



UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Honours 1st Semester Examinations, 2018

CC1-PHILOSOPHY

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY-I

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
Candidates should answer in their own words and adhere to the word limit as practicable.
All symbols are of usual significance.*

SECTION-I

1. Answer any *four* questions from the following: 3×4 = 12
- (a) What is the stage of *Suṣupti* according to Upaniṣad? 3
- (b) What does the term *Āstika* and *Nāstika* mean in Indian Philosophy? 3
- (c) How do the *Cārvaka* explain the origin of Consciousness? 3
- (d) What is the significance of the sentence – “*Arthakriyākāritva Lakṣaṇam Sat*”? 3
- (e) What is *Parāmarśa*? 3
- (f) What is the meaning of the term ‘*Advaita*’? Why is *Samkara*’s philosophy called *Advaita*? 3

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *four* questions from the following: 6×4 = 24
- (a) Explain in brief the concept of Liberation (*Mukti*) in Indian Philosophy. 6
- (b) Write a short note on *Cārvaka* ethics. 6
- (c) Discuss about 1st and 2nd Noble truth of Buddhism? 2+4
- (d) Distinguish between *Nirvikalpaka* and *Savikalpaka Pratyakṣa* according to *Nyaya*. 6
- (e) Discuss Jaina theory of *Anekāntavāda*. 6
- (f) Discuss *Ramanuja*’s concept of Brahman or *Īśvara*. 6

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *two* questions from the following: 12×2 = 24
- (a) Explain the Buddhist concept of no-soul theory (*Nairatmavada*). 12
- (b) What is called *Hetvābhāsa*? Explain its different forms. Explain different kinds of *Savgabhicāra Hetvabhāsa*. 2+2+8
- (c) Explain Jaina theory of *Syādvāda*. 12
- (d) Explain *Samkara*’s concept of *Māya* or *Avidyā*. 12

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CC2- PHILOSOPHY

LOGIC-I

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

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SECTION-I

1. Answer any *four* questions from the following: 3×4 = 12
- (a) Distinguish between a sentence and a logical proposition with examples. 3
- (b) Distinguish between mediate and immediate Inference. 3
- (c) What do you mean by existential fallacy? Give an example. 3
- (d) Convert and obvert the following: 3
- Mangoes are sweet.
- (e) What are the two senses of 'or'? 3
- (f) What is induction? Give an example. 3

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *four* questions from the following: 6×4 = 24
- (a) What is opposition of propositions? Discuss about contrary and contradictory opposition with examples. 2+2+2
- (b) Use Truth tables to characterise the following statement forms as Tautologus, self-contradictory or contingent. 3+3
- (i) $p \supset [\sim p \supset (q \vee \sim q)]$
- (ii) $[p \supset (q \supset p)] \supset [(q \supset q) \supset \sim (r \supset r)]$
- (c) Determine the validity or invalidity of the following arguments with syllogistic rules: 3+3
- (i) EAE — 1st Figure
- (ii) AOO — 4th Figure.

- (d) Prove the validity of the following arguments by applying the Method of Reductio-ad-absurdum. 3+3
- (i) $A \supset (B \supset C)$ (ii) $A \supset B$
 $B \supset (C \supset \sim B) \therefore \sim A \vee \sim B$ $A \vee B \therefore B$
- (e) Explain the fallacy of illicit major and illicit minor. 3+3
- (f) What is Induction by Simple Enumeration? What is the value of it? 4+2

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *two* questions from the following: 12×2 = 24
- (a) What do you mean by distribution of terms? Which term/terms is/are distributed in which proposition? Reduce the following sentence into logical propositions and show which term/terms is/are distributed: 4+4+2+2
- (i) Almost all men love music.
 (ii) Every snake is not Poisonous.
- (b) Determine the validity and invalidity of the following arguments with the help of Venn diagram. 4+4+4
- (i) EAO — 4th figure.
 (ii) EIO — 3rd figure.
 (iii) Children alone are admitted to the show and all are not students that are admitted to the show. So, all children are not student.
- (c) Construct the formal proof of validity of the following: 4+4+4
- (i) $(T \supset \sim S) \supset R$ (ii) $(A \supset B) \cdot (C \supset D)$
 $\sim (T \cdot S) \therefore R \vee \sim S$ $(B \cdot D) \supset E$
 $\sim E \therefore \sim A \vee \sim C$.
- (iii) If the litmus paper turns red, then the solution is acid. Hence if the litmus paper turns red, then either the solution acid or something wrong somewhere. (R.A.W).
- (d) What is analogical argument? What are the criteria for the appraisal of analogical argument? — Discuss. 4+8

