



UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. General Part-I Examination, 2019

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-I

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 50

*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 / বিভাগ-ক / খণ্ড-ক

Answer any *one* question

20×1 = 20

যে-কোন *একটি* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

কোন *একটা* প্রশ্নের উত্তর লেখুন।

1. 'The soul is the body with the attribute of Consciousness' — Explain this view of the Cārvākas. Is this view satisfactory? 12+8=20  
‘চেতনাবিশিষ্ট দেহই আত্মা’ – চার্বাকদের এই মতবাদটি ব্যাখ্যা কর। এই মতবাদটি কি সন্তোষজনক? “ঐতন্যবিশিষ্ট দেহ নৈ আত্মা হৌ” – চার্বাকের যস ধারণার ব্যাখ্যা গুরুন। কে য় ধারণা সন্তোষজনক চ ?
2. Explain Jaina syādvāda and saptabhāṅginaya. Is it a form of skepticism? 16+4=20  
জৈন স্যাদবাদ এক সপ্তভঙ্গিবাদ ব্যাখ্যা কর। এই মতবাদকে কি সংশয়বাদ বলা যেতে পারে? জৈন স্যাদবাদ র সপ্তভঙ্গীনয়-কো ব্যাখ্যা গুরুন। কে য় সংশয়বাদকো রূপ হৌ ?
3. Explain and examine the theory of Momentariness (kṣaṇabhāṅgavāda) according to Buddhism. 20  
বৌদ্ধমত অনুসরণ করে ক্ষণিকত্ববাদ ব্যাখ্যা ও বিচার কর। বৌদ্ধবাদ অনুসার ক্ষণিকত্ববাদকো ব্যাখ্যা র মূল্যায়ন গুরুন।

SECTION-II / বিভাগ-খ / খণ্ড-খ

Answer any *two* questions

10×2 = 20

যে-কোন *দুটি* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

কোন *দুইটো* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিন।

4. What are the main features of the ethics of Cārvāka? 10  
চার্বাক নীতিবিদ্যার প্রধান বৈশিষ্টগুলি কী কী? চার্বাকের নীতি বিদ্যার প্রমুখ বিশেষতাহরু কে-কে হুন ?
5. What are the four Purusārthas? Explain. 2+8 = 10  
চারটি পুরুষার্থ কী কী? ব্যাখ্যা কর। চার ‘পুরুষার্থ’ কে-কে হুন? ব্যাখ্যা গুরুন।

6. Define knowledge (pramā) according to the Jaina system. 10  
জৈনমতবাদ অনুসরণ করে জ্ঞানের সংজ্ঞা দাও।  
जैन प्रथा अनुसार ज्ञान (प्रमा) को परिभाषा दिनुहोस्।
7. State and explain the eight-fold path (aṣṭāṅgika mārga) admitted in Buddhism. 10  
বৌদ্ধদর্শনে স্বীকৃত আটটি মার্গের (অষ্টাঙ্গিক মার্গ) উল্লেখ কর এবং ব্যাখ্যা দাও।  
बौद्धवादमा स्वीकृत 'अष्टाङ्गिका मार्ग'— को उल्लेख साथै व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

SECTION-III / বিভাগ-গ / खण्ड-ग

8. Answer any five questions: 2×5 = 10  
যে-কোন পাঁচটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাওঃ  
कुनै पाँचवटा प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस्:
- (a) Why is Cārvāka Philosophy called naturalist?  
চার্বাক দর্শনকে স্বভাববাদী দর্শন বলা হয় কেন ?  
किन चार्वाक दर्शनलाई प्रकृतिवादी मनिन्छ ?
- (b) What is meant by anekāntavāda?  
অনেকান্তবাদ বলতে কী বোঝ ?  
अनेकान्तवादको अर्थ के हो ?
- (c) What do you understand by the words āstika and nāstika in Indian Philosophy?  
ভারতীয় দর্শনে স্বীকৃত আস্তিক এবং নাস্তিক দর্শন বলতে তুমি কী বোঝ ?  
भारतीय दर्शनमा 'आस्तिक' र 'नास्तिक' शब्दबाट के बुझ्नुहुन्छ ?
- (d) What is called Pramāṇa?  
প্রমাণ কাকে বলে ?  
'प्रमाण'— केलाई मनिन्छ ?
- (e) Why is the existence of God denied by Cārvāka?  
চার্বাকরা কেন ঈশ্বরের অস্তিত্বকে অস্বীকার করেছেন ?  
चार्वाकले किन ईश्वरको अस्तित्व अस्वीकारे ?
- (f) What are the four Noble 'Truths'?  
চারটি আর্যসত্য কী কী ?  
चारवटा आर्यसत्य के-के हुन् ?
- (g) What is the origin of the term 'Jaina'?  
জৈন শব্দটির উৎস কী ?  
'जैन'— पदको उत्पत्ति के हो ?
- (h) How many Pramāṇas are accepted by Buddhism?  
বৌদ্ধদর্শনে কয়টি প্রমাণ স্বীকৃত ?  
बौद्धवादले कतिवटा प्रमाणहरूलाई स्वीकार गरेका छन् ?
- (i) What is called Triratna according to the Jaina?  
জৈনদর্শনে স্বীকৃত ত্রিরত্ন কাকে বলে ?  
जैन अनुसार 'त्री-रतन'— केलाई मनिन्छ।
- (j) What do you mean by pañchaśīla?  
পঞ্চশীল বলতে তুমি কী বোঝ ?  
'पञ्चशील' मन्नाले के बुझ्नुहुन्छ ?

