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2 SEM TDC PHIH (CBCS) C 4

2026

(May/June)

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) According to Nyāya, there are five / four ways to attain the valid knowledge.

(b) Pramāṇa is valid source of knowledge / invalid source of knowledge.

(c) “The hill has fire because it has smoke.”
Here ‘Hetu’ is smoke / fire.

(2)

- (d) "Pratijñā / Upanaya is the first step in the process of Anumāna according to Nyāya Philosophy.
- (e) In Indian Logic, the presence of the middle term in the minor term is called Pakṣadharmatā / Parāmarśa.
- (f) Pratyakṣa is direct / indirect sensory experience.
- (g) According to Causal relation, Anumāna is of three / four kinds.
- (h) The Nyāya / Jaina school of Indian Philosophy is considered the cornerstone of Indian Logic.
2. Write short notes on any five of the following : 4×5=20
- (a) Nature of Indian Logic
- (b) Nyāya view on Apramā
- (c) Pramāṇa as the Kāraṇa of Pramā
- (d) Ascertainment of Vyāpti
- (e) Psychological ground of Pakṣatā
- (f) Asiddha Hetvābhāsa

(3)

3. Give a critical assessment of the development of Indian Logic. 13
- Or
- What are the distinctions between Laukika and Alaukika Pratyakṣa? Discuss.
4. Describe the characteristics and kinds of Pramāṇa. 5+8=13
- Or
- Give a critical estimate of Pratyakṣa theory of Mīmāṃsā. 13
5. Explain the constituents and kinds of Anumāna. 13
- Or
- What is logical ground of Vyāpti? Explain the types of Vyāpti. 5+8=13
6. What are the different kinds of Hetvābhāsa? Explain. 13
- Or
- Discuss thoroughly the marks of valid reason.

★ ★ ★