

2014

PHILOSOPHY

COURSE - I

(Indian Ethics)

Time : Two Hours

Full Marks : 50

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

Section - A

Answer any two questions : 15×2=30

1. Give a detailed account of *Brahmavihāra* following Buddhist ethics. How far are these values pragmatic ? Discuss. 12+3

2. What is the meaning of the term *Apauruṣeya* ? Explain the arguments given in favour of the view that the *Vedas* are *Apauruṣeya*. 3+12

3. Explain the terms *sādhyā*, *sadhanā* and *itikartavyatā* with reference to sacrifices (*yajña*) in *Mīmāṃsā* philosophy. How do they lead to attain the desired result (*iṣṭa*) ? 10+5

4. Discuss, in detail, the concept of *svadharma* following the *Gītā*. 15

**Section - B**

5. Write short notes on *any four* of the following : 5×4=20

(a) *Apurva*

(b) *Arthavāda*

(c) Types of *Vidhi*

(d) *Bhavanā*

(e) *Lokasaṅgraha*

(f) *Sthitaprajñā*.

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COURSE - 2

(Western Ethics)

Time : Two Hours

Full Marks : 50

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

Section - A

Answer any two questions : 15×2=30

1. Critically explain C.L. Stevenson's emotive theory of moral language. How does it differ from Ayer's theory?  
12+3=15

2. What do you mean by moral luck? Explain Thomas Nagel's view on moral luck. Do you agree with Nagel's view?  
2+10+3=15

3. What is virtue ethics? Explain the inconsistencies found in Homer, Aristotle and the *New Testament* as explained by MacIntyre.  
3+12=15

4. "Moral facts are queer"— Discuss this statement following Mackie. 15

### Section - B

5. Answer *any four* of the following : 5×4=20

(a) What do you understand by rule-utilitarianism ?

(b) What is moral skepticism ?

(c) Briefly explain the differences between 'ethics of duty' and 'ethics of virtues'.

(d) Define 'goodwill' according to Kant.

(e) What is retributive justice ?

(f) What are the postulates of morality ?

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**PHILOSOPHY**

**COURSE - 3**

**(Indian Logic)**

Time : Two Hours

Full Marks : 50

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

**Section - A**

Answer *any two* questions : 15×2=30

1. Give an account of Cārvāka critique of *anumāna*.
2. Distinguish between *tādātmya* and *tadutpatti* according to the Buddhists. How do they help to ascertain *vyāpti* ? Discuss.
3. What is the meaning of the term '*viraha*' inserted in the second definition of *vyāpti* ? What are the characteristic features of '*viraha*'? Discuss.

4. Distinguish between *bādhita* and *viruddha hetvābhāsa*.

**Section - B**

5. Write short notes on *any four* of the following :  
5×4=20

- (a) *Vyāptiviśiṣṭa pakṣadharmatā jñāna*
- (b) First definition of *Vyāpti*
- (c) *Asādhāraṇa anaikāntika hetvābhāsa*
- (d) Distinction between *karāṇa* and *kāraṇa*.
- (e) Distinction between *anumāna* and *anumiti*.
- (f) *Satpratipakṣa hetvābhāsa*.

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**PHILOSOPHY**

**COURSE - 4**

**(Western Logic)**

Time : Two Hours

Full Marks : 50

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

**Section - A**

Answer *any two* questions : 15×2=30

1. (a) Distinguish between causal and material implication (conditional). 5+10=15

(b) Test the validity of the following inference by tree method :

(i) If Holmes has bungled or Watson is windy, Moriarty will escape. Therefore, Moriarty has escaped unless Holmes bungled.

(ii) There is coffee on the stove if you want some. Therefore, there is coffee on the stove.

2. (a) What do you mean by the term 'predicate' used in Predicate logic ?

(b) Construct formal proof of validity of *any two* of the following : 3+12=15

(i) Any authors are successful if and only if they are well read. All authors are intellectuals. Some authors are successful but not well read. Therefore, all intellectuals are authors.

(ii) All pets are gentle. Therefore, if any dogs are excitable and no excitable dogs are gentle, they are not pets.

3. (a) Which of the following statements are true (for all sets  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$ ) ?

(i) If  $A \in B$  and  $B = C$  then  $A \in C$ .

(ii) If  $A=B$  and  $B \subseteq C$  then  $A \subseteq C$ .

(b) Find the following :

(i)  $\{\{\wedge\}, \{\wedge\}, \{\{\wedge\}\}\} \sim \{\{\wedge\}, \{\{\wedge\}\}\}$

(ii)  $\{\{\{\wedge\}\}, \{1,2\}, \{3\}\} \sim \{1, 2, 3\}$

(c) Test the validity of the following arguments by Venn diagrams :

All liars are prejudiced.

Some witnesses are not liars.

$\therefore$  Some witnesses are not prejudiced. 5+5+5=15



4. Explain in detail the basic concepts of Set theory.

15

### Section - B

5. Write short answer to *any four* of the following :

5×4=20

(a) Distinguish between proposition and propositional function.