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PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-II

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 50

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*All symbols are of usual significance.*

SECTION-I / বিভাগ-ক / খণ্ড-ক

Answer any *one* question

20×1 = 20

যে-কোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

কোন এতটা প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিনুহোস্

1. Explain fully rationalism as a theory of the origin of knowledge. Is it a satisfactory view? 16+4=20  
জ্ঞানের উৎপত্তি সম্পর্কে বুদ্ধিবাদ সবিস্তারে ব্যাখ্যা কর। এটি কি একটি সন্তোষজনক মতবাদ? জ্ঞানকে উৎপত্তি সম্বন্ধে বুদ্ধিবাদকে পূর্ণ ব্যাখ্যা করুন। কে যে সন্তোষজনক সিদ্ধান্ত হা ?
2. Explain and examine Berkeley's subjective idealism. 12+8=20  
বার্কলের বিষয়গত ভাববাদ ব্যাখ্যা ও বিচার কর। বার্কলীকে বিষয়গত ভাববাদকে ব্যাখ্যা ও মূল্যায়ন করুন।
3. Explain and Examine Parallelism as a theory regarding the relation between mind and body. 20  
সেহ ও মনের সম্বন্ধ বিষয়ে সমান্তরালবাদ ব্যাখ্যা ও বিচার কর। মন ও হারীর মতবাদ সম্বন্ধে বিষয়গত সমানান্তরবাদেই এতটা সিদ্ধান্তকে রূপে ব্যাখ্যা ও মূল্যায়ন করুন।

SECTION-II / বিভাগ-খ / খণ্ড-খ

Answer any *two* questions

10×2 = 20

যে-কোন দুটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

কোন দুইটো প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিনুহোস্

4. What do you mean by impression and idea with reference to Hume's theory of knowledge? 10  
হিউম-এর জ্ঞানতত্ত্ব অনুসরণে মুদ্রণ ও ধারণা বলতে তুমি কী বোঝ? হিউমকে জ্ঞান-সিদ্ধান্তকে সন্দর্ভে বিচার ও মতামত দাও। কে বুদ্ধিবাদ? 10
5. What is popular Realism? What are its defects? 6+4  
সরল বস্তুবাদ কাকে বলে? এর অসুবিধাগুলি কী কী? সরল বস্তুবাদ কে হা? যসক বুদ্ধিবাদ কে-কে হা?

6. How does Locke refute the existence of innate ideas? Discuss. 10  
लक्यू कीडलवे सहजलत धरणलर अस्तित्त्व खणुन करेखेन ? आलोलुनल कर।  
लकुले कसरी स्वलधलतलक वलधलरहरुकल अस्तलतुवलई असुवीकलर गरेकल छन ? चर्चल गनुहुसु।
7. Explain the main tenets of the Entailment theory of causation. 10  
कलर्य-कलरण सनुपरुके प्रसजुतल तद्धेर मुल वैशुलषुठुलल वलधलतुल कर।  
कलर्य-कलरण सनुबनुधी अनुकुरन-बनुधनकुल मुखुतु-मुखुतु बुँदलहरु वुलखुतुल गनुहुसु।

SECTION-III / वलडलण-ण / सुवणुठु-ग

8. Answer any *five* questions: 2×5 = 10  
वे-कुनल पलँकुषुठुल प्रुणेर उतुतर नलणुः  
कुनै पलँकुषुठुल प्रुणकु उतुतर वलनुहुसुः
- (a) What is Epistemology?  
खुनतुतु की ?  
खुनलखलतुतु के हु ?
- (b) 'Some ideas are innate' — Who says this and why?  
'कुनल कुनल धरणल सहजलत' — कथलकु के वलेखेन ँव कुन वलेखेन ?  
'केही धलरणलहरु सहजलत हुनुनु'— कसले अनल कुन यसु नने ?
- (c) What is empiricism?  
अडलखुतुतुवलड कलके वले ?  
अडलखुतुतुवलड के हु ?
- (d) 'I think, therefore, I am' — Who says this and why?  
'अडल कुषुठु करल, सुतुरलण अडल अखुल' — कथलकु के वलेखेन ँव कुन वलेखेन ?  
'न सुलँकुषुठु, तुतुसुले, न छु'— कसले अनल कुन यसु नने ?
- (e) What is self according to Hume?  
हुडुडु-ँर डते अखुल की ?  
हुडुडु अनुसुलर 'सुवतुवे' के हु ?
- (f) What is Secondary quality?  
कुषुणकुषुण कलके वले ?  
कुषुण कुषुण के हु ?
- (g) What is objective idealism?  
वलषुणगुत डलववलड की ?  
यसुतुगुत आदरुखलवलड के हु ?
- (h) What is a posteriori statement?  
परतसुध वलक कलके वले ?  
प्रतुतुतु कथन (Posteriori Statement) के हु ?
- (i) What is interactionism?  
कुषुणल-प्रतलकुषुणलवलड की ?  
अनुतुकुषुणलतुतुवलड के हु ?
- (j) What is Identity theory regarding mind-body relation?  
देह-डन सनुपरुके अडुडुडुतुतु वलते की वलर ?  
डन २ शरीरकुल सनुबनुधनल परलकथनल सुलदुधलनुतु के हु ?



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SECTION-I

বিভাগ-ক

खण्ड-क

Answer any *one* question

20×1 = 20

যে-কোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

कुनै एउटा प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस्

1. What is Perception? What is the nature of Perception? Explain Gestalt Theory of Perception. 5+5+10= 20

প্রত্যক্ষ কাকে বলে ? প্রত্যক্ষের স্বরূপ কী ? প্রত্যক্ষ সম্পর্কে গেস্টাল্ট মতবাদ ব্যাখ্যা কর।

ज्ञान के हो ? ज्ञानको प्रकृति के हो ? गेस्टाल्ट ज्ञान-सिद्धान्तको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

2. Critically explain James-Lange theory of emotion. 20

जेम्स-ल्यांग्नेर आकेतञ्च सविचार व्याख्या कर।

जेम्स-ल्यांगको आवेग सिद्धान्तको समीक्षात्मक व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

3. Give the definition of Personality. What are the factors of Personality?—Discuss. 5+15 = 20

ব্যক্তিত্বের সংজ্ঞা দাও। ব্যক্তিত্বের উপাদানগুলি কী কী ? আলোচনা কর।

व्यक्तित्वको परिभाषा दिनुहोस्। व्यक्तित्वको आधारहरू के-के हुन् ? चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।



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SECTION-I

বিভাগ-ক

खण्ड-क

Answer any *one* question

20×1 = 20

যে-কোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

कुनै एउटा प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस्

1. What is Perception? What is the nature of Perception? Explain Gestalt Theory of Perception. 5+5+10= 20

প্রত্যক্ষ কাকে বলে ? প্রত্যক্ষের স্বরূপ কী ? প্রত্যক্ষ সম্পর্কে গেস্টাল্ট মতবাদ ব্যাখ্যা কর।

ज्ञान के हो ? ज्ञानको प्रकृति के हो ? गेस्टाल्ट ज्ञान-सिद्धान्तको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

