



UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Honours 3rd Semester Examination, 2019

CC7-PHILOSOPHY

WESTERN LOGIC

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 quantifier? What do you mean by universal quantifier? 1½ × 2 = 3
- (b) Translate the following sentences with the help of Individual variables and quantifiers: 1½ × 2 = 3
- (i) Bats are mammals (ii) Mangoes are sweet. 3
- (c) Give concrete and symbolic examples of the method of Agreement. 3
- (d) What is Ad hoc hypothesis? 3
- (e) What do you mean by Inductive Generalization? 3
- (f) Transform the following statement into Sheffer's stroke function: 3
- $\sim p \supset (q \vee r)$)

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *four* questions from the following: 6×4 = 24
- (a) Write a note on a-priori theory of probability. 6
- (b) What is meant by crucial experiment? Explain in short. 6
- (c) Prove the invalidity of the following: 3×2 = 6
- (i) $(\exists x)(Bx \cdot \sim Cx)$
 $(x)(Dx \supset \sim Cx) / \therefore (x)(Dx \supset Bx)$
- (ii) $(\exists x)(Mx \cdot Nx)$
 $(\exists x)(Mx \cdot Ox) / \therefore (x)(Ox \supset Nx)$ 2×3 = 6
- (d) Transform the following into statement: 3
- (i) $(p / p) / (q / q)$
- (ii) $p \vee p$
- (iii) $(p \cdot q)$
- (e) (i) What is the probability of getting tails every time in three tosses of a coin? 3
- (ii) What is the probability of getting the number '4' in throwing a dice? 3

(f) Transform the following into CNF:

3×2 = 6

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

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

SECTION-III

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

12×2 = 24

(a) Explain Mill's method of Concomitant Variation with examples.

12

(b) Explain the different criteria that are commonly used in judging the acceptability of a hypothesis.

12

(c) Test the validity or invalidity of the following arguments with the help of truth-tree method:

4×3 = 12

(i) $A \rightarrow B$

$B \rightarrow C$

$C \rightarrow D$

$A \rightarrow D$

(ii) $[A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)]$

$\frac{A \& C}{B}$

(iii) We shall fish if it rains and swim if it does not. Therefore, we shall fish or swim.

(d) (i) Transform the following into DNF:

3×2 = 6

(I) $p \cdot q \cdot r$

(II) $[(p \supset q) \vee q] \cdot \sim q$

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

3×2 = 6

(I) $(x)(Hx \supset \sim Px)$

$(x)(Gx \supset Hx)$

$\therefore (x)(Gx \supset \sim Px)$

(II) $(x)(Px \supset \sim Qx)$

$(\exists x)(Rx \cdot Qx)$

$\therefore (\exists x)(Rx \cdot \sim Px)$

—x—



UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Programme 3rd Semester Examination, 2019

DSC-PHILOSOPHY

WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

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All symbols are of usual significance.*

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 चारवटा प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् :
- (a) What is Epistemology? Mention some main problems of epistemology. 1+2=3
জ্ঞানবিদ্যা কাকে বলে? জ্ঞানবিদ্যার কিছু মূল সমস্যার উল্লেখ করো।
ज्ञानशास्त्र के हो? ज्ञानशास्त्रको मुख्य समस्याहरू उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्।
- (b) What is the meaning of the term "Tabula Rasa"? Who said this? 2+1=3
'ट्याबুला রাসা' শব্দটির অর্থ কি? এ কথা কে বলেছেন?
'तबूला रस'— को शाब्दिक अर्थ के हो? यो कसले भनेको हो?
- (c) What is monad? 3
'मणाड' कাকে বলে?
'मनाड' के हो?
- (d) "I think, therefore, I am" — who said this and why? 1+2=3
'আমি চিন্তা করি, অতএব, আমি আছি' — এ কথা কে, কেন বলেছেন?
'म सोच्छुँ, त्यसैले, म छुँ'— कसले? अनि किन यसो भने?
- (e) What is self or mind according to Hume? 3
हिडुमैर मते आत्मा कि?
ह्यूम अनुसार 'स्व' र 'मन' के हो?

- (f) "A substance is a sum total of qualities"— who says this and why? 3
"द्रव्य हलो गुणगुच्छेर समष्टि वा समाहार" — के बलेछेन एवंग केन बलेछेन ?
"सम्पूर्ण आचरणहरूको अंश सारांश हो"— कसले यसो भने अनि किन ?

SECTION-II

विभाग-ख

खण्ड-ख

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

निम्नलिखित ये-कोनो चारुटि प्रश्नर उतर दओः

दिइएको प्रश्नहरूमध्ये कुनै चारवटा को उत्तर दिनुहोस् :

- (a) How does Locke refute the existence of Innate Ideas? 6

लक किभावे सहजात धारणार अस्तित्व खणन करेछेन ?

