UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. Honours Part-I Examination, 2019

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-I

Time Allotted: 4 Hours

Full Marks: 100

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
All symbols are of usual significance.

SECTION-I

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

   (a) Give a critical exposition of Jaina Syādbāda. Does it lead to Scepticism? — Discuss. 14+6 = 20

   (b) What is *Vyāpti* according to the Naiyāyikas? How do they establish *Vyāpti*? — Discuss. 6+14 = 20

   (c) What are the major arguments in favour of the Buddhist *Nairātmyavāda* (No-soul theory)? How do they explain rebirth and memory? — Discuss. 14+6 = 20

   (d) Explain the Sāṁkhya theory of evolution. Is it mechanical or teleological? — Discuss. 16+4 = 20

   (e) What is called *Padārtha* according to the *Vaiśeṣikas*? What are the different *Padārthas* admitted by them? Give a brief account of any one of them. 2+2+16 = 20

SECTION-II

2. Answer any **four** questions from the following: 10×4 = 40

   (a) Is Indian Philosophy pessimistic? — Discuss. 10

   (b) State and explain the eight-fold path (*Aṣṭāngika mārga*) admitted in Buddhism. 10

   (c) Explain the Nyāya view of self. 10

   (d) What are the *guṇas* of *Prakṛti*? Explain the characteristic features of them. 10

   (e) Explain the nature of *Jīva* after Rāmānuja. 10

   (f) Give a brief exposition of Cārvāka ethics. 10

   (g) Write a note on *Arthāpatti* as a separate *Pramāṇa* according to Bhāṭṭa Mīmāṁsakas. — Discuss. 10

   (h) What is called *yoga*? Explain its different *Angas*. 10

1

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *ten* questions from the following with brief justification, wherever 2×10 = 20 necessary:

(a) What is called *Bhutacaitanyavāda*?

(b) What is *Triratna* according to Jaina Philosophy?

(c) What is 'right speech' according to Buddhism?

(d) What type of *Sannikarṣa* is essential to know absence according to Nyāya?

(e) What is pratyavijña?

(f) Define dravya according to *Vaiśeṣikas*.

(g) What are the different types of *Dukkha* according to Sāṁkhya?

(h) Point out the *Hetvābhāsa* in the following example:

   Vahniḥ, Uṣṇah, dravyatvāt.

(i) What is Pañcaskandha according to Bauddha Philosophy?

(j) What is Mokṣa according to Jaina Philosophy?

(k) What is *Satkāryavāda*?

(l) What are the three types of *Sāmānya*?

(m) Why is Saṁkara's Philosophy called *Advaita*?

(n) What is Alaukika *Sannikarṣa*?

(o) What is *asamavāyi Kāraṇa*?

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. Honours Part-I Examination, 2019

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-II

Time Allotted: 4 Hours

Full Marks: 100

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
All symbols are of usual significance.

GROUP-A

(ETHICS)

SECTION-I

Answer any *one* question from the following

20×1 = 20

1. Explain and examine Mill's theory of Utilitarianism. In what respect Mill's view is an improvement upon Bentham.

   14+6 = 20

2. What is the role of truth and non-violence in individual and social life? Can non-violence be treated as an ideal of human life? Discuss.

   14+6 = 20

3. What are the distinctions between moral and non-moral actions? Which of these actions constitute the subject-matter of ethics and why? Explain the different types of non-moral actions.

   6+6+8=20

SECTION-II

4. Answer any *two* questions from the following:

   10×2 = 20

   (a) Explain briefly the concept of *Niṣkāma Karma* as propounded in *Gītā*.

   10

   (b) Explain Kant's doctrine of 'duty for duty's sake'.

   10

   (c) Explain and examine the reformative theory of punishment.

   10

   (d) Explain briefly the theory of prescriptivism about the nature of moral judgement.

   10

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SECTION-III

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

   (a) Give the definition of ethics after William Lillie.

   (b) Is ethics a normative science?

   (c) What do you mean by 'capital punishment'?

   (d) What is meant by 'paradox of hedonism'?

   (e) Define statement of fact with example.

   (f) What is distributive justice?