(b) Why UG cannot legitimately be applied on Individual constant ?

(c) Explain the features of a non-empty set.

(d) Distinguish between Intersection, Union and Difference.

(e) Explain the Rules of UG (Universal Generalisation).

(f) What is an ordered couple ? Distinguish between a set and an ordered couple.

(g) Use the technique to tell that the following is a tautology in tree method :

$$[(A \vee B) \rightarrow C] \rightarrow \{[(C \vee D) \rightarrow E] \rightarrow (A \rightarrow E)\}$$

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COURSE - 5

(Indian Epistemology)

Time : Two Hours

Full Marks : 50

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

Section - A

Answer any two questions : 15×2=30

1. Discuss *Anupalabdhi* as a *pramāna* following Dharmaraja Adhvarindra.
2. Discuss *Anumāna* as a *Pramāna*.
3. Critically discuss *Svataḥpramānyavāda*.
4. Discuss the interpretation of error by the akhyāti-vādins. How do they criticise ātmakhyātivādins ?

**Section - B**

5. Write notes on *any four* of the following :

5×4=20

- (a) *Tātparya*
  - (b) *Ajahallakṣaṇā*
  - (c) *Arthāpatti*
  - (d) *Anirvacaniya Khyātivāda*
  - (e) *Anyathā Khyātivāda*
  - (f) *Sannidhi*.
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**PHILOSOPHY**

**COURSE - 6**

**[Epistemology - II(Western)]**

Time : Two Hours

Full Marks : 50

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**Section - A**

Answer *any two* questions : 15×2=30

1. What is the distinction between philosophical skepticism and scientific skepticism ? Explain the arguments for philosophical skepticism. 5+10=15

2. Distinguish between classical foundationalism and contemporary foundationalism. Explain classical foundationalism in detail. 5+10=15

3. Critically explain Locke's theory of preception. 15

4. Explain the problem of fourth condition. What are the solutions of this problem ? Explain critically. 5+10=15

## Section - B

5. Answer in brief *any four* of the following :

5×4=20

(a) What are the different versions of the coherence theory of truth ?

(b) Can we have the knowledge of other mind ? Discuss in brief.

(c) Explain in brief the pragmatic theory of truth.

(d) What is the causal theory of epistemic justification ?

(e) "Sense-data are the kind of things, we are directly aware of in perception". Justify your answer.

(f) "Knowledge comes in many varieties"—  
Explain.

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**PHILOSOPHY**

**COURSE - 7**

**(Indian Metaphysics)**

Time : Two Hours

Full Marks : 50

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**Section - A**

Answer *any two* questions : 15×2=30

1. Discuss, after Nyāya school, the different types of *gunas*.
2. Discuss the Nyāya concept of *Ātmān*.
3. Discuss any two major proofs for the existence of God.
4. Explain the Nyāya concept of *Abhāva* with suitable examples.

Section - B

5. Write notes on *any four* of the following :

5×4=20

- (a) *Dhamsābhāva*
- (b) *Parasāmānya*
- (c) *Asambandha* as a *jatibādhaka*
- (d) *Apavarga*
- (e) *Tutyatva* as a *jātibādhaka*
- (f) *Manas*.

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**PHILOSOPHY**

**COURSE - 8**

**(Western Metaphysics)**

Time : Two Hours

Full Marks : 50

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

**Section - A**

Answer any two questions : 15×2=30

1. What is metaphysics ? Explain its scope. 10+5=15
2. Critically discuss interactionism as a theory of mind-body relation. 15
3. State and explain the nominalist theory of universals. 15
4. Explain the relation between substance and properties following Aristotle. 15



## Section - B

5. Answer in brief *any four* of the following questions : 5×4=20

- (a) State the realist theory of universals.
- (b) Explain Hume's theory of causation as 'constant conjunction'.
- (c) What is metaphysical exposition of space ?
- (d) What is your view about the possibility of metaphysics ?
- (e) Explain, in brief, Plato's theory of universals.
- (f) What is mind-body problem ?

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**PHILOSOPHY**

**COURSE - 9**

**(Modern Indian Thoughts)**

Time : Two Hours

Full Marks : 50

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

**Section - A**

Answer any two questions : 15×2=30

1. Explain the concept of creation after Aurobindo.
2. Discuss the different grades of theoretic consciousness following K.C. Bhattacharya.
3. Explain the concept of man according to Rabindranath Tagore
4. How the caste system has been defended by some persons ? How their arguments have been countered by Ambedkar ? Discuss.

**Section - B**

5. Write short notes on *any four* of the following :  
5×4=20

- (a) Concept of truth according to M. K. Gandhi.
- (b) Concept of God according to Radhakrisnan.
- (c) Concept of integral *yoga* after Aurobindo.
- (d) Concept of freedom according to Rabindranath.
- (e) Swaraj according to M. K. Gandhi.
- (f) Vivekananda's concept of Universal Religion.