लकले कसरी सहजात धारणाहरूलाई अस्वीकार गर्छन् ?

- (b) What are the main points of controversy between empiricism and rationalism? 6

बुद्धिवाद ओ अभिज्ञतावादर मध्ये मूल पार्थक्यगुलि आलोचना करो।

बुद्धिवाद र तर्कवाद माझको मूलभूत विवादहरू के-के छन् ?

- (c) What is main tenets of Naive realism? 6

सरल वस्तुवादर मूल वस्तुगुलि आलोचना करो।

सहज यथार्थवादको मूलभूत मतहरू के-के छन् ?

- (d) Explain Impression and Idea in reference to Hume's theory of knowledge. 6

हिउमर मतानुसारे मुद्रण ओ धारणातत्त्वटि व्याख्या करो।

हूमको ज्ञान-सिद्धान्तको सन्दर्भमा विचारको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

- (e) Distinction between primary and secondary qualities according to Locke. 6

लकर मतानुयायी मुख्यागुण ओ गौणगुणर मध्ये पार्थक्य करो।

लक अनुसार प्राथमिक एवं द्वितीय गुणहरू माझको भिन्नता छुट्याउनुहोस्।

- (f) Distinguish between Idealism and Realism. 6

भाववाद ओ वस्तुवादर मध्ये पार्थक्यगुलि आलोचना करो।

आदर्शवाद र यथार्थवाद माझको भिन्नता केलाउनुहोस्।

SECTION-III

বিভাগ-গ

খণ্ড-গ

3. Answer any *two* questions from the following: 12×2 = 24
- নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোনো দুটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাওঃ
কোন দুইবটা প্রশ্নকো উত্তর লেখুহোস্ :
- (a) What is Idealism? Critically explain Berkeley's Idealism. Is Berkeley's Idealism Solipsism? 2+6+4=12
- ভাববাদ কাকে বলে ? বার্কলের ভাববাদ সমালোচনাসহ আলোচনা করো। বার্কলের মত কি অহং সর্বস্ববাদ ?
আদর্শবাদ কে হো ? বুকলীকো আদর্শবাদকো সমীক্ষাত্মক ব্যাখ্যা গর্নুহোস্। কে বুকলীকো আদর্শবাদ অহংমানবাদ হো ?
- (b) Explain Hume's theory of causation. Is it a satisfactory theory? 8+4=12
- হিউমের কার্য-কারণ তত্ত্বটি আলোচনা করো। এই তত্ত্বটি কি সন্তোষজনক ?
হ্যুমকো কার্য-কারণ সিদ্ধান্তকো ব্যাখ্যা গর্নুহোস্। কে যো সন্তোষপ্রদ সিদ্ধান্ত হো ?
- (c) Explain Kant's critical theory regarding the origin of knowledge. Is it a satisfactory theory? 8+4=12
- জ্ঞানের উৎস হিসাবে কান্টের বিচারবাদ আলোচনা করো। এই মতটি কি সন্তোষজনক ?
জ্ঞানকো মৌলিকতা সম্বন্ধমা কান্টকো সমীক্ষাত্মক সিদ্ধান্তকো ব্যাখ্যা গর্নুহোস্। কে যো সন্তোষপ্রদ সিদ্ধান্ত হো ?
- (d) State and examine the theory of interactionalism about the relation between mind and body. 12
- দেহ-মনের সম্পর্ক বিষয়ে ক্রিয়া-প্রতিক্রিয়াবাদ তত্ত্বটি ব্যাখ্যা ও বিচার করো।
মন অনি শরীর মাল্লকো সম্বন্ধ বিষয়মা অন্তর্ক্রিয়াত্মকবাদ সমীক্ষা এবং মূল্যাঙ্কন গর্নুহোস্।

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Honours 3rd Semester Examination, 2019

GE-PHILOSOPHY
INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-I

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

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SECTION-I

1. Answer any *four* questions: 3×4 = 12
- (a) What are the differences between Astika and Nastika philosophy? 3
- (b) What is mukti according to Carvaka? 3
- (c) What is Bhavacakra? 3
- (d) What are the different types of 'Karma', according to Vaisesikas? 3
- (e) How many pramanas are accepted by Naiyayikas? 3
- (f) What is the definition of 'Samanya'? What are its different kinds? 3

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *four* questions: 6×4 = 24
- (a) Write a short note on Carvaka ethics. 6
- (b) Explain the nature of three constituents (Gunas) of Prakriti. 6
- (c) Distinguish between Samyoga and Samavaya, according to Vaisesikas. 6
- (d) What is Yoga? Explain its different angas (Astayagangas). 6
- (e) Distinguish between Savikalpaka and Nirvikalpaka pratyaksa. 6
- (f) Explain first and second Noble Truths as admitted by the Buddhists. 6