   (g) What are the characteristics of *sthitaprajña*?

   (h) What are the eight-fold path in Buddhism?

   (i) What is virtue ethics?

   (j) What is meant by *Triratna* in Jaina ethics?

GROUP-B

(LOGIC: Part-A)

SECTION-I

Answer any *one* question from the following   20×1 = 20

6.   What is Induction? Distinguish between Induction and Deduction. Explain   4+8+8=20
      Induction by Simple Enumeration.

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

   (a) $P \supset Q$

        $P \vee (R \cdot S)$

        $\sim Q \cdot \sim T \quad / \therefore R$

   (b) $(\exists x)(Ex \cdot \sim Fx)$

        $(X)(Ex \supset Gx) / \therefore (\exists X)(Gx \cdot \sim Fx)$

   (c) $(D \vee E) \supset (F \cdot G)$

        $\sim F \quad / \therefore D$

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

        (D_x, B_x, S_x).

8. (a) Determine the validity or invalidity of the following arguments with the help of syllogistic rules: 5×2 = 10

    (i) No M is S. So some S is P. Since some P is not M.

    (ii) No criminals are pioneers, for all criminals are unsavoury persons and pioneers are unsavoury persons.

  (b) Use truth table to determine the validity or invalidity of the following: 5×2 = 10

    (i) $p \supset q$

    $q \supset r \, / \therefore p \supset r$

    (ii) $(p \vee q).(p \supset q)$

    $p \vee q \, / \therefore \sim (p \supset q)$

SECTION-II

9.   Answer any *two* questions from the following: 10×2 = 20

  (a) What is an enthymeme? What are its different orders? Explain with examples.   2+8 = 10

  (b) Explain the fallacy of illicit minor and illicit major with examples.   10

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

    (i) EAO – 3rd figure

    (ii) Some reformers are fanatics, so some idealists are fanatic. Since all reformers are idealists.

  (d) Prove the invalidity of the following: 5×2 = 10

    (i) $(\exists x) \, (Bx. \sim Cx)$

    $(x)(Dx \supset \sim Cx) \quad / \therefore (x) \, (Dx \supset Bx)$

    (ii) Only students are members. Only members are welcome. Therefore, all students are welcome. $((S_x , M_x , W_x)$.

SECTION-III

10.   Answer any *five* questions from the following: 2×5 = 10

  (a) What is the function of Copula?

  (b) What is conversion by limitation?

  (c) What do you mean by complementary class?

  (d) What is an analogical argument?

  (e) What do you mean by distribution of terms?

(f) What is contradictory opposition?

(g) Distinguish between mediate and immediate inference.

(h) What is existential fallacy?

(i) What is meant by a class?

(j) What is variable?

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. Honours Part-II Examination, 2019

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-III

HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Time Allotted: 4 Hours   Full Marks: 100

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
All symbols are of usual significance.

SECTION-I

Answer any *two* questions from the following   20×2 = 40

1. Explain the doctrine of Ideas or Forms as formulated by Plato. How does Aristotle criticize Plato's doctrine of Ideas? Do you think that Aristotle's criticism is justified?   10+6+ 4 = 20

2. State and explain the ontological argument for the existence of God as formulated by Descartes. State in this connection the Kantian criticism of this argument.   14+6 = 20

3. Explain Locke's definition of knowledge. Discuss the different forms of knowledge recognized by Locke. Do you consider Locke's view on knowledge consistent with his empiricism?   5+10+ 5 = 20

4. Explain and examine Hume's theory of causality.   20

5. What does Kant mean by 'Categories'? Explain Kant's theory about the category of causality.   6+14 = 20

SECTION-II

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

   (a) Why, according to Plato, knowledge is not perception?   10

   (b) Explain briefly Aristotle's doctrine of four-fold causes.   10

(c) Explain Descartes' method of philosophy and bring out its significance.   10

(d) Explain, after Spinoza, parallelism as a theory of mind-body relation.   10

(e) Explain Leibnitz's theory of pre-established harmony.   10

(f) Explain Locke's arguments for the refutation of innate ideas.   10

(g) How does Berkeley refute Locke's distinction between primary and secondary qualities?   10

(h) How does Kant try to reconcile between empiricism and rationalism? Discuss in brief.   10

SECTION-III

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

(a) What are the marks of apriori knowledge?

