

B.A. Honours 1st Semester Examination, 2021

# **CC1-PHILOSOPHY**

# INDIAN PHILOSOPHY-I

Time Allotted: 2 Hours			Full Marks: 60	
		The figures in the margin indicate full marks.	0	
SECTION-I				
1.		Answer any <i>four</i> questions of the following:	$3 \times 4 = 12$	
	(a)	What is <i>Ātman</i> according to <i>Upaniṣad</i> ?	3	
	(b)	Why are the <i>cārvāka</i> philosophers called hedonists?	3	
	. ,	What is the literal meaning of the term "Nirvana"?	3	
		What is <i>Anekantavāda</i> according to Jaina Philosophy?	3	
		What is extraordinary perception?	3	
		What is the concept of Māyā according to Śamkara's view?	3	
	( )			
		SECTION-II		
2.		Answer any <i>four</i> questions of the following:	$6 \times 4 = 24$	
	(a)	Explain in brief the concept of Liberation (Mukti) in Indian Philosophy.	6	
	(b)	Why according to Cārvākas perception is the only pramāṇa?	6	
	(c)	Explain Buddhist theory of Momentariness.	6	
	(d)	What is Vyāpti according to the Naiyāyikas?	6	
	(e)	Explain Nayavāda after Jainism.	6	
	(f)	What is the relation between Jīva and Brāhman? Explain after Śamkara.	6	
		SECTION-III		
	-0	Answer any two questions of the following	$12 \times 2 = 24$	
3.	_	Give a critical exposition of Jaina Syadvāda.	12	
4.	/	What do you mean by the concept of 'Dependent Origination (Pratityasamudpādavāda)? Explain Eight-fold path according to Buddhism.	4+8=12	
5.		Define perception following Naiyayikas. Distinguish between Nirvikalpaka and Savikalpaka perception according to Nyāya.	d 4+8=12	
6.		How does Ramānuja refute Śamkara's doctrine of Māyā?	12	



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### **CC2-PHILOSOPHY**

#### WESTERN LOGIC-I

Time Allotted: 2 Hours Full Marks: 60

The figures in the margin indicate full marks All symbols are of usual significance.

#### **SECTION-I**

1. Answer any *four* questions of the following:

 $3 \times 4 = 12$ 

- (a) What do you mean by connotation and denotation of term?
- (b) When a deductive argument is invalid?
- (c) Contradictory opposition of Proposition holds between which propositions? Give examples.
- (d) What do you mean by conversion by limitation? Give example.
- (e) What do you mean by complementary class? Give example.
- (f) What is variable?

#### **SECTION-II**

2. Answer any *four* questions of the following:

- $6 \times 4 = 24$
- (a) Distinguish between Deductive and Inductive argument with examples.
- 6
- (b) Explain contrary and sub-contrary opposition of propositions with examples.
- 6
- (c) What is analogical argument? Explain with example. Mention any one criterion for the appraisal of analogical argument.
- 4+2
- (d) Determine the validity or invalidity of the following argument/argument form with the help of truth table.
- 3+3

- (i)  $(p \lor q) \supset (p \cdot q)$ 
  - $\sim (p \vee q)$
  - $\therefore \sim (p \cdot q)$
  - (ii) If Anil is elected class-representative, then if Sunil is elected Vice-President then Kamal is elected as treasurer. Sunil is not elected Vice-President. Therefore, either Anil is elected class-representative or Sunil is elected treasurer. (A, S, K)

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- (e) Determine the validity or invalidity of the following argument/argument form with the help of Venn diagram:
  - (i) OAO-3rd figure
  - (ii) None but whites are civilized, the ancient Germans were white. So they are civilized.
- (f) Contrapose the following:

2+2+2

3+3

- (i) Roses are not red.
- (ii) There are white tigers.
- (iii) Every man is liable to error.

#### **SECTION-III**

3. Answer any *two* questions of the following:

- $12 \times 2 = 24$
- (a) Explain the structure and characteristics of categorical syllogism. What are the rules of categorical syllogism? Explain.

