



UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Honours 1st Semester Examination, 2019

CC1-PHILOSOPHY

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY-I

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

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

SECTION-I

1. Answer any **four** questions from the following: 3×4 = 12
- (a) What is *Turiya* stage of consciousness according to Upaniṣad? 3
 - (b) What is '*triratna*' according to Jaina philosophy? 3
 - (c) What is '*Pañca-Skandhas*' according to Buddhism? 3
 - (d) Why is the existence of God not admitted by the Cārvākas? 3
 - (e) What is extraordinary perception? 3
 - (f) Why is Rāmānuja's philosophy called *Viśiṣṭādvaita*? 3

SECTION-II

2. Answer any **four** questions from the following: 6×4 = 24
- (a) Why is verbal testimony not admitted as a source of knowledge by the Cārvākas? 6
 - (b) Is Indian Philosophy pessimistic? Discuss. 6
 - (c) How do the Buddhists justify the continuity of an Individual? Discuss. 6
 - (d) Explain *Saptabhāginaya* following Jainism. 6
 - (e) What is the relation between *Jiva* and *Brahman*? Explain after Saṅkara. 6
 - (f) Find out the *Hetvābhāsas* of the following: 3+3 = 6
 - (i) *Parvataḥ dhūmabān banheḥ*. (The mountain is smoky as it has fire)
 - (ii) *Sabdaḥ nityā Śabdatvāt*. (The sound is eternal, as it has soundness)

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *two* questions from the following: 12×2 = 24
- (a) Why does Cārvākas admit perception as the only valid source of knowledge? 12
- (b) Explain and examine the theory of momentariness (*Kṣanabhangavāda*) following Buddhism. 12
- (c) (i) Distinguish between *Svārthānumāna* and *Parārthānumāna* following Nyāya. 4+8 = 12
- (ii) Explain the five-fold constituents (*Pañcā vayava*) of *Anumāna* according to Nyāya.
- (d) How does Ramanuja refute Saṅkara's doctrine of *Māyā*? 12

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CC2-PHILOSOPHY

LOGIC (WESTERN)-I

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

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SECTION-I

1. Answer any **four** questions of the following: 3×4 = 12
- (a) Distinguish between Truth and Validity. 3
 - (b) What do you mean by connotation and denotation of a term? 3
 - (c) What is enthymeme? Give an example of 3rd order enthymeme. 3
 - (d) What is immediate inference? What is the contraposition of "All men are mortal"? 3
 - (e) Distinguish between proposition and propositional function. 3
 - (f) What are the three laws of thought? 3

SECTION-II

2. Answer any **four** questions of the following: 6×4 = 24
- (a) Discuss in brief the Existential import of different categorical propositions. 6
 - (b) What is obversion? What are the rules of obversion? Obvert the following: 2+2+2 = 6
Reporters are Present
 - (c) Determine the validity or invalidity of the following with the help of syllogistic rules: 3+3 = 6
 - (i) No M is S. So some S is P, since some P is not M.
 - (ii) He knows his son, so must be a wise father.
 - (d) Use the truth table method to test the validity or invalidity of the following argument/argument form: 3+3 = 6
 - (i) $(p \vee q) \supset (p \cdot q)$
 $\therefore (p \supset q) \cdot (q \supset p)$

- (ii) If Japan continues to export capital then either Korea or Laos will become rapidly industrialized. Korea will become rapidly industrialized. Therefore if Japan continues to export capital then Laos will become rapidly industrialized.
- (e) Discuss any two criteria for the appraisal of analogical argument. 3+3 = 6
- (f) Prove the validity of the following arguments by applying the method of Reductio-ad-absurdum: 3+3 = 6
- (i) $N \supset O$
 $(N \cdot O) \supset P$
 $\sim (N \cdot P) / \therefore \sim N$
- (ii) $A \supset B$
 $A \vee C$
 $C \supset D / \therefore B \vee D$

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *two* of the following questions: 12×2 = 24
- (a) What is induction per simple enumeration? Discuss the merits and demerits of it. 4+8 = 12
- (b) Construct formal proof of validity of the following: 4+4+4 = 12
- (i) Either the manager did not notice the change or else he approves of it. He noticed it alright. So he must approve of it. (N, A)
- (ii) $M \supset \sim C$
 $\sim C \supset \sim A$
 $D \vee A / \therefore \sim M \vee D$
- (iii) $(M \vee N) \supset (O \cdot P)$
 $\sim O / \therefore \sim M$
- (c) Determine the validity or invalidity of the following argument/argument form with the help of Venn diagram: 4+4+4 = 12
- (i) AAA – 4th figure
- (ii) EAE – 1st figure
- (iii) Some reformers are fanatics, so some idealists are fanatics, since all reformers are idealists.
- (d) (i) Discuss with example the subaltern and contradictory opposition of propositions. 6+(3+3) = 12
- (ii) Determine the nature of the following statements as tautology, contradictory or contingent with the help of truth table method:
- (a) $A \equiv [B \cdot (A \supset B)]$
- (b) $A \supset [A \supset (B \cdot \sim B)]$