2. Critically explain James-Lange theory of emotion. 20

जेम्स-ल्याङ्गेर आकेतद्ध सविचार व्याख्या कर।

जेम्स-ल्याङ्गको आवेग सिद्धान्तको समीक्षात्मक व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

3. Give the definition of Personality. What are the factors of Personality?—Discuss. 5+15 = 20

ব্যক্তিত্বের সংজ্ঞা দাও। ব্যক্তিত্বের উপাদানগুলি কী কী ? আলোচনা কর।

अ्यक्तित्वको परिभाषा दिनुहोस्। अ्यक्तित्वको आधारहरू के-के हुन् ? चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।

SECTION-II

বিভাগ-খ

স্বপ্ন-স্ব

Answer any *two* questions

10×2 = 20

যে-কোন দুটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

কোন দুইটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিন।

4. Explain Freud's Theory of Dream. 10  
ফ্রয়েড-এর স্বপ্নতত্ত্ব ব্যাখ্যা কর।  
ফ্রায়ডকো স্বপ্ন-সিদ্ধান্ত ব্যাখ্যা করুন।
5. What is memory? Write the factors of memory. 2+8 = 10  
স্মৃতি কাকে বলে? স্মৃতির উপাদানগুলি উল্লেখ কর।  
স্মরণ কে হে? স্মরণকা আধারহরু লেখুনহোস।
6. What is unconscious level of mind? Give reasons in support of the existence of 2+8 = 10  
unconscious mind.  
মনের নিরুজ্জন স্তর কাকে বলে? নিরুজ্জন মনের অস্তিত্বের সপক্ষে যুক্তিগুলি আলোচনা কর।  
মনকো অবচেতন স্তর কে হে? অবচেতন মনকো অস্তিত্বকো পক্ষমা কারণহরু দিনুনহোস।
7. Write short notes on the following: 5+5 = 10  
সংক্ষিপ্ত টীকা লেখ:  
সংক্ষিপ্ত টিপ্পনী লেখুনহোস:
- (a) Intelligence  
বুদ্ধি  
বুদ্ধি
- (b) Illusion and Hallucination.  
ভ্রম প্রত্যক্ষ এবং অমূল প্রত্যক্ষ।  
ভ্রম অনি বিভ্রম

SECTION-III

विभाग-ग

खण्ड-ग

8. Answer any *five* questions:

2×5 = 10

ये-कान पाँचटि प्रश्नर उत्तर नाउः

कुनै पाँचवटा प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस्:

(a) What is Psychology?

मनोविद्या काके बले ?

मनोविज्ञान के हो ?

(b) What is forgetting?

विस्मृति की ?

विस्मरण के हो ?

(c) Write one of the conditions of attention.

मनोयोगेण एकटि शर्तेर उल्लेख कर।

मनोयोगको शर्तहरू के-के हुन् ?

(d) What is learning?

सिक्न काके बले ?

शिक्षण के हो ?

(e) What is stimulus?

उत्प्रेरक काके बले ?

उद्दीपन के हो ?

(f) What is the full name of I.Q.?

I.Q.-एर पुरो नामटि की ?

I.Q.-को पूर्ण रूप के हो ?

(g) How do we perceive Movement?

आमरा कीभावे गति प्रत्यक्ष करि ?

हामी कसरी गति अनुभव गर्छौ ?

(h) What is an Image?

प्रतिरूप काके बले ?

विम्ब के हो ?



(i) What is mental age?

मानसिक बयस की ?

मानसिक उमेर के हो ?

(j) What do you mean by sub-conscious mind?

अवचेतन मन बलाते की बोध ?

अर्ध-चेतन मन भन्नाले के बुझनुहुन्छ ?

—x—



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PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-IV

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 50

*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 / বিভাগ-ক / खण्ड-क

Answer any *one* question

20×1 = 20

যে-কোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

कुनै एउटा प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस्

1. What are the proofs for the existence of Puruṣa according to Sāṃkhya? Is Puruṣa one or many? Discuss. 15+5  
সাংখ্য মতে পুরুষের অস্তিত্বের সপক্ষে প্রমাণগুলি কী? পুরুষ কি এক না বহু? আলোচনা কর।  
साङ्ख्य अनुसार पुरुषको अस्तित्वका प्रमाणहरू के-के छन्? के पुरुष एउटा वा धेरै छ? चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।
2. What is Vyāpti? How, according to Nyāya, Vyāpti can be established? Discuss. 5+15  
व्याप्ति काके बले? न्याय मते व्याप्ति कितावे प्रतिष्ठा करा याय? आलोचना कर।  
व्याप्ति के हो? न्याय अनुसार व्याप्ति कसरी स्थापित छ? चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।
3. What is Alaukika (Extraordinary) Pratyakṣa according to Nyāya? Explain with examples the different types of Alaukika Pratyakṣa. 5+15  
न्याय मते अलौकिक प्रत्यक्ष काके बले? उदाहरणसहयोगे विभिन्न प्रकार अलौकिक प्रत्यक्ष व्याख्या कर।  
न्याय अनुसार अलौकिक प्रत्यक्ष के हो? उदाहरणसहित अलौकिक प्रत्यक्षको विभिन्न प्रकारहरू व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

SECTION-II / विभाग-ब / खण्ड-ख

Answer any *two* questions

10×2 = 20

ये-कोन दुई प्रश्नर उत्तर दाओ

कुनै दुईवटा प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस्

4. Distinguish between Nirvikalpaka and Savikalpaka Pratyakṣa according to Nyāya. 5+5  
न्याय मते निर्विकल्पक ओ सविकल्पक प्रत्यक्षेण मध्ये पार्थक्य निर्देश कर।  
न्याय अनुसार निर्विकल्पक र सविकल्पक माझको भिन्नता केलाउनुहोस्।
5. Explain Vaiśeṣika concept of Sāmānya. 10  
बैशेषिक सम्प्रदाय सामान्येण धरणा व्याख्या कर।  
सामान्यको वैशेषिक अवधारणा व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।
6. Explain the Sāṃkhya theory of evolution. 10  
सांख्य सम्प्रदाय विवर्तनवाद व्याख्या कर।  
विकासको सांख्य-सिद्धान्तको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।
7. What is Abhāva according to Vaiśeṣika system? What are its different forms? Briefly explain one of them. 2+3+5  
बैशेषिक मते अभाव की ? एर विभिन्न प्रकारकालि की ? एर मध्ये ये कोन एकटिर संक्षिप्त व्याख्या दाओ।  
वैशेषिक व्यवस्था अनुसार अभाव के हो ? यसका विभिन्न रूपहरू के-के हुन् ? कुनै एउटाको संक्षिप्त व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

