

2015

**PHILOSOPHY**

**Course : 10**

**(Philosophy of Language)**

Time - Two Hours

Full Marks - 50

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

**Section - A**

Answer *any two* of the following : 15×2=30

1. Name the condition of *Śābdabodha*. What is *tātparya* ? Is *tātparya* really essential for verbal comprehension ? Discuss. 2+3+10=15

2. Write a note on the theory of *Sphota*. 15

3. Explain the significance of the statement '*dhvanirātmā kāvyasya*' following Ānandavardhana and Abhinavagupta. 15

4. Distinguish between *Śābdi-Bhāvanā* and *Ārthi-Bhāvanā*. 15

Section - B

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

5×4=20

- (a) *Yogyatā*
- (b) *Rasadhvani*
- (c) *Vivakṣita vācya dhvani*
- (d) *Vaikhari*
- (e) *Śakyārtha*
- (f) *Sannidhi*.

2015

**PHILOSOPHY**

**Course : 11  
(Analytic Philosophy)**

Time - Two Hours

Full Marks - 50

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

**Section - A**

Answer *any two* of the following :  $15 \times 2 = 30$

1. Explain critically atomistic approach to meaning. 15
2. Discuss Wittgenstein's 'use theory of meaning'. 15
3. Explain the philosophical significance of 'linguistic turn' taken by the analytic philosophy in the 20th century. 15
4. Explain the verifiability principle as a theory of meaning. Show some of its drawbacks.  $10 + 5 = 15$

Section - B

5. Answer *any four* of the following :  $5 \times 4 = 20$

(a) Distinguish between definite and indefinite description.

(b) What is rigid designator according to Kripke ?

(c) Write a note on holistic approach to meaning.

(d) What is permeative utterance ?

(e) What is analytic philosophy ?

(f) Discuss, in brief, Mill's theory of proper name.

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**PHILOSOPHY**

**Course : 12**

**(