6+6

(b) Construct formal proof of validity of the following:

4+4+4

(i)  $(A \supset B) \cdot (C \supset D)$ 

$$E \supset F$$

$$(A \lor E) \cdot (C \lor G)$$

$$\therefore B \vee F$$

- (ii)  $(A \lor B) \supset \sim C$ 
  - C
  - ∴ ~ *A*
- (iii) If either Socrates was happily married or else he wasn't, then Socrates was a great Philosopher. Therefore, Socrates was a great Philosopher.(H, G)
- (c) Determine the validity or invalidity of the following argument/argument form with the help of syllogistic rules:
  - (i) AEE 3rd figure
  - (ii) Some Philosophers are Mathematicians; hence some Scientists are Philosophers. Since all Scientists are Mathematicians.
  - (iii) Some Mammals are horses, for no horses are centaurs, and centaurs are mammals.
- (d) Determine the nature of the following statement form/statement as tautologous, 4+4+4 contingent, or self-contradictory with the help of truth table.
  - (i)  $\sim (p \vee q) \equiv (\sim p \cdot \sim q)$
  - (ii)  $p \supset [\sim p \supset (q \lor \sim q)]$
  - (iii)  $A = [A \cdot (B \cdot \sim A)]$

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# DSC1/2-P1-PHILOSOPHY

Time Allotted: 2 Hours Full Marks: 60

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

# SECTION-I / বিভাগ-ক / खण्ड-क

Answer any four questions with brief justification:
 নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন চারটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও – যথাযথ যুক্তি প্রদর্শন করেঃ

কুনী चार प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोसः

 $3 \times 4 = 12$ 

- (a) What is to be understood by the term 'Āstika' and 'Nāstika' in the context of Indian Philosophy?
  - ভারতীয় দর্শনে 'আস্তিক' ও 'নাস্তিক' শব্দদুটির অর্থ কি ? भारतीय दर्शन अनुसार 'अस्तिक' र 'नास्तिक' पद के बुझिन्छ ?
- (b) What is the literal meaning of the term 'Cārvāka'? চার্বাক শব্দটির আক্ষরিক অর্থ কি ? 'चार्वाक' शब्दको शाब्दिक अर्थ के हो ?
- (c) Define the term 'Pratītya-samutpāda'. প্রতীত্যসমুৎপাদ শব্দটির সংজ্ঞা দাও। 'प्रतीत्यसमुत्पाद' पद को व्याख्या गर्नुहोस।
- (d) What is called 'Nirvāna' according to Buddhism? বৌদ্ধ মতে নিৰ্বাণ কি ? बौद्ध दर्शन अनुसार निर्वाण भनेको के हो ?
- (e) Why are the Cārvāka Philosophy called hedonists? চার্বাক দার্শনিকদের সুখবাদী বলা হয় কেন ? चार्वाक दर्शनलाई सुखवाद किन भनिन्छ ?
- (f) What is the literal meaning of the term 'Sāmkhya'? 'সাংখ্য' শব্দটির আক্ষরিক অর্থ কি ? 'सांख्य' शब्दको शाब्दिक अर्थ के हो ?

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## SECTION-II / বিভাগ-খ / खण्ड-ख

2. Answer any **four** questions from the following:
নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন **চারটি প্রশ্নে**র উত্তর দাওঃ
কুনী <u>चार</u> प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोसः

 $6 \times 4 = 24$ 

- (a) What is 'Bhava-cakra' following Buddhism?
  বৌদ্ধ মতে ভবচক্ৰ কি ?

  बौद्ध दर्शनको अनुसार 'भावचक्र' के हो ?
- (b) Explain four Puruṣārthas of Indian Philosophy.
  ভाরতীয় দর্শনে চারটি পুরুষার্থ আলোচনা কর।
  भारतीय दर्शनको चार पुरूषार्थको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस।
- (c) Write a short note on Cārvāka Ethics.

  हार्नाक नीिं शास्त्रमा छोटो टिप्पणी लेख्नुहोस्।
- (d) Explain the nature of three constituents of 'Prakriti' in Sāmkhya.