SECTION-III / विभाग-ग / खण्ड-ग

8. Answer any *five* questions with brief justification, if necessary: 2×5 = 10  
ये-कोन पाँचटि प्रश्नर उत्तर दाओ, यदि प्रयोजन हय संक्षिप्त युक्ति देखाओः  
कुनै पाँचवटा प्रश्नको आवश्यकता अनुसार संक्षिप्त तर्कसहित उत्तर दिनुहोस्:
- (a) What are the three Guṇas of Prakṛti?  
प्रकृतिर तिनटि गुण कि कि ?  
प्रकृतिको तीनवटा गुणहरू के-के हुन् ?
- (b) Are Sāmānya and Jāti identical?  
सामान्य ओ जाति कि अतिशय ?  
सामान्य र जाति अतिशय हुन् ?

- (c) How many pramāṇas are admitted in Nyāya Philosophy?  
न्याय-दर्शने कति प्रमाण स्वीकृत ?  
न्याय दर्शनमा कतिवटा प्रमाणहरू स्वीकृत छन् ?
- (d) Is Saṁyoga a Guṇa? Where does it exist?  
संयोग कि गुण ? एति कोथाय अवस्थान करे ?  
के संयोग गुण हो ? यो कहाँ स्थित हुन्छ ?
- (e) What is Kāraṇa of Anumiti?  
अनुमितिको कारण कि ?  
अनुमीतिको कारण के हो ?
- (f) Write the names of five kinds of Karma according to Vaiśeṣika.  
वैशेषिक मते पाँच प्रकार कर्मर उल्लेख कर।  
वैशेषिक अनुसार कर्मको पाँचवटा नामहरू लेख्नुहोस्।
- (g) What is Pakṣadharmatā jñāna?  
पक्षधर्मता ज्ञान काके बले ?  
‘पक्षधर्मत् ज्ञान’ के हो ?
- (h) Point out the Sādhya, Pakṣa and Hetu in the following inference:  
“Parvato dhumavān vahni”.  
निम्नोक्त अनुमाने साध्य, पक्ष ओ हेतु निर्देश करः  
“पर्वत धुमवान् बहि”।  
निम्न अनुमानहरूमा ‘साध्य’, ‘पक्ष’, र ‘हेतु’ उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्ः  
“पर्वतः धुमवान् वाहनी।”
- (i) What type of Abhāva remains in the following case?  
“There is no colour in the air.”  
निम्नोक्त वाक्याङ्किते कि धरनेर अभाव रयेछे, देखाओः  
“वायुते रूपेर अभाव।”  
निम्न अवस्थामा कुन प्रकारको अभाव विद्यमान हुन्छ ?  
“हावामा कुनै रङ्ग छैन।”
- (j) What is pañca-avayavī Nyāya?  
पञ्च-अवयवी न्याय काके बले ?  
‘पञ्च-अवयवी’ न्याय के हो ?

—x—



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PAPER-V

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 50

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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

বিভাগ-ক

খণ্ড-ক

Answer any *one* of the following

20×1 = 20

যে-কোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

দিহকৌ কুই এডটা প্রশ্নকৌ উত্তর দিনুহৌস্

1. What is existential import of propositions? Do all standard forms of categorical propositions have existential import? Explain with examples. 4+16=20

বচনের অস্তিত্বমূলক তাৎপর্য বলতে কি বোঝ ? সকল প্রকার নিরপেক্ষ বচনের অস্তিত্বমূলক তাৎপর্য আছে কি ? – উদাহরণসহ আলোচনা কর।

প্রতিজ্ঞাপিহরুকৌ অস্তিত্বপরক প্রমাব কে হৌ ? কে শৃঙ্খলাবদ্ধ প্রতিজ্ঞাপিহরুকৌ মানক রূপহরুমা অস্তিত্বপরক প্রমাব হুন্ড ? সৌদাহরণ ব্যাখ্যা গর্নুহৌস্।

2. (a) Use truth tables to determine the following statement forms as tautology, self-contradictory or contingent. 5+5 = 10

সত্যসারণীর সাহায্যে নিম্নলিখিত বচনাকারগুলি স্বতঃসত্য, স্বতঃমিথ্যা বা আপত্তিক – নির্ণয় কর।

সত্য সারণীকৌ সহায়তাদ্বারা নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যহরুলার্বৈ পুনরুক্তি, স্ব-বিরোধী অথবা সম্মাখ্য রূপহরুমা চিহ্নিত গর্নুহৌস্

(i)  $[p \supset (p \supset p)] \supset p$

(ii)  $(p \supset p) \cdot (q \cdot \sim p)$

- (b) Determine the validity or invalidity of the following arguments by truth table: 5+5 = 10

सत्यतासूचीसहाय्ये निम्नलिखित युक्तिशुक्ति वैधता वा अवैधता विचार करः

सत्य सारणीद्वारा दिइएको युक्तिहरूको वैधता वा अवैधता जाँच गर्नुहोस्:

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

$\sim(p \supset q) / \therefore \sim p \cdot q$

- (ii) If the sky is clear, then we go to swimming. If it is not the case that the sky is clear. So, we do not go to swimming.

यदि आकाश परिकार থাকे, तहले आम्रा साँतार कटिउते याव । एमन नम ये, आकाश परिकार । अतएव, आम्रा साँतार कटिउते याव ना ।

यदि आकाश स्वच्छ छ भने, हामी पौरी खेलन जानेछौं । यदि यस्तो हुँदैन भने आकाश स्वच्छ छ । यसकारण, हामी पौरी खेलन जाँदैनौं ।

3. Determine the validity or invalidity of the following argument with the help of Venn diagram. 5×4 = 20

वेनचित्रसहाय्ये निम्नलिखित युक्तिशुक्ति वैध वा अवैध विचार कर ।

भेन चित्रद्वारा दिइएको युक्तिहरूको वैधता वा अवैधता जाँचनुहोस्

- (i) EAO — 4th figure (चतुर्थ संस्थान) (चतुर्थ आकृति)

- (ii) AAA — 1st figure (प्रथम संस्थान) (प्रथम आकृति)

- (iii) He knows his son; so, he must be a wise father.