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *two* questions: 12×2 = 24
- (a) Is body considered as self according to the Carvakas? Discuss. 12
- (b) What is Vyapti? How Vyapti is established? 2+10=12
- (c) Define Purusha. What are the proofs for the existence of Purusha, according to Samkhya? 2+10=12
- (d) Explain Abhava according to Vaisesika system. How is it known? What are its various forms? —Discuss. 2+2+8=12

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Honours/Programme 3rd Semester Examination, 2019

SEC1-PHILOSOPHY

BASICS OF COUNSELLING

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

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SECTION-I

বিভাগ-ক

খণ্ড-ক

1. Answer any **four** questions from the following: 3×4 = 12
নিম্নলিখিত প্রশ্নগুলি থেকে যে-কোনো **চারটি** প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও:
কুনে **চার** প্রশ্নকো উত্তর দিনুহোস্ :
- (a) What is the definition of counselling according to Nelson and Jones? 3
Nelson ও Jones -এর মতানুসারে 'কাউন্সেলিং' শব্দটির সংজ্ঞা লেখ।
নেলসন র জনস অনুসারে পরামর্শকো পরিমাণা কে হো ?
- (b) What is meant by passive communication? 3
'প্যাসিভ কমিউনিকেশন' বলতে কি বোঝ ?
কার্যকারক ব্যবহার কুরাকানী কেলাই হন্দচ্চ ?
- (c) What is the difference between 'Confidentiality', 'Privacy' and 'Secrecy'? 3
'বিশ্বস্ততা' (Confidentiality), গোপনতা (Privacy) এবং প্রচ্ছন্নতা (Secrecy)-র মধ্যে পার্থক্য
নির্দেশ কর।
কন্ফিডেনসিয়ালিটি, প্রাইভেসী র সিক্রেসী মাজ্জ কে ভিন্ন্তা চ্চ ?
- (d) Mention any three specific qualities of a counsellor. 3
'কাউন্সেলার'-এর তিনটি বিশেষ গুণের উল্লেখ কর।
পরামর্শকারকো কুনে তীন বিশেষ গুণহরু উল্লেখ ররনুহোস্।
- (e) Is aggressive communication harmful for mental health? 3
মানসিক স্বাস্থ্যের পক্ষে অ্যাগ্রেসিভ কমিউনিকেশন (aggressive communication) কি ক্ষতিকর ?
কে আক্রমক ব্যবহার মানসিক স্বাস্থ্যকো লাগি হানিকারক চ্চ ?

(f) Who is a Psychiatrist?

3

মনোচিকিৎসক (Psychiatrist) কে ?

मानसिक रोगका चिकित्सक को हुन् ?

SECTION-II

বিভাগ-খ

खण्ड-ख

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

6×4 = 24

নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোনো চারটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও:

कुनै चार प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् :

(a) What do you mean by 'mental health'?

6

মানসিক স্বাস্থ্য (mental health) বলতে কি বোঝ ?

मानसिक स्वास्थ्य भन्नाले के बुझनु हुन्छ ?

(b) What is the difference between listening and hearing?

6

লিসনিং (listening) এবং হিয়ারিং (hearing)-এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য কী ?

सुनाई र श्रवण माँझ के भिन्नता छ ?

(c) What is meant by neutrality in counselling? Why is it important in counselling?

3+3

'কাউন্সেলিং'-এ নিরপেক্ষতা (neutrality) বলতে কি বোঝায় ? 'কাউন্সেলিং'-এ কেন এটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ?

परामर्शमा (न्यूट्रालिटी) तटस्थता भनेको के हो ? परामर्शमा यो किन प्रयोजनीय छ ?

(d) What is the difference between a psychiatrist and a counsellor?

6

মনোচিকিৎসক (psychiatrist) এবং কাউন্সেলর (counsellor) এঁদের মধ্যে পার্থক্য কি ?

मानसिकरोगका चिकित्सक र सल्लाहकार माँझ के भिन्नता छ ?

(e) Discuss any two responses of counsellor to the client.

6

'ক্লায়েন্টের' (client)-এর প্রতি কাউন্সেলর-এর (counsellor) যে কোন দুটি প্রতিবেদন (responses) উল্লেখ কর।

रोगीलाई परामर्शकारबाट पाइने कुनै दुईवटा उत्तर/प्रतिक्रिया माथि चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।

(f) Write a brief note on assertive communication.

