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2 SEM TDC PHIH (CBCS) C 4

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(May)

PHILOSOPHY

(Core)

Paper : C-4

(**Indian 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) Smṛti is categorized as Pramā / Apramā in Nyāya philosophy.
- (b) Knowledge of Savikalpa Pratyakṣa is initial / final.
- (c) Universal relation between Hetu and Sādhyā is known as Vyāpti / Pakṣadharmatā.

(2)

- (d) 'Sound is eternal because it is produced' is an example of Viruddha / Bādhita Hetvābhāsa.
- (e) There are three / five statements (Avayavas) in Parārthānumāna.
- (f) Buddhist logic / Jaina logic is concerned with Apoha theory.
- (g) 'Ice looks cold' is an example of Sāmānyalakṣaṇa / Jñānalakṣaṇa Pratyakṣa.
- (h) 'Anvikṣiki' stands for logic / ethics.
2. Write short notes on any five of the following :
4×5=20

- (a) Nature of Pramā
- (b) Mīmāṃsā view of Pratyakṣa
- (c) Doubt (Saṁśaya) as Apramā
- (d) Pakṣatā
- (e) Viruddha as Hetvābhāsa
- (f) Anumāna classified on the basis of Vyāpti

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(Continued)

(3)

3. Discuss the development of Indian logic from ancient to modern period. 13

Or

Explain Nyāya view on the nature of knowledge. Differentiate between Pramā and Apramā. 8+5=13

4. What is Alaukika Pratyakṣa? Explain and illustrate different kinds of Alaukika Pratyakṣa. 3+10=13

Or

Discuss the nature of Pramāṇa as the Karaṇa of Pramā. How does Karaṇa differ from Kāraṇa? 10+3=13

5. What is Anumāna? Explain the structure of Anumāna. 5+8=13

Or

What is Vyāpti? Explain the method of establishing Vyāpti. 5+8=13

6. Explain with examples the marks of valid reason. 13

Or

What is Hetvābhāsa? Explain Asiddha and Satpratipakṣa as the forms of Hetvābhāsa. 3+10=13

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