तिनि तार पुत्रके चनेन; अतएव, तिनि निश्चय एकजन ज्ञानी पिता ।

उ आफनो छोरोलाई चिन्दछ; यसैले, उ एकजना सचेत बाबु हो ।

- (iv) Ram is mortal, because he is a man.

राम मरणशील, कारण से ह्य एकजन मानुष ।

राम नश्वर छ, किन भने उ एउटा मान्छे हो ।

## SECTION-II

बिभाग-ब

खण्ड-ख

Answer any two of the following

10×2 = 20

वे-कान दुई प्रश्नर उत्तर नाओ

दिइएको प्रश्नहरूबाट कुनै दुईवटाको उत्तर दिनुहोस्

4. What is inference? Distinguish between mediate and immediate inference. 2+4+4=10

अनुमान काके बले ? माध्यम ओ अमाध्यम अनुमानेर मध्ये पार्थक्य निर्देश कर ।

अनुमान के हो ? मध्यस्थ अनि अमध्यस्थ अनुमान माझको भिन्नता देखाउनुहोस् ।

5. What is obversion? What are the rules of obversion? Obvert the following: 2+4+4=10  
বিবর্তন কাকে বলে? বিবর্তনের নিয়মগুলি কি কি? নিম্নলিখিত বাক্যগুলিকে বিবর্তিত কর:  
বিবর্তন কে-কে হই? বিবর্তনকো নিয়মহরু কে-কে হুন্? दिइएकाहरुलाई परिवर्तन गर्नुहोस्:
- (a) Only boys are handsome.  
केवलमात्र बालकेरै सुन्दर।  
केवल केटाहरु सुन्दर छन्।
- (b) Ghosts exist.  
डुत आछे।  
भूत छ।
6. Determine the validity and invalidity of the following arguments with the help of syllogistic rules: 10  
निरपेक्ष युक्तिर साहाये नीचेर युक्तिगुलिर वैधता अथवा अवैधता निर्णय करः  
न्यायबद्ध तर्किसँग दिइएको युक्तिहरुको वैधता वा अवैधता जाँच गर्नुहोस्:
- (i) AIA — 1st figure (प्रथम संस्थान)  
(ii) EAE — 4th figure. (चतुर्थ संस्थान)।
7. What is material implication? What are the different forms of material implication? 10  
बस्तुगत संश्लेष कাকে বলে? बस्तुगत संश्लेषेर विभिन्न आकारगुलि कि कि?  
वस्तुगत तात्पर्य के-के हौ? वस्तुगत तात्पर्यका विभिन्न प्रकारहरु के-के हुन्?

### SECTION-III

विभाग-ग

खण्ड-ग

8. Answer any *five* of the following: 2×5=10  
ये-केन पाँचटि प्रश्नर उत्तर दाओः  
दिइएको प्रश्नहरुबाट कुनै पाँचवटाको उत्तर दिनुहोस्:
- (a) When is an argument invalid?  
एकटि युक्ति कबन अवैध हय?  
कहिले कुनै तर्क अवैध हुन्छ?
- (b) What is term?  
पद कাকে বলে?  
पद के-के हौ?

- (c) What is categorical syllogism?  
নিরপেক্ষ যুক্তি কাকে বলে ?  
নিরপেক্ষ যুক্তি কৈলাই মনিন্চ ?
- (d) What is distribution of terms?  
পদের ব্যাপ্যতা কাকে বলে ?  
পদ-বিতরণ কে হো ?
- (e) Distinguish between deduction and induction.  
অবরোহ ও আরোহ অনুমানের মধ্যে পার্থক্য নির্দেশ কর।  
নিগমন র আগমন মাজ্জকো শিন্নতা কৈলাতনুহোম্।
- (f) What is proposition?  
বচন কাকে বলে ?  
প্রতিজ্ঞাশি কে হো ?
- (g) What is contraposition?  
সমবিবর্তন বলতে কি বোঝ ?  
প্রতিস্থিতি কে হো ?
- (h) What is figure?  
সংস্থান কাকে বলে ?  
মাধ্যম কৈলাই মনিন্চ ?
- (i) What is individual variable?  
Individual variable বলতে কি বোঝ ?  
বৈয়ক্তিক পরিবর্তনীয় কে হো ?
- (j) What is obversion?  
বিবর্তন কাকে বলে ?  
বিবর্তন কে হো ?

—x—





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PAPER-VI

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 50

*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 / বিভাগ-ক / खण्ड-क

Answer any *one* of the following questions

20×1 = 20

নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

दिइएका प्रश्नहरूबाट कुनै एउटाको उत्तर लेख्नुहोस्

1. What do you mean by 'social group'? Explain its characteristics. Why family is called a 'primary group'? Discuss. 4+8+8  
সামাজিক গোষ্ঠী কাকে বলে ? এর বৈশিষ্ট্যগুলি ব্যাখ্যা কর। পরিবারকে প্রাথমিক গোষ্ঠী বলা হয় কেন? ব্যাখ্যা কর।  
सामाजिक समूह भन्नाले के बुझ्नुहुन्छ ? यसका वैशिष्ट्यहरू व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्। किन परिवारलाई 'प्राथमिक समूह' मनिन्छ ? चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।
2. What is meant by 'caste'? Explain the characteristic features of caste system. Is caste closed or open? — Discuss. 4+8+8  
जाति (Caste) कাকে বলে ? जाति प्रथा (Caste System) বৈশিষ্ট্যগুলি ব্যাখ্যা কর। জাতি সচল, না নিশ্চল ? — আলোচনা কর।  
'जाति'— को अर्थ के हो ? जाति व्यवस्थामा यसका वैशिष्ट्यहरूको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्। 'जाति' सचल हो वा निश्चल चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।
3. What is equality? Explain in brief different forms of equality. Explain its necessity and importance in social structure. 4+6+10  
समता कि ? এর বিভিন্ন প্রকারগুলি সংক্ষেপে ব্যাখ্যা কর। সামাজিক কাঠামোয় সমতার আবশ্যিকতা ও প্রয়োজনীয়তা ব্যাখ্যা কর।  
समानता के हो ? समानताको विभिन्न प्रकारहरूका संक्षिप्त व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्। सामाजिक संरचनामा यसको आवश्यकता र प्रमुखता व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