6

'অ্যাসারটিভ কমিউনিকেশন' (assertive communication) বিষয়ে সংক্ষিপ্ত টীকা লেখ।

निश्चयार्थक संचार माथि संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लेख्नुहोस्।

SECTION-III

বিভাগ-গ

खण्ड-ग

Answer any two questions from the following

12×2 = 24

নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোনো দুটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

कुनै दुई प्रश्नको उत्तर लेख्नुहोस्

3. What are the area or scope of counselling? 12
 'কাউন্সেলিং'-এর পরিসর বা পরিধি আলোচনা কর।
 परामर्शको क्षेत्र र सीमा के के हुन् ?
4. Discuss the basic attitudes/core conditions for counselling following Carl Rogers. 12
 Carl Rogers -কে অনুসরণ করে কাউন্সেলিং-এর মৌলিক শর্ত / মূল মনোভাব আলোচনা কর।
 कार्ल रोजर्सको भनाईलाई अर्थ खुलाएर परामर्शको आन्तरिक अवस्था माथि चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।
5. What is confidentiality in counselling? What kind of moral dilemma can be found centering round confidentiality in counselling? Discuss. 5+7 = 12
 'কাউন্সেলিং'-এ বিশ্বস্ততা (confidentiality) বিষয়টি কী ? 'কাউন্সেলিং'-এ বিশ্বস্ততা বিষয়টিকে কেন্দ্র করে কি ধরনের নৈতিক দ্বন্দ্ব দেখা যায় ? - আলোচনা কর।
 परामर्शमा गुप्तता भनेको के हो ? परामर्शमा गुप्तता रहेको समझ कस्तो किसिमको नैतिक संकष्ट पाउन सकिन्छ ?
6. Why Empathy is important in counselling? Explain with suitable example. 12
 'কাউন্সেলিং'-এ সমানুভূতি (Empathy) গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কেন ? উপযুক্ত উদাহরণ সহযোগে ব্যাখ্যা কর।
 किन समानुभूति परामर्शमा महत्त्वपूर्ण छ ? उपयुक्त सोदाहरण सहित व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Honours 3rd Semester Examination, 2019

CC5-PHILOSOPHY
INDIAN PHILOSOPHY-II

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

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

SECTION-I

1. Answer any *four* questions from the following: 3×4 = 12
- (a) What is the distinction between Parā and Aparā sāmānya according to the Vaiśeṣikas? Give examples. 3
- (b) Is evolution mechanical or teleological according to Sāṃkhya? 3
- (c) What is *Yoga*? Name the eightfold means of *Yoga*. 1+2
- (d) What is *Dharma* according to the Mimāṃsakas? 3
- (e) What are the different types of Sattas admitted by Advaita Vedānta? 3
- (f) What do you mean by chittabritti? 3

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *four* questions from the following: 6×4 = 24
- (a) Explain any three differences between Samavāya and Saṃyoga. 6
- (b) What is Abhāva recognised as a *Padārtha* in Vaiśeṣika system? How is it known? 2+4
- (c) Explain the characteristic features of the *Guṇas* of Pṛakṛti. 6
- (d) Discuss the place and role of God in the Yoga system. 6
- (e) Explain the importance of *Yama* in the Yoga Philosophy. 6
- (f) Write a note on the Advaita concept of mukti. 6

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *two* questions from the following: 12×2 = 24
- (a) How many *Padārthas* are admitted in the Vaiśeṣika system? Give a brief account of *dravya* as explained in Vaiśeṣika system. 2+10
- (b) What are the proofs for the existence of Puruṣa according to Sāṃkhya? Is Puruṣa one or many? 10+2
- (c) What is Citta in the context of Yoga? Explain various stages of Citta. 4+8
- (d) Discuss Mimāṃsā theory of *Anupalabdhi* as a *Pramāṇa*. 12

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Honours 3rd Semester Examination, 2019

CC6-PHILOSOPHY
WESTERN PHILOSOPHY-II

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 are the difference between idea of particular substances and general idea of substances according to Locke? 3
- (b) Why Hume is called a skeptic? 3
- (c) What is Solipsism? Is Berkeley a Solipsist? 2+1
- (d) Is Personal Identity acceptable? 3
- (e) Who brings the revolution in philosophy like Copernicus and how? 1+2
- (f) What is a-posteriori judgment according to Kant? Give example. 3

SECTION-II

2. Answer any **four** questions from the following: 6×4 = 24
- (a) How are complex ideas formed according to Locke? 6
- (b) Explain, after Locke, that 'substance is the substratum of qualities'. 6
- (c) State Berkeley's refutation of abstract general ideas. 6
- (d) Is Berkeley's theory of knowledge consistent with his acceptance of God? Discuss. 6
- (e) Explain briefly Hume's distinction between impression and idea. 6
- (f) Why does Kant call that space and time are a-priori forms of intuition? 6

SECTION-III

3. Answer any **two** questions from the following: 12×2 = 24
- (a) What are the different degrees of knowledge according to Locke? Is Locke's view regarding intuitive knowledge compatible with his empirical outlook? 9+3
- (b) How does Berkeley establish the proposition 'esse est percipi'? 12
- (c) Explain Hume's theory of constant conjunction. 12
- (d) Explain, after Kant, the distinction between analytic and synthetic judgments. 12

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