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Programme 1st semester Examinations, 2018

DSC1-PHILOSOPHY

FUNDAMENTALS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

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SECTION-I

खण्ड-क

বিভাগ-ক

1. Answer any **four** questions from the following: 3×4 = 12
- কোন চার প্রশ্নকো উত্তর দিনুহোস –
নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোনো চারটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও:
- (a) Distinguish between Astika and Nastika system in Indian philosophy. 3
भारतीय दर्शन अनुसार 'आस्तिक' र 'नास्तिक' – माझको भिन्नता दर्शाउनुहोस।
भारतीय दर्शने आस्तिक ओ नास्तिक सम्प्रदायेर मध्ये पार्थक्य निर्णय करो।
- (b) What is Cārvaka Naturalism? 3
चार्वक स्वभाववादी के हो ?
चार्वाक 'स्वभाववाद' कাকে बले ?
- (c) Define the term 'Pratitya-samutpada'. 3
'प्रतीत्यसमुत्पाद' पद को व्याख्या गर्नुहोस।
'प्रतीत्यसमुत्पाद' शब्दটির সংজ্ঞা দাও।
- (d) Are Samanya and Jati identical? Explain following Vaisesika. 3
वैशेषिक दर्शन अनुसार के 'सामान्य' अनि 'जाति' अभिन्न हो ?
सामान्य ओ जाति कि अभिन्न ? वैशेषिक मत अनुसार ब्याख्या करो।

- (e) Distinguish between 'Prama' and 'Pramana'. How many pramanas are accepted by Nyaya Philosophy? 2+1

'प्रमा' अनि 'प्रमाण' को भिन्नता लेख्नुहोस। न्याय दर्शनमा कतिवटा प्रमाणहरूको उल्लेख गरिएको छ ?

'प्रमा' ও प्रमाणের মধ্যে পার্থक्य करो। न्याय दर्शने कय प्रकार प्रमाण स्वीकार करा হয়েছে ?

- (f) Why Cārvaka philosophy is called materialistic? 3

चार्वक दर्शनलाई किन भौतिकवादी भनिन्छ ?

केन चार्वाक दर्शनके जड़वादी दर्शन बला हय ?

SECTION-II

खण्ड-ख

विभाग-ख

2. Answer any *four* questions from the following: 6×4 = 24

कुनै चार प्रश्नको उत्तर लेख्नुहोस -

निम्नलिखित ये-कानो चारै प्रश्नर उत्तर दाओः

- (a) Do you think that Indian Philosophy is Pessimistic? Discuss. 6

के भारतीय दर्शन निराशावादी हो ? तपाईंको मनतवय प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस।

तुमि कि मने करो भारतीय दर्शन दुःखवादी ? — आलोचना करो।

- (b) Write a short note on Cārvaka ethics. 6

चार्वकको नीति विज्ञानवारे एउटा टिप्पणी लेख्नुहोस।

चार्वाक नीतितत्त्वर उपर एकटि संक्षिप्त टीका लेखो।

- (c) Write a short note on 'Second noble truth' according to Buddhism. 6

बौध दर्शनको 'द्वितीय आर्यसत्य'— मायि एउटा संक्षिप्त लेख लेख्नुहोस।

बौद्धदर्शन अनुसार 'द्वितीय आर्यसत्ये'र उपर एकटि संक्षिप्त टीका लेखो।

- (d) What is called Aloukika perception? Explain different types of Aloukika perception according to Nyaya Philosophy. 2+4

'अलौकिक' प्रत्यक्ष के हो ? न्याय दर्शनको आधारमा विभिन्न प्रकारको अलौकिक प्रत्यक्ष व्याख्या गर्नुहोस।

अलौकिक प्रत्यक्ष कके बले ? न्याय मत अनुसार विभिन्न प्रकार अलौकिक प्रत्यक्ष व्याख्या करो।

- (e) Distinguish between Samavāya and Samyoga as padartha in Vaisesika philosophy. 6