(b) "Man is the measure of all things". Who said this and why?

(c) "God = Substance = Nature" — Who makes this equation and why?

(d) What is Simple idea?

(e) Who brings the Copernican revolution in philosophy?

(f) Who aroused Kant from "dogmatic slumber"?

(g) Are monads material or spiritual?

(h) What, according to Aristotle, is the highest good?

(i) What is objective idealism?

(j) "Only I and my ideas exist"— Who says and why?

(k) What is the difference between analytic and synthetic propositions?

(l) Who says that, the material object is a bundle of sensible qualities?

(m) What do you mean by 'Solipsism'?

(n) What is the meaning of 'Critique'?

(o) What is Self or Mind according to Hume?

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Honours Part-II Examination, 2019

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-IV

Time Allotted: 4 Hours   Full Marks: 100

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Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
All symbols are of usual significance.

GROUP-A
(LOGIC: Part-B)

SECTION-I

Answer any *one* question from the following   20×1 = 20

1. When is an argument said to be invalid in Tree-method? Test the validity or   2+(4.5×4)
    invalidity of the following: = 20

    (i) $-C \& -D$

          $-(C \& D)$

          $\therefore -C \vee -D$

    (ii) $A \leftrightarrow B$

          $A \vee B$

          $\therefore A \& B$

    (iii) $A \rightarrow C$

          $\therefore (B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C)$

    (iv) If Holmes has bungled or Watson is windy, Moriarty will escape. Moriarty
          will escape unless Holmes bungles.

2. Explain the joint method of agreement and difference with the help of symbolic   14+6 = 20
    and concrete examples. Is it a method of discovery?

3. (a) What is CNF? Transform the following into CNF: 2+4+4=10

    (i) $q \cdot (p \vee \sim q)$

    (ii) $(p \vee q) \equiv (q \vee p)$

(b) What is DNF? Transform the following into DNF: 2+4+4=10

    (i) $(p \lor q) \cdot q$

    (ii) $(p \supset q) \supset (q \lor r)$

SECTION-II

4.   Answer any *two* questions from the following: $10 \times 2 = 20$

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

    (i) $(p.\sim q) \supset (q.\sim p)$

    (ii) $\sim(p.\sim q)$

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

    (i) $A \supset B$

       $A \lor (C \cdot D)$

       $\sim B \cdot \sim E$

       $\therefore C$

    (ii) $G \supset (K \cdot J)$

       $\sim(H \lor H)$

       $(J \cdot K) \supset H$

       $\therefore \sim G$

  (c) (i) What is the probability of getting tails every time in three tosses of a coin?   5+5 = 10

    (ii) What is the probability of getting three aces in three successive draws from a deck of cards if the card draw is replaced before making the next drawing?

  (d) What is the doctrine of Plurality of causes? Is it acceptable? Explain.   6+4 = 10

SECTION-III

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

  (a) What is meant by hypothesis?

  (b) What do you mean by method of elimination?

  (c) Transform the following into statement:

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

  (d) What is decision procedure?

  (e) What is the sufficient condition of a cause?

  (f) Give an example of the method of Residues.

  (g) What is explanation?

  (h) What do you mean by inductive generalization?

GROUP-B

(Philosophy of Religion)

SECTION-I

6. Answer any *one* question from the following: 20×1 = 20

    (a) What is Philosophy of Religion? How is Philosophy of Religion related to   5+10+5 =
        religion? Is it correct to say that Philosophy of Religion stands midway between   20
        Philosophy and Religion? Discuss.

    (b) Discuss critically the ontological proof for the existence of God with reference to   20
        Anselm and Descartes.

    (c) What is the main thesis of Buddhism? Why is Buddhism regarded as universal   14+6 = 20
        religion?

SECTION-II

7. Answer any *two* questions from the following: 10×2 = 20

    (a) Explain the concept of Totemism as the simplest and most primitive form of   10
        religion.