SECTION-II / विभाग-ख / खण्ड-ख

Answer any *two* of the following questions

10×2 = 20

निम्नलिखित से-कোন दूटि प्रश्नर उत्तर दाओ

दिइएका प्रश्नहरूबाट कुनै दुईवटा को उत्तर दिनुहोस्

4. Explain the nature and characteristics of community. 10  
सम्प्रदायको प्रकृति ओ वैशिष्ट्यहरूको व्याख्या दाओ।  
सम्प्रदायको प्रकृति अनि वैशिष्ट्यहरू व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।
5. Bring out the specific character of law and custom. 10  
अहिन ओ प्रथाको विशेष वैशिष्ट्यहरूको आलोचना कर।  
नीति तथा प्रथाको विशिष्ट अमिलक्षणहरू उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्।
6. Bring out the basic difference between culture and civilization. 10  
संस्कृति ओ सभ्यताको मूल पार्थक्यहरूको आलोचना कर।  
संस्कृति अनि सभ्यताको मूलभूत भिन्नताहरू उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्।
7. Explain the nature of scientific socialism. 10  
वैज्ञानिक समाजवादको प्रकृति व्याख्या कर।  
वैज्ञानिक समाजवादको प्रकृति व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

SECTION-III / विभाग-ग / खण्ड-ग

8. Answer any *five* of the following:

2×5 = 10

निम्नलिखित से-कोन पाँचवटा प्रश्नर उत्तर दाओ:

कुनै पाँचवटाको उत्तर दिनुहोस्:

- (a) What is social philosophy?  
समाजदर्शन काके बले ?  
सामाजिक दर्शन के हो ?
- (b) How can you distinguish between association and institution?  
संघ एवम् प्रतिष्ठानको मध्ये तुमि कितावे पार्थक्य करबे ?  
संस्था र प्रतिष्ठानको मूलभूत भिन्नता कसरी छुट्याउनु सकनुहुन्छ ?

- (c) "Religion is the opium of the people" — Who said this and why?  
'धर्म हल जनगणेर आकिम' — के बलेहेन एव केन ?  
'धर्म जनताको अफीम हो'— यो कसले अनि किन भनेका हुन् ?
- (d) What are the characteristics of custom?  
प्रथार वैशिष्ट्यांशलि कि कि ?  
प्रथाको विशेषताहरु के-के हुन् ?
- (e) What is meant by cultural lag?  
संस्कृतिर महरगामिता बलते कि बोख ?  
सांस्कृतिक विलम्ब मन्नाले के बुझिन्छ ?
- (f) Define Democracy.  
गणतन्त्रेर संख्या नाओ।  
प्रजातन्त्रको परिभाषा दिनुहोस्।
- (g) What is the difference between social philosophy and philosophy?  
समाजदर्शन ओ दर्शनर मध्ये पार्थक्य कि ?  
सामाजिक दर्शन र दर्शन माझको भिन्नता के छ ?
- (h) What is justice?  
न्यायविचार बलते कि बोख ?  
न्याय के हो ?
- (i) Is family an association?  
परिवार कि एकटि संघ ?  
के परिवार एउटा संस्था हो ?
- (j) What is moral code?  
नैतिक विधि काके बले ?  
आदर्श संहिता के हो ?

—x—



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

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-VII

Time Allotted: 3 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

বিভাগ-ক

খণ্ড-ক

Answer any *three* of the following questions

20×3 = 60

নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন তিনটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

दिइएका प्रश्नहरूबाट कुनै तीनवटाको उत्तर दिनुहोस्

1. Explain and examine the Niskāma Karma as propounded in the Gītā. 20  
गीताय वर्णित 'निष्काम कर्म'-এর তত্ত্বটি সবিচারে ব্যাখ্যা কর।  
गीतामा वर्णित 'निष्काम कर्म' बारे व्याख्या एवं मूल्याङ्कन गर्नुहोस्।
2. Distinguish between moral and non-moral actions. Which of these actions constitutes the subject matter of ethics? Discuss. 12+8  
नैतिक ও अनैतिक क्रियाय अध्ये पार्थका निर्देश कर। एतेर अध्ये कोन कानेर क्रिया नीतिबिचार विषयवस्तु ? आलोचना कर।  
नैतिक अनि अनैतिक कार्यहरू मझ भिन्नता कलाउनुहोस्। नीतिशास्त्रको एउटा घटकको रूपमा कुन कार्य संलग्न छ ? चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।
3. Explain and examine Gandhiji's concept of Ahimsā or non-violence. 20  
गांधीजीर अहिंसाेर धारणाটি व्याख्या ও বিচার कर।  
अहिंसा तथा हिंसाविन्ता बारे गांधीजीको अवधारणाको व्याख्या अनि मूल्याङ्कन गर्नुहोस्।

4. What is suicide? Is suicide a moral crime? Discuss. 4+16  
आत्महत्या कबले बने ? आत्महत्या कि नैतिक अपराध ? आलोचना कर।  
आत्महत्या के ही ? के आत्महत्या नैतिक अपराध ही ? चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।
5. What do you mean by 'ecology'? What are the main principles for deep ecological ethics? Discuss. 6+14  
'वास्तव्यसंरक्षण' बलते कि बोध ? पर्यावरण वास्तव्यसंरक्षण नैतिकता मूल नीतिशक्ति कि कि ? आलोचना कर।  
परिवेश विज्ञान मन्त्राले के बुझनुहन्छ ? मन्त्राले परियोजनामूलक नीतिशास्त्रको सिद्धान्तहरू के-के हुन् ? चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।
6. What are the postulates of morality? Discuss the freedom of will as a postulate of morality. 6+14  
नैतिक विचारले स्वीकार्य सत्यशक्ति कि कि ? स्वीकार्य सत्य विनाथे इच्छा स्वतन्त्रता तथ्यता आलोचना कर।  
नैतिकताको स्वीकार्य शर्तहरू के-के हुन् ? इच्छा-स्वतन्त्रता नैतिकताको एउटा शर्त हो नभै बाहे चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।