वैशेषिक दर्शन अनुसार 'समवाय' अनि 'संयोग' माझको भिन्नता उल्लेख गर्नुहोस।

वैशेषिक मत अनुसार समवाय ओ संयोगेर मध्ये पार्थक्य निर्णय करो।

- (f) What is called Samadhi? Explain different types of Samādhi according to yoga philosophy. 2+4

समाधि भनेको के हो ? योग दर्शनको आधारमा विभिन्न प्रकारको समाधिको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस।

योग दर्शन अनुसार विभिन्न प्रकार समाधिगुलि व्याख्या करो।

SECTION-III

खण्ड-ग

विभाग-ग

3. Answer any *two* questions from the following: 12×2 = 24

कुनै दुई प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस -

निम्नलिखित ये-कानो *दुटि* प्रश्नर उत्तर दाओः

- (a) What is Vyapti? How according to Naiyayikas Vyapti can be established? 2+10

व्याप्ति के हो ? न्याय दर्शन अनुसार व्याप्ति कसरी स्थापित हुन्छ ?

व्याप्ति काले बले ? न्यायमते व्याप्तिके किभावे प्रतिष्ठा करा यय ?

- (b) What is called Abhaba? How Abhaba can be known according to Vaisesika? Explain different types of Abhaba. 2+2+8

अभाव के हो ? वैशेषिक दर्शनमा अभावलाई कसरी विश्लेषण गर्नसकिन्छ ? विभिन्न प्रकारको अभाव चर्चा गर्नुहोस।

अभाव बलते कि बोरो ? वैशेषिक मते अभाव किभावे जाना यय ? विभिन्न प्रकार अभावगुलि व्याख्या करो।

- (c) What do you mean by Satkāryavāda? Give the arguments in favour of Satkāryavāda according to Sāṃkhya. 2+10

सत्कार्यवाद भन्नाले के बुझिन्छ ? साङ्ख्य दर्शन अनुसार सत्कार्यवाद सिद्धान्तको पक्षमा तर्क राख्नुहोस।

सत्कार्यवाद काले बले ? सत्कार्यवादर सपक्षे सांस्यदर युक्तिगुलि दाओ।

- (d) What is Chittavritti? Explain various states of chittavritti according to yoga philosophy 2+10

चित्तवृत्ति के हो ? योग दर्शन अनुसार चित्तवृत्तिका विभिन्न प्रकरणहरुको उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्।

चित्तवृत्ति काले बले ? योग दर्शने चित्तवृत्तिर विभिन्न स्तरगुलि व्याख्या दाओ।

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GE1-PHILOSOPHY

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

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Candidates should answer in their own words and adhere to the word limit as practicable.
All symbols are of usual significance.*

SECTION-I

1. Answer any *four* questions from the following: 3×4 = 12
- What is meant by the terms 'Āstika' and 'Nāstika' in the context of Indian philosophy?
 - What is the literal meaning of the term 'Arthakriyā kāriva' in Buddhist Philosophy?
 - What is called 'Padārtha' in Vaiśeṣika Philosophy?
 - What is called 'Cittavṛtti' in Yoga Philosophy?
 - What is the role of Puruṣa in Sāṃkhya theory of evolution?
 - Explain 'Anyonyābhāva' according to Vaiśeṣika Philosophy.

SECTION-II

Answer any *four* questions from the following

6×4 = 24

- Is Indian Philosophy pessimistic? —Discuss. 6
- Explain the concept of Cārvāka Ethics. 6
- Write a short note on yoga concept of 'Yama'. 6
- Explain after Nyāya, the distinction between 'Svārthānumiti' and 'Parārthānumiti'. 6
- Make a distinction between Sāmyoga and Samavāya following Vaiśeṣika Philosophy. 6

7. Explain in brief the Sāṃkhya theory of causation (Satkāryavāda). 6

SECTION-III

Answer any *two* questions from the following 12×2 = 24

8. "The soul is the body with the attribute of consciousness". Explain this view of Cārvāka. Is this view satisfactory? 8+4
9. What are the proofs for the existence of 'Prākṛti', according to Sāṃkhya? —Discuss. 12
10. State and explain the Eight-fold path (astāngika-mārga) admitted in Buddhism. 12
11. What is aloukika Pratyakṣa as recognised in the Nyāya system? Explain its different kinds with examples. 2+10

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