Vastu* and *Avastu* according to Vedāntasāra.
 - Write a short note on the Advaita concept of *Sūkṣmaśarīra*.
 - Write a short note on the subject-matter of Vedānta.

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- Explain the concept of *Apavāda*.
- What are the results of the performance of *Nitya*, *Naimittika* and *Worshipping*? Discuss.
- What are the *Niyamas* included under eight limbs of *Samādhi*? Discuss.
- Why is *Ajñāna* called *Bhāvarūpa*? Discuss following Sadānanda.
- Explain the nature of *Hiranyagarbha*.

SECTION—III

3. Answer any **ten** of the following : $2 \times 10 = 20$
- What is called *Vivartta*?
 - What is called *Vedānta*?
 - What is called *Arthavāda*?
 - What is called *Turiyacaitanya*?
 - What is called *Ajahat Lakṣaṇā*?
 - What is called *Prāṇa*?
 - What is the definition of *Laya*?
 - What are the *Karmendriyas*?

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- (i) What is called *Vijñānamayakoṣa*?
- (j) What are called *Niyamas*?
- (k) What are the *Anuvandhas*?
- (l) What is *Adhyāsa*?
- (m) Define *Kaśāya*.
- (n) What is *Ahaṁkāra*?
- (o) Why is *Ajñāna* called *Anirvacaniya*?