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DSC1-PHILOSOPHY

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SECTION-I

বিভাগ-ক

खण्ड-क

1. Answer any **four** questions from the following: 3×4 = 12
- নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোনো চারটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাওঃ
कुनै चार प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस्।
- (a) What is the meaning of 'Darsana'? Explain.
दर्शन कथाটির अर्थ कि ? व्याख्या कर।
'दर्शन' को अर्थ के हो। व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।
- (b) What is called 'Nirvana' according to Buddhism?
बौद्धमते निर्वाण कि ?
बौद्धवाद अनुसार 'निर्वाण' के हो ?
- (c) Why are the Carvaka philosophers called hedonists?
चार्वाक दार्शनिकদের सुखवादी बला হয় কেন ?
किन चार्वाक दर्शनलाई 'सुखवादी' मान्न सकिन्छ।
- (d) Define samavaya according to the Vaishesikas.
वैशेषिक मत अनुसार समवायের ব্যাখ্যা कर।
वैशेषिक अनुसार 'समवाय' की परिभाषित गर्नुहोस्।
- (e) Explain Laukika Pratyaksha and its different kinds.
लौकिक प्रत्यक्ष एवं एर विभिन्न प्रकारको लौकिक प्रत्यक्षको व्याख्या कर।
लौकिक-प्रत्यक्ष अनि यसका विभिन्न प्रकारहरूको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

(f) What is Cittavritti? Mention various states of Cittavritti according to Yoga Philosophy.

चित्तवृत्ति काके बले ? योगदर्शन अनुसारे विभिन्न प्रकार चित्तवृत्तिर नामगुलि उल्लेख कर।

चित्तवृत्ति के हो ? योग दर्शन अनुसार चित्तवृत्ति का विभिन्न चरणहरु को उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्।

SECTION-II

विभाग-ख

खण्ड-ख

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

6×4 = 24

निम्नलिखित ये-कोनो चारटि प्रश्नर उत्तर दाओ:

कुनै चार प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस्।

(a) Explain four Purusarthas of Indian Philosophy.

भारतीय दर्शन अनुसारे चारटि पुरुषार्थ व्याख्या कर।

भारतीय दर्शनको चार पुरुषार्थहरुको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

(b) Explain and examine Carvaka dehatmavada.

चार्वाक देहात्मवाद विचारसह व्याख्या कर।

चार्वाकको देहात्मवाद को व्याख्या एवं मुल्याङ्कन गर्नुहोस्।

(c) What is the definition of 'Sat' according to Buddhism? Explain.

बौद्धदर्शन मते 'सत्' शब्देर संज्ञा कि ? व्याख्या कर।

बौद्धवाद-अनुसार 'सत्' को परिभाषा के हो ? व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

(d) Explain the nature of three constituents of 'Prakriti'.

'प्रकृति'र तिनटि उपादानेर स्वरूप सम्पर्के आलोचना कर।

प्रकृतिको तीनवटा घटक को स्वरूप व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

(e) Explain Nyāya definition of Pratyaksha. Distinguish between Nirvikalpaka and Savikalpaka Pratyaksha.

न्याय मते प्रत्यक्षेर संज्ञा दाओ। निर्विकल्पक ओ सविकल्पक प्रत्यक्षेर पार्थक्य आलोचना कर।

न्याय-दर्शन अनुसार प्रत्यक्ष को परिभाषा माथि व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्। 'निर्विकल्पक प्रत्यक्ष' र 'सविकल्पक प्रत्यक्ष'-माझ को भिन्नता देखाउनुहोस्।

(f) Distinguish between Samanya Padārtha and Visesa Padārtha according to Vaisesika philosophy.

वैशेषिक दर्शन अनुसार सामान्य ओ विशेष पदार्थेर मध्ये पार्थक्य कर।

वैशेषिक-दर्शन अनुसार सामान्य पदार्थ र विशेष पदार्थ-माझ को भिन्नता लेखनुहोस्।

SECTION-III

विभाग-ग

खण्ड-ग

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

12×2 = 24

निम्नलिखित ये-कौनो मूटि प्रश्नर उत्तर दाओः

कुनै दुईवटा प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस्।

(a) "Perception is the only Pramana"— Who said this and why? Discuss.

"प्रताक्ष्यै एकमात्र प्रमाण" — के बलेछिल एवंग केन ? व्याख्या कर।

'प्रत्यक्ष एक मात्र प्रमाण हो'— यो कसले अनि किन भनेको ? व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

(b) What are the proofs for the existence of Purusa according to Samkhya? Explain.

सांख्य दर्शन अनुसार पुरुषेर अस्तित्वेर षण्णके युक्तिशुलि कि कि ? व्याख्या कर।

साङ्ख्य-अनुसार पुरुष-को अस्तित्वका प्रमाणहरू के-के छन् ? व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

(c) What is Sannikarsa? Explain different kinds of Laukika Sannikarsa with example according to Nyāya philosophy.

सन्निकर्ष कि ? न्याय दर्शन अनुसार विभिन्न प्रकार लौकिक सन्निकर्षशुलि उदाहरणसह व्याख्या कर।

सन्निकर्ष के हो ? न्याय-दर्शन अनुसार लौकिक सन्निकर्ष का विभिन्न प्रकार का सोदाहरण व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

(d) What do you mean by the concept of Yoga? Explain 'Astanga Yoga' according to Yoga Philosophy.

योग एर धारणा कि ? योगदर्शन अनुसार 'अष्टांगयोग' व्याख्या कर।

योग को अवधारणा भन्नाले के बुझनुहुन्छ ? योग दर्शन अनुसार 'अष्टांग योग' का व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

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