



COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY

B.A. Honours Part-I Examinations, 2017

PHILOSOPHY-HONOURS

PAPER-PHIH-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.

Indian Philosophy

Section-I

Answer any *two* questions from the following: 20×2 = 40

1. Explain the Sāṅkhya theory of evolution. Is it mechanical or teleological? 16+4
Discuss.
2. What is Vyāpti according to the Naiyāyikas? How do they establish Vyāpti? 6+14
Discuss.
3. Give a critical estimate of the Mīmāṃsā theory of Anupalabdhi as a 20
Pramāṇa.
4. How does Ramanuja refute Sāṅkara's doctrine of Māyā? Do you agree with 12+8
these arguments? Discuss.
5. Explain the derivative meaning of 'Pratityasamutpāda'. Discuss the 4+16
Buddhist notion of causality in the light of this theory.

Section-II

6. Answer any *four* questions from the following: 10×4 = 40
- (a) Write a note on Cārvāka ethics. 10
 - (b) Explain the Jaina theory of Substance and its different forms. 10
 - (c) State and explain the Sāṃkhya theory of causation (Satkāryavāda). 10
 - (d) What is called Cittaabhūmi according to Yoga? What are its various forms? Discuss. 3+7
 - (e) What is Karma? Explain the different types of Karma following the Vaiśeṣikas. 2+8
 - (f) What are the differences between Savikalpaka and Nirvikalpaka Pratyakṣa according to Nyāya? 10
 - (g) Explain the Buddhist theory of momentariness (Kṣaṇabhāṅgavāda). 10
 - (h) What are the guṇas of Prakṛti? Explain the basic characteristics of those. 4+6

Section-III

7. Answer any *ten* questions from the following: 2×10 = 20
- (a) What is called Pratyavijñā?
 - (b) What is avadhi jñāna?
 - (c) What do you mean by pañchasīla?
 - (d) What are the different types of Dukha according to Sāṃkhya?
 - (e) What is Prāgbhāva?
 - (f) Why is the system of Ramanuja called Viśiṣṭādvaita?
 - (g) What is arthāpatti?
 - (h) What is Pakṣadharmata?
 - (i) What is Mokṣa according to the Jainas?
 - (j) What is Bhavacakra?
 - (k) What is Dharma according to Mimāṃsā?
 - (l) What is called Yoga?
 - (m) What is 'sāt' according to the Buddhist Philosophers?
 - (n) What type of Sannikarsa is essential to know an absence according to Nyāya?
 - (o) What is called triratna according to the Jainas?



COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY
B.A. Honours Part-I Examinations, 2017

PHILOSOPHY-HONOURS

PAPER-PHIH-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.

Group-A

(Ethics)

Section-I

Answer any *one* question from the following.

20×1 = 20

1. How do you distinguish between moral and non-moral action? Which of these actions constitute the subject matter of ethics and why? Explain the different types of non-moral actions. 6+8+6
2. What is utilitarianism? Give a brief account of Mill's theory of utilitarianism. What are the distinctions between Mill's and Bentham's view on utilitarianism? 4+10+6
3. Discuss elaborately the concept of means and ends following M.K. Gandhi. 20

Section-II

4. Answer any *two* questions from the following: 10×2 = 20
 - (a) Explain and examine the retributive theory of punishment. 10
 - (b) Explain the ethical values of Eight-fold path of Buddhism. 10

- (c) Define Ethics? Is Ethics a positive science or a normative science? –Discuss. 2+8
(d) Explain and examine the theory of naturalism and emotivism about the nature of moral judgment. 10

Section-III

5. Answer any *five* questions from the following: 2×5 = 10
- (a) "Good will is good in itself" – What does it mean?
 - (b) Distinguish between categorical imperative and hypothetical imperative.
 - (c) What is conflict of desires?
 - (d) What are the characteristics of Sthitaprajña?
 - (e) What is distributive justice?
 - (f) What is pañcaśīla in Buddhism?
 - (g) What is hedonistic calculus?
 - (h) What is freedom of will?
 - (i) "Justice is the similar and injustice is the dissimilar treatment of similar cases" – Who says this and why?
 - (j) What is virtue ethics?

Group-B

(Logic Part-A)

Section-I

Answer any *one* question from the following. 20×1 = 20

6. What is induction? Distinguish between induction and deduction. Explain induction by simple enumeration. 5+5+10
7. (a) What is existential import of a proposition? Do all categorical propositions have existential import – Discuss after modern logicians. 5

(b) Test the validity or invalidity of the following arguments by the means of Venn diagram. 5×3

(i) AII-2.

(ii) Bill didn't go to work this morning, because he wore a sweater, and he never wears a sweater to work.

(iii) Roses are beautiful. This is a rose. Therefore, this is beautiful.

8. Construct formal proof of validity of the following: 5×4

(a) $(R \vee S) \supset (T \cdot V)$

$\sim R \supset (V \supset \sim V)$

$\sim T \therefore \sim V$

(b) $(x)(Ox \supset \sim Px)$

$(\exists x)(Qx \cdot Px) \therefore (\exists x)(Qx \cdot \sim Ox)$

(c) If the litmus paper turns red, then the solution is acid. Hence if the litmus paper turns red, then either the solution is acid or something is wrong somewhere. (R, A, W)

(d) No violinists are not wealthy. There are no wealthy xylophonists. Therefore violinists are never Xylophonists. (Vx, Wx, Xx)

Section-II

9. Answer any *two* questions from the following: 10×2 = 20

(a) Prove the invalidity of the following by assigning truth value method: 4

(i) $(\exists x)(Ax \cdot Bx)$

$(\exists x)(Cx \cdot Bx) \therefore (x)(Cx \supset \sim Ax)$

(ii) $E \supset (F \vee G)$

$G \supset (H \cdot I)$

$\sim H \therefore E \supset I$

(iii) What is an individual variable? 2

(b) Explain the fallacy of illicit major and minor. 10

Turn Over

- (c) What is an enthymeme? What are the different orders of enthymeme in syllogistic arguments? 4+6
- (d) Determine the validity of the following arguments by means of truth table: 4+4+2
- (i) $(P \vee q) \supset R$
 $R \supset (P \cdot Q) / \therefore (P \cdot Q) \supset (P \vee Q).$
- (ii) If people are entirely rational, then either all of a Person's actions can be predicted in advance or the universe is essentially deterministic. Not all of a person's actions can be predicted in advance. Thus, if the universe is not essentially deterministic, then people are not entirely rational.
- (iii) What is truth function?

Section-III

10. Answer any *five* questions from the following: 2×5 = 10
- (a) What do you mean by singular proposition?
- (b) What is inductive leap?
- (c) When does the fallacy of undistributed middle occur?
- (d) Give Venn diagram of the following: "All except politicians are honest."
- (e) Give logical form of the following: "Only 3 students have passed the exam."
- (f) What do you mean by universal quantifier?
- (g) Distinguish between mood and figure.
- (h) Explain with example the fallacy of affirming the consequent.
- (i) What is class defining characteristic?
- (j) Under what condition the contrary relation between A and E does not hold good?