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1 SEM TDC PHIH (CBCS) C 1

2 0 2 4

(November)

PHILOSOPHY

(Core)

Paper : C-1

(Indian Philosophy)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Choose the correct answer : 1×8=8

- (a) Earth / Ether is not accepted by Cārvāka.
- (b) 'Eat, drink and be merry' is the slogan of Cārvāka / Pūrvamīmāṃsā.
- (c) Buddha's Four Noble Truths are known as Ārya Satya / Duḥkhasatya.
- (d) The word 'Jaina' came from the word Jīna / Jīva.

(2)

- (e) According to Vaiśeṣika, the seat of knowledge is Self / body.
- (f) Tejas / Tamas is not a constituent of Prakṛti.
- (g) Advaita Vedānta is the contribution of Śrī Śaṅkarācārya / Kapila.
- (h) Orthodox / Heterodox schools do not accept the authority of Vedas.

2. Write short notes on any five of the following :

4×5=20

- (a) Upaniṣadic concept of Self
- (b) Orthodox system of Indian philosophy
- (c) Sādvāda
- (d) Asatkāryavāda
- (e) Śaṅkara's concept of Māyā
- (f) Theory of many selves in Sāmkhya

3. What is the meaning of Darśana? Is there any general features of the schools of Indian philosophy? Discuss.

3+10=13

Or

Explain in brief the critique of rituals in Indian philosophy.

13

P25/70

(Continued)

(3)

4. Critically explain Cārvāka materialism with reference to its metaphysics. 13

Or

Discuss the Four Noble Truths of Buddhism.

5. Discuss briefly the Sāmkhya concept of the nature and constituents of Prakṛti. How does Sāmkhya philosophy prove the existence of Prakṛti? Explain. 5+8=13

Or

Describe the nature and kinds of knowledge according to Nyāya philosophy. 13

6. Explain and examine the underlying meaning of Śaṅkarācārya's view that the world is false. 13

Or

Why is the system of Rāmānuja called Viśiṣṭādvaitavāda? Explain. How does Rāmānuja explain the nature of Brahman and its relation with Jīva? Discuss. 5+8=13

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1 SEM TDC PHIH (CBCS) C 2

2 0 2 4

(November)

PHILOSOPHY

(Core)

Paper : C-2

(**Logic**)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Find out the correct answer : 1×8=8

- (a) A valid argument guarantees/does not guarantee the truth of its conclusion.
- (b) There are three/four types of square of opposition.
- (c) 'DATISI' is a valid mood of the Second/Third figure.
- (d) The figure of syllogism is determined by the major term/middle term.

(2)

(e) When the truth value of p is false and the truth value of q is false, then the truth value of $(p \equiv q)$ will be true/false.

(f) 'A' proposition distributes subject/predicate.

(g) In mediate inference, conclusion is derived from two/one premise(s).

(h) There are two/four rules of quantification.

2. Write short notes on any five of the following : $4 \times 5 = 20$

(a) Nature of argument

(b) Variable and logical constant

(c) Mood of syllogism

(d) Five rules of inference

(e) Null set

(f) General and singular proposition

3. What do you mean by logic? Explain the nature of logic. $3 + 10 = 13$

Or

Distinguish between Truth and Validity.

Is logic concerned with Truth or Validity?

Discuss. $8 + 5 = 13$

(Continued)

(3)

4. Define mediate inference. Explain the structure and characteristics of categorical syllogism. $3 + 10 = 13$

Or

Symbolize A proposition with the help of Venn diagram. Test the validity of the following syllogistic forms by means of Venn diagram : $1 + (3 \times 4) = 13$

(a) AAA in the First figure

(b) OAO in the Second figure

(c) AII in the Third figure

(d) EAO in the Fourth figure

5. What is truth function? Name the basic truth functions. Construct truth table for the following and find out whether they are tautology, contradictory or contingent : $3 + 2 + 8 = 13$

(a) $(p \vee \sim p) \supset \sim p$

(b) $(p \supset q) \supset (p \vee \sim q)$

(c) $p \supset [p \supset (q \vee r)]$

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

Or

What do you mean by validity of argument?

Distinguish between direct and indirect methods of argument. $3 + 10 = 13$

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(Turn Over)

P25/71

6. What is formal proof of validity? Construct formal proof of validity for the following :

$$5+4+4=13$$

- (a) 1. $D \supset E$
2. $\neg F \vee \sim E$
3. $\sim F / \therefore \sim D$
- (b) 1. $P \vee (R \supset S)$
2. $\sim C \supset (S \supset M)$
3. $P \supset C$
4. $\sim C / \therefore R \supset M$

Or

- What is universal quantifier? Symbolize the following propositions by using quantifiers :

$$3+10=13$$

- (a) Some books are interesting and funny
(b) A few students are meritorious
(c) Everything is changeable
(d) There are tigers
(e) All human are mortal

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(Core)

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(Logic)

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Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

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- (c) 'DATISI' is a valid mood of the Second/Third figure.
- (d) The figure of syllogism is determined by the major term/middle term.

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- (e) When the truth value of p is false and the truth value of q is false, then the truth value of $(p \equiv q)$ will be true/false.
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Or

Distinguish between Truth and Validity.
Is logic concerned with Truth or Validity?
Discuss. 8+5=13

P25/71

(Continued)

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Symbolize A proposition with the help of Venn diagram. Test the validity of the following syllogistic forms by means of Venn diagram : 1+(3×4)=13

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- (b) $(p \supset q) \supset (p \vee \sim q)$
- (c) $p \supset [p \supset (q \vee r)]$
- (d) $(p \cdot q) \vee (q \cdot p)$

Or

What do you mean by validity of argument? Distinguish between direct and indirect methods of argument. 3+10=13

P25/71

(Turn Over)

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