SECTION-II

विभाग-ब

खण्ड-ख

Answer any two of the following questions

10×2 = 20

निम्नलिखित ये-केन दुई प्रश्नको उत्तर दिओ

दिएएका प्रश्नहरूबाट दुई बुझनुहोस्को उत्तर लेखनुहोस्

7. What is motive? Distinguish between motive and intention. 2+8  
उद्देश्य कबले बने ? उद्देश्य व अभिप्रायले मध्ये भेदाका निर्देश कर।  
अभिप्राय के हो ? अभिप्राय व उद्देश्य मन्त्राले भिन्नता ईच्छाबुझनुहोस्।
8. Explain and examine the reformatory theory of punishment. 10  
शक्ति संशोधनवाक्य मन्त्राले सविचार बाध्या बाधे।  
सन्धको सुधारवाक्य सिद्धान्तको व्याख्या एवं मन्त्राले करन गर्नुहोस्।
9. Explain the relation between liberty and equality. 10  
समा व स्वतन्त्रता मध्ये सन्ध बाध्या कर।  
स्वतन्त्रता व समानता मन्त्राले भिन्नता व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

10. Distinguish between hypothetical imperative and categorical imperative with examples. 10  
উদাহরণ সহকারে শর্তসীমিত আদেশ ও শর্তহীন আদেশের মধ্যে পার্থক্য নির্দেশ কর।  
কল্পিত সূচক (Hypothetical imperative) ও নিবিমিত সূচক (Categorical imperative) মাত্রার ভিন্নতা দেখানুন।
11. Define ethics. Is ethics a positive or a normative science? — Discuss. 2+8  
নীতিবিজ্ঞানের সংজ্ঞা দাও। নীতিবিজ্ঞান কি বস্তুনিষ্ঠ না আদর্শনিষ্ঠ বিজ্ঞান? — আলোচনা কর।  
নীতিবিজ্ঞানের পরিমাণা দিও। কে নীতিবিজ্ঞানকে বস্তুনিষ্ঠ বিজ্ঞান বা আদর্শনিষ্ঠ বিজ্ঞান বলে? — বর্ণনা করুন।

### SECTION-III

বিভাগ-গ

স্বপ্ন-গ

12. Answer any *two* of the following questions with brief justification, wherever necessary: 2×10 = 20  
নিম্নলিখিত তে-কোন দুটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও, প্রয়োজন হলে সংক্ষিপ্ত যুক্তি দেখাও।  
বিদ্যুৎক প্রবাহের ক্ষমতা কখন দ্রুত হতে পারে তা আবিষ্কারের প্রয়োজনীয়তা অনুসারে সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ তর্কসমূহ উদাহরণ দিও।
- (a) What is meant by 'Human Rights'?  
'মানবস্বত্ব' বলতে কি বোঝে?  
মানব স্বত্বের মূল্যের কী বৈশিষ্ট্য?
- (b) What is pure reason?  
শুদ্ধ যুক্তি কাকে বলে?  
শুদ্ধ যুক্তির কারণ কী?
- (c) Why is Mill's utilitarianism called refined?  
মিলের উপযোগবাদকে সর্বোত্তম উপযোগবাদ বলা হয় কেন?  
কিন্তু মিলের উপযোগবাদটি কেন সূক্ষ্ম বস্তুনিষ্ঠ?
- (d) What is practical ethics?  
ব্যবহারিক নীতিবিজ্ঞান কাকে বলে?  
ব্যবহারিক নীতিবিজ্ঞান কী?
- (e) What is hedonistic calculus?  
সুখ-কলন কী?  
সুখবাদী গণিত (hedonistic calculus) কী?

- (f) What is passive euthanasia?  
निष्क्रिय सौजन्य हत्या काके बले ?  
निष्क्रिय इच्छामृत्यु के हो ?
- (g) What is capital punishment?  
मृत्युदण्ड की ?  
'मत्तादण्ड' के हो ?
- (h) What is satyāgraha?  
सत्याग्रह काके बले ?  
'सत्याग्रह' के हो ?
- (i) How many moral sanctions are recognized by Bentham?  
बेन्थम कतकुलि नैतिक नियन्त्रण शीकार करेन ?  
बेन्थमले कतिवटा नैतिक सम्मर्ननहरू विहित गरेका छन् ?
- (j) What is crime?  
अपराध की ?  
'अपराध' के हो ?
- (k) What is psychological hedonism?  
मनोवैज्ञानिक सुखवाद काके बले ?  
मनोवैज्ञानिक सुखवाद के हो (Psychological hedonism) ?
- (l) What is meant by 'internal sanction' ?  
'आंतर नियन्त्रण' बलेते कि बोध ?  
'आंतरिक' सम्मर्नन मन्गले के बुझिन्छ ?
- (m) What is environmental ethics?  
परिस्थेगत नैतिविद्या काके बले ?  
'पर्यावरणमूलक नीतिशास्त्र' के हो ?
- (n) Is Socrates' death killing or suicide?  
सक्रेटिसलेर बुद्धा कि हत्या, ना आत्महत्या ?  
सक्रेटिसको मृत्यु हत्या हो वा आत्महत्या ?
- (o) What is equality?  
सामता काके बले ?  
समानता के हो ?



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? 14+6 = 20  
— Discuss.
- (b) What is *Vyāpti* according to the Naiyāyikas? How do they establish *Vyāpti*? 6+14 = 20  
— Discuss.
- (c) What are the major arguments in favour of the Buddhist *Nairātmyavāda* (No- 14+6 = 20  
soul theory)? How do they explain rebirth and memory? — Discuss.
- (d) Explain the Sāṅkhya theory of evolution. Is it mechanical or teleological? 16+4 = 20  
— Discuss.
- (e) What is called *Padārtha* according to the *Vaiśeṣikas*? What are the different 2+2+  
*Padārthas* admitted by them? Give a brief account of any one of them. 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 (*Aṣṭāṅgika 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 *Arthūpatti* as a separate *Pramāna* according to Bhāṭṭa 10  
Mīmāṃsakas. — Discuss.
- (h) What is called *yoga*? Explain its different *Angas*. 10