    (b) Is religious knowledge intuitive?
                                                                                         10

    (c) Explain the concept of religion with reference to Marx and the Bible.   10

    (d) Why is Christianity regarded as a universal religion?
                                                                                         10

SECTION-III

8. Answer any *five* questions from the following: 2×5 = 10

    (a) What is natural theology?

    (b) What is the meaning of *Nirvāṇa*?

    (c) What is mana?

    (d) What is the doctrine of trinity?

    (e) What are the five pillars of Islam?

    (f) Why is Hinduism known as *Sanātana Dharma*?

    (g) What is the relation between Religion and Morality?

    (h) What is religion according to Rabindranath?

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. Honours Part-III Examination, 2019

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-V

Time Allotted: 4 Hours   Full Marks: 100

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Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
All symbols are of usual significance.

SECTION-I

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

1. Explain Annambhatta's definition of cause (*Kāraṇa*) and effect (*Kārya*). State   5+10+5=20
    the significance of the terms used in the definition of *Kāraṇa*. Distinguish
    between *Kāraṇa* and *Karaṇa*.

2. State the definition of *pratyakṣa* as given in *Tarkasaṁgraha*. What is meant by   4+5+5+6=
    nirvikalpaka pratyakṣa? Distinguish between *savikalpaka* and *nirvikalpaka*   20
    pratyakṣa. What is the evidence for the postulation of *nirvikalpaka pratyakṣa*?

3. Explain the definition of *vyāpti* as given in *Tarkasaṁgraha Dīpikā*. With   8+12 = 20
    reference to *bhūyodarśana*, state the role of *tarka* and *sāmānya lakṣaṇa*
    pratyakṣa in the apprehension of *vyāpti*.

4. What is *pada*, according to Annambhatta? What is the mark of it? Explain the   2+4+14=20
    Nyāya view of the nature of *śakti*.

5. What is meant by *lakṣaṇā*? Discuss its different types with suitable examples.   3+9+8 = 20
    Explain whether *gauṇivṛtti* can be considered as a mode of *lakṣaṇā*.

SECTION-II

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

    (a) State and explain the different kinds of invalid cognition, following *Dīpikā*.   10

    (b) Discuss in detail the different types of *sannikarṣa*, according to *Tarkasaṁgraha*.   10

    (c) Define *smṛti*, following *Tarkasaṁgraha*. Mention the significance of each term   2+5+3=10
        in the definition. Is *smṛti* a type of *pramā*? Discuss.

(d) Discuss, following *Tarkasaṁgraha Dīpikā*, how the perception of a distant sound occurs.   10

(e) Give an example of the five membered Nyāya syllogism (*pañcāvayavī nyāya*) for inference. State the technical name of each of the members and mention their respective purposes.   3+7 = 10

(f) Explain following Annaṁbhaṭṭa, the rejection of *arthāpatti* as a means of valid cognition.   10

(g) Identify the types of *hetvābhāsa* committed in the following arguments, with suitable explanations in each of the cases: 2.5×4 = 10

   (i) An apple is sweet, because it is a product.

   (ii) A dyad is eternal, because it has a cause.

   (iii) *Nahniḥ anuṣṇaḥ dravyatvāt jalavat.*

   (iv) *śabdaḥ nityaḥ kāryatvāt ghaṭavat.*

(h) How does Annaṁbhaṭṭa show that the definition of valid knowledge suffers from the defect of *avyāpti*? How is this objection met with, in the *Dīpikā*?   6+4 = 10

SECTION-III

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

   (a) Define *samavāyī kāraṇa* with examples.

   (b) What are the different types of *abhāva*? Give examples of any two of them.

   (c) What is *buddhi*? What are its different kinds?

   (d) Define *vyāpāra* according to the Prācīna Naiyāyikas.

   (e) What is meant by *pratiyogin*?

   (f) State the types of *asiddha hetvābhāsa*.

   (g) What is meant by *atideśavākya*?

   (h) Does Annaṁbhaṭṭa accept *vyañjanā* as a separate *vṛtti*?

   (i) Mention the *viśeṣya* and *viśeṣaṇa* in the following case—'ghaṭābhāvavad bhūtalam'.

   (j) Who is an *āpta*?

   (k) What is meant by *pramāṇa*?

   (l) Give an example of *upādhi* in case of an inference.

   (m) What is meant by *liṅga*?

   (n) Define *parāmarśa* following *Tarkasaṁgraha*.

   (o) What is meant by *anyathāsiddhi* in case of a cause?

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. Honours Part-III Examination, 2019

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-VI

Time Allotted: 4 Hours

Full Marks: 100

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Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
All symbols are of usual significance.

SECTION-I

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

   (a) What are the main tenets of Representative Realism? Why is it called Representative? What is the point of issue between Naive and Representative Realism? Discuss. — 5+5+10 = 20

   (b) What is knowledge? What are the different senses of the term 'knowledge'? Is true belief knowledge? Explain different conditions of propositional knowledge. — 3+3+6+8 = 20

   (c) Explain Plato's theory of Universal. Discuss critically his 'Archetype and Participation view' regarding the relation between universals and particulars. — 8+12 = 20

   (d) What is cause? Discuss Hume's notion of cause as 'constant conjunction'. Do you think that Hume's approach is a right approach to causal connection? Discuss. — 3+12+5= 20

   (e) What is meant by 'definition'? Distinguish between defining characteristics and accompanying characteristics with the help of examples. How can you distinguish accidental accompanying characteristics from universal accompanying characteristics? — 5+10+5 = 20

SECTION-II

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

   (a) Write a short note on Ostensive definition and persuasive definition. — 10

   (b) Explain psycho-physical parallelism as a theory of the relation between mind and body. — 10

   (c) What is the relation of a word to its meaning? Briefly explain. — 10

   (d) Distinguish between determinism, indeterminism and fatalism. — 10

   (e) Distinguish between strong and weak idealism. — 10

(f) Distinguish between denotation and designation. Do words denote as well as designate?   10

(g) Distinguish between sign and symbol.   10

(h) Explain Ryle's concept of category mistake.   10

SECTION-III

3.   Answer any *ten* of the following with suitable justification wherever necessary: 2×10 = 20

     (a) Are self-contradictory sentence meaningful?

     (b) What is tautology?

     (c) Do you believe, truth is correspondent with fact?

     (d) What is the relation between substance and attribute?

     (e) What do you mean by plurality of causes?

     (f) 'I have a toothache' — Is it verifiable?

     (g) Do the empiricists believe in synthetic a-priori truths?

     (h) What is logical possibility?

     (i) Can there be wrong uses of words?

     (j) "The number 7 died yesterday" — Is this sentence meaningful?

     (k) What is the principle of verification?

     (l) Distinguish between sense-data and sensation.

     (m) Do you agree that mind is nothing but epiphenomenon of the body?

     (n) Is the causal principle a-posteriori?

     (o) What is nominalism?

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Honours Part-III Examination, 2019

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-VII

Time Allotted: 4 Hours   Full Marks: 100

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
All symbols are of usual significance.

SECTION-I

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

   (a) What is meant by liberty? What are its different types? Explain the relation between liberty and equality.   4+4+12 = 20

   (b) What is meant by social group? What are the differences between primary and secondary groups? Why is family called a secondary group?   4+10+6 = 20

   (c) What do you mean by the term 'Secularism'? Distinguish it from fundamentalism. In what sense India is a secular country? Discuss.   6+8+6 = 20

   (d) What is meant by suicide? What are its different types? Is suicide morally acceptable? Justify your answer with suitable arguments.   4+6+10 = 20

   (e) What is environmental ethics? Explain its origin and development in recent times.   5+15 = 20

SECTION-II

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

   (a) Explain the concept of humanism as conceived by Rabindranath.   10

   (b) Explain the contribution of Mary Wollstonecraft in the history of Feminism.   10

   (c) "Society is the web of social relationship" (MacIver and Page) — Explain this statement.   10

   (d) Explain the nature of good life according to Frankena.   10

   (e) Distinguish between Voluntary, Involuntary and Non-voluntary euthanasia.   10

   (f) "Abortion is nonetheless permissible." — Explain the statement in the light of liberal arguments following Peter Singer.   10

   (g) Explain the relation between justice and equality.   10

(h) Explain the theory of Individualism in brief regarding the relation between individual and state.   10

SECTION-III

3.   Answer any *ten* of the following with suitable justification wherever necessary: 2×10 = 20

(a) What is practical philosophy?

(b) What is deep ecology?

(c) What is meant by community?

(d) What do you mean by medical ethics?

(e) What are human rights?

(f) What is meant by 'Green house effect'?

(g) What is feminism?

(h) Is marriage a contract?

(i) What is justice from economic point of view?

(j) What is religious discrimination?

(k) When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights declared?

(l) Can dowry system be supported?

(m) What is welfare state?

(n) What is business ethics?

(o) What do you mean by passive euthanasia?

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. Honours Part-III Examination, 2019

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-VIII

Time Allotted: 4 Hours

Full Marks: 100

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
All symbols are of usual significance.

Answer any *one* Group

GROUP-A

(Phenomenology and Existentialism)

SECTION-I

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

   (a) Critically explain phenomenological method following Husserl.   20

   (b) What is psychologism? Explain Husserl's arguments against psychologism.   5+15 = 20

   (c) Elucidate the existential thesis — "Existence precedes essence."   20

   (d) Explain Kierkegaard's notion of freedom. How does Kierkegaard criticize the   8+12 = 20
   Hegelian idea of freedom?

   (e) What does Kierkegaard mean by 'objectivity' and 'subjectivity'? Explain his   14+6 = 20
   view that 'subjectivity is truth'.

SECTION-II

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

   (a) Write a note on Husserl's notion of phenomenological reduction.

   (b) Explain Husserl's concept of philosophy as a rigorous science.

   (c) Write a note on Heidegger's concept of 'Dasein'.

   (d) Explain Sartre's concept of Consciousness.

   (e) What, according to Kierkegaard, are the three stages in the life of man? Explain.

   (f) State briefly Heidegger's view on authentic and inauthentic existence.

   (g) Briefly state Husserl's thesis of intentionality.

   (h) Explain Sartre's concept of freedom.

SECTION-III

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

(a) What is phenomenological intuition?

(b) Who wrote the book, *The Idea of Phenomenology*?

(c) "Man is condemned to be free"—What does it mean?

(d) What is 'noesis'?

(e) What is transcendental ego?

(f) What is 'eidetic reduction'?

(g) Does Kierkegaard believe in the existence of God?

(h) What is meant by 'being-in-itself'?

(i) What is 'given' in phenomenology?

(j) In what respect is Husserl indebted to Descartes?

(k) Why is phenomenology regarded as a movement of philosophy and not a doctrine?

(l) Who wrote the book, *Being and Nothingness*?

(m) How can essence be known according to Husserl?

(n) What is meant by 'phenomena' in phenomenology?

(o) What is "naturalistic thesis"?

GROUP-B

(Problems of Philosophy)

SECTION-I

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

(a) Explain, after Russell, three conditions which a theory of truth must fulfill. Is Russell correct in laying down all these conditions? Discuss.   14+6 = 20

(b) Distinguish between universal and particular after Russell. How are they related? Discuss.   12+8 = 20

(c) Distinguish between 'knowledge by acquaintance' and 'knowledge by description' after Russell. Explain the fundamental reason why Russell feels the need to introduce the distinction while criticizing idealism.   4+16 = 20

(d) What do you understand by general principle of induction? Can the principles of induction be established by observation? Explain.   12+8 = 20

(e) What is intuitive knowledge according to Russell? What are the grounds for believing in intuitive knowledge? Answer following Russell.   8+12 = 20

SECTION-II

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

 (a) What is a physical object according to Russell? Discuss briefly.   10
 (b) Explain Russell's notion about relation.   10
 (c) Distinguish between sensation and sense data following Russell.   10
 (d) Explain correspondence theory as interpreted by Russell.   10
 (e) What does Russell say about the limits of philosophical knowledge?   10
 (f) Explain when a belief can be considered to be knowledge in Russell's opinion. 10
 (g) In what sense has Berkeley denied physical object? Discuss.   10
 (h) Explain the nature of matter.   10

SECTION-III

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

 (a) According to which school of philosophers, real must be something mental?
 (b) Can we ask, "where and when does North exist"?
 (c) What do you mean by introspection?
 (d) What is acquaintance by memory?
 (e) How is the truth or falsity of memory ascertained?
 (f) What are the three laws of Thought?
 (g) What kind of entity is necessary for *a-priori* knowledge in Russell's view?
 (h) What is monism?
 (i) What is the essence of matter according to Descartes?
 (j) How would you define realism?
 (k) Which is the creation of mind — belief / truth / falsehood and why?
 (l) What does Russell mean by the psychological inference?
 (m) Is inductive principle incapable of proof according to Russell?
 (n) Is Russell a realist or an idealist?
 (o) What is that fundamental concept for which Russell is indebted to Plato?

GROUP-C

(Philosophy of Logic)

SECTION-I

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

 (a) Explain, after Strawson, the relation between '$\lor$' and 'either … or …'. How far 10+10=20
     the symbolism of 'either … or …' in terms of '$\lor$' is tenable?

 (b) Explain the standard use of the term 'relation'. Explain, with example, the various   20
     kinds of relation after Strawson.

(c) Explain critically the orthodox criticisms of the traditional logical system after Strawson.   12+8 = 20

(d) How does Strawson criticize the definition of Logic as the Study of the Principles of deductive reasoning? What alternative definition does he suggest?   14+6 = 20

(e) Explain the logical ideal of system and its effects. Explicate in this regard the method of systematization.   8+12 = 20

SECTION-II

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

(a) Explain, after Strawson, the nature and utility of formation rules.   10

(b) What do you mean by 'truth-functional operator'? Explain, in brief, the role of truth-functional operator in truth-functional Logic.   2+8 = 10

(c) Write a note on the concept of existential import.   10

(d) Explain the primary or standard use of the expression 'if … then …' and then contrast it with ' ⊃ '.   10

(e) Explain, after Strawson, the nature of general statements. Are all general statements subject-predicate statements?   10

(f) "In the identification of 'and' with '.' (dot), there is a considerable distortion of the facts." Explain after Strawson.   10

(g) Explain, after Strawson, the distinction between wider and narrower sense of contradiction.   10

(h) In what sense does presupposition differ from entailment?   10

SECTION-III

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

(a) What are the two kinds of Logic?

(b) What is Singular Statement?

(c) Distinguish between truth and validity.

(d) What is a formula?

(e) Why is the conclusion of an induction said to be possible?

(f) What is the logical meaning of the ordinary word 'some'?

(g) What is 'truth function'?

(h) Why do we need bracket in logical formulae?

(i) What is inconsistency?

(j) What is necessary truth?

(k) When is an argument valid?

(l) What is symmetric relation?

(m) What do you mean by rules of grammar?

(n) In what sense is inductive reasoning related to deductive reasoning?

(o) What is the role of a stroke-function?

GROUP-D

(Philosophy of Mind)

SECTION-I

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

(a) What is the purpose of private ostensive definition? How does Wittgenstein criticize this view? Discuss.   10+10 =20

(b) Discuss, following Shaffer, the compromise solution of first person and third person accounts of Consciousness. Is this solution justifiable?   16+4 = 20

(c) What is the basic tenet of epi-phenomenalism? What is the paradox of epi-phenomenalism? Discuss.   12+8 = 20

(d) What is behaviourism? Distinguish between methodological behaviourism and metaphysical behaviourism. Briefly state the difficulties of behaviourism as a third person account of Consciousness.   4+4+12 = 20

(e) 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

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

(a) Explain the nature of the philosophy of mind and its relation to psychology.   10

(b) Explain the tripartite classification of mental phenomena.   10

(c) State the unintelligibility thesis. Point out its demerits.   10

(d) Point out the essential characteristics of Consciousness after Brentano.   10

(e) Write a note on the contextual account of actions.   10

(f) Do you believe in disembodied survival? Discuss critically.   10

(g) Discuss the double aspect theory of mind.   10

(h) Write a note on parapsychological phenomena.   10

SECTION-III

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

(a) Does Aristotle accept the idea of the soul presented by Plato?

(b) What is interactionism between mind and body?