  সাংখ্য মতে প্রকৃতির তিনটি উপাদানের (গুণের) স্বরূপ সম্পর্কে আলোচনা কর।

  सांख्य दर्शनको 'प्रकृतिका' तीन तत्वहरूको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस।
- (e) Explain the Eight-fold path (Aṣtāṅgika mārga) admitted in Budhhism.

  तৌদ্ধ দর্শনের অষ্টাঙ্গিক মার্গ ব্যাখ্যা কর।

  बौद्ध दर्शनमा स्वीकृत अष्टांगिकमार्गको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस।
- (f) Why is Cārvāka Philosophy called materialistic? চার্বাক দর্শনকে জড়বাদী দর্শন বলা হয় কেন ? चार्वाक दर्शनलाई किन भौतिकवादी भनिन्छ ?

#### SECTION-III / বিভাগ-গ / खण्ड-ग

Answer any two questions of the following:
 নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন দুটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাওঃ
 কুল বুর্ব্র प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोसः

 $12 \times 2 = 24$ 

- (a) Is Indian Philosophy pessimistic?
  ভারতীয় দর্শনকে কি দুঃখবাদী বলা যায় ?
  के भारतीय दर्शन निराशवादी छ ?
- (b) Is body considered as self according to Cārvāka? Discuss.

  চার্বাক মতে চৈতন্যবিশিষ্ট দেহই হল আত্মা ? ব্যাখ্যা কর।

  के चार्वाक दर्शनको अनुसार शरीरलाई आत्म भानिन्छ ? चर्वा गर्नुहोस।

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(c) What is the proofs for the existence of Puruṣa according to Sāmkhya? Is Puruṣa one or many? Discuss.

সাংখ্য মতে পুৰুষের অন্তিত্বের সপক্ষে যুক্তি দাও। পুরুষ এক না বহু ? আলোচনা কর। सांख्य दर्शन अनुसार पुरूषको अस्तित्वको लागी प्रमाणहरू के हो ? पुरूष एक वा धेरै हो ? चर्चा गर्नुहोस।

(d) What is the meaning of 'Darśana'? Explain the common characteristics of Indian Philosophy.

'দর্শন' শব্দটির অর্থ কি ? ভারতীয় দর্শনের সাধারণ বৈশিষ্ট্যগুলি আলোচনা কর। दर्शनको अर्थ के हो ? भारतीय दर्शनको साझा विशेषताहरू व्याख्या गर्नुहोस।





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## **GE1-P1-PHILOSOPHY**

Full Marks: 60 Time Allotted: 2 Hours The figures in the margin indicate full marks. **SECTION-I** 1. Answer any *four* questions from the following:  $3 \times 4 = 12$ (a) What does the term-Āstika and Nāstika mean in Indian Philosophy? 3 3 (b) Why are the Cārvāka Philosophers called Hedonists? (c) What is the meaning of 'Darśana'? Explain. 3 (d) Give the definition of Sattvaguna according to Sāmkhya. 3 (e) What is called 'Nirvāna' according to Buddhism? 3 (f) What is Bhavacakra according to Buddhism? 3 **SECTION-II** 2. Answer any *four* questions from the following:  $6 \times 4 = 24$ (a) Explain in brief the concept of Liberation (Mukti) in Indian Philosophy. 6 (b) Discuss about First and Second Noble Truth of Buddhism. 6 (c) What is prakrti according to Sāmkhya? What are the proofs for the existence of 2+4Prakrti? (d) Is Indian Philosophy pessimistic? Discuss. 6 (e) State and explain the Eight-fold path (Aṣtāṅgika Mārga) admitted in Buddhism. 6 (f) Write a note on the Cārvāka Ethics. 6 **SECTION-III** Answer any *two* questions from the following:  $12 \times 2 = 24$ (a) What are the Gunas of Prakṛti? Explain the characteristic features of them. 3+9 (b) Explain the derivative meaning of the term 'Pratityasamutpāda'. Discuss the 4+8Buddhist notion of causality in the light of this theory. (c) What are the proofs for the existence of Purusa according to Sāmkhya? Is Purusa 8+4one or many? (d) Is body considered as Self (Ātman) according to the Cārvāka? Discuss. 12