SECTION-III

3. Answer any *ten* questions from the following with brief justification, wherever  $2 \times 10 = 20$  necessary:
- What is called *Bhutatāitanyavāda*?
  - What is *Triratna* according to Jaina Philosophy?
  - What is 'right speech' according to Buddhism?
  - What type of *Sannikārya* is essential to know absence according to Nyāya?
  - What is *pratyavijñā*?
  - Define *dravya* according to *Vaiśeṣikas*.
  - What are the different types of *Dukkha* according to Sāṃkhya?
  - Point out the *Hetvābhāsa* in the following example:  
*Vahnih, Uṣṇah, dravyatvāt.*
  - What is *Pañcaskandha* according to Bauddha Philosophy?
  - What is *Mokṣa* according to Jaina Philosophy?
  - What is *Satkāryavāda*?
  - What are the three types of *Sāmānya*?
  - Why is Sarikara's Philosophy called *Advaita*?
  - What is *Alaukika Sannikarṣa*?
  - What is *asānavāyī 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 reformatory theory of punishment. 10
  - (d) Explain briefly the theory of prescriptivism about the nature of moral judgement. 10

SECTION-III

5. Answer any *five* questions from the following with brief justification, wherever necessary:  $2 \times 5 = 10$
- (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 *Tiratna* in Jaina ethics?

GROUP-B

(LOGIC: Part-A)

SECTION-I

Answer any *one* question from the following:  $20 \times 1 = 20$

6. What is Induction? Distinguish between Induction and Deduction. Explain Induction by Simple Enumeration.  $4+8+8=20$
7. Construct formal proof of validity of the following:  $5 \times 4 = 20$
- (a)  $P \supset Q$   
 $P \vee (R \cdot S)$   
 $\sim Q \cdot \sim T \quad \therefore R$
  - (b)  $(\exists x)(Ex \cdot \sim Fx)$   
 $(X)(Ex \supset Gx) \quad \therefore (\exists X)(Gx \cdot \sim Fx)$
  - (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)  $(p \vee q) \cdot (p \supset q)$

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

### 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)  $(\exists x) (Bx \cdot \neg Cx)$

$(x) (Dx \supset \neg Cx) / \therefore (x) (Dx \supset Bx)$

(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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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 2×10 = 20 necessary:
- (a) What are the marks of a priori 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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PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-IV

Time Allotted: 4 Hours

Full Marks: 100

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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 invalidity of the following: 2+(4.5×4)  
= 20
  - (i)  $\neg C \& \neg D$   
 $\neg(C \& D)$   
 $\therefore \neg C \vee \neg D$
  - (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 and concrete examples. Is it a method of discovery? 14+6 = 20
3. (a) What is CNF? Transform the following into CNF: 2+4+4=10
  - (i)  $q \cdot (p \vee \neg q)$
  - (ii)  $(p \vee q) \equiv (q \vee p)$



(b) What is DNF? Transform the following into DNF:

2+4+4=10

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

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

### SECTION-II

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

10×2 = 20

(a) Transform the following into Sheffer's stroke function:

5+5 = 10

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

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

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

5+5 = 10

(i)  $A \supset B$

$A \vee (C \cdot D)$

$\sim B \cdot \sim E$

$\therefore C$

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

$\sim(H \vee H)$

$(J \cdot K) \supset H$

$\therefore \sim G$

(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:

2×5 = 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 religion? Is it correct to say that Philosophy of Religion stands midway between Philosophy and Religion? Discuss. 5+10+5 = 20
- (b) Discuss critically the ontological proof for the existence of God with reference to Anselm and Descartes. 20
- (c) What is the main thesis of Buddhism? Why is Buddhism regarded as universal religion? 14+6 = 20

**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 religion. 10
- (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 *Nirvāna*?
- (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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PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-V

Time Allotted: 4 Hours

Full Marks: 100

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All symbols are of usual significance.*

SECTION-I

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

1. Explain Annambhaṭṭa's definition of cause (*Kāraṇa*) and effect (*Kārya*). State the significance of the terms used in the definition of *Kāraṇa*. Distinguish between *Kāraṇa* and *Karāṇa*. 5+10+5=20
2. State the definition of *pratyakṣa* as given in *Tarkasaṅgraha*. What is meant by *nirvikalpaka pratyakṣa*? Distinguish between *savikalpaka* and *nirvikalpaka pratyakṣa*. What is the evidence for the postulation of *nirvikalpaka pratyakṣa*? 4+5+5+6=20
3. Explain the definition of *vyāpti* as given in *Tarkasaṅgraha Dīpikā*. With reference to *bhūyodarśana*, state the role of *tarka* and *sāmānya lakṣaṇa pratyakṣa* in the apprehension of *vyāpti*. 8+12 = 20
4. What is *padā*, according to Annambhaṭṭa? What is the mark of it? Explain the Nyāya view of the nature of *śakti*. 2+4+14=20
5. What is meant by *lakṣaṇā*? Discuss its different types with suitable examples. Explain whether *gauṇivṛtti* can be considered as a mode of *lakṣaṇā*. 3+9+8 = 20

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

- (d) Discuss, following *Tarkasamgraha 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 Annambhaṭṭa, 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 anusnah dravyatvāt jalavat.*
- (iv) *śabdah nityah kāryatvāt ghaṭavat.*
- (h) How does Annambhaṭṭa 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 *pratyoginī*?
- (f) State the types of *asiddha hetvābhāsa*.
- (g) What is meant by *atideśavākya*?
- (h) Does Annambhaṭṭa accept *vyañjanā* as a separate *vṛtti*?
- (i) Mention the *vīśeṣya* and *vīśeṣaṇa* in the following case—'ghaṭābhāvavad bhūtaṭalam'.
- (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 *parīmarśa* following *Tarkasamgraha*.
- (o) What is meant by *anyathāsiddhi* in case of a cause?

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**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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PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-VII

Time Allotted: 4 Hours

Full Marks: 100

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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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PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-VIII

Time Allotted: 4 Hours

Full Marks: 100

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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 Hegelian idea of freedom? 8+12 = 20
  - (e) What does Kierkegaard mean by 'objectivity' and 'subjectivity'? Explain his view that 'subjectivity is truth'. 14+6 = 20

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 'v' and 'either ... or ...'. How far the symbolism of 'either ... or ...' in terms of 'v' is tenable? 10+10=20
  - (b) Explain the standard use of the term 'relation'. Explain, with example, the various kinds of relation after Strawson. 20

- (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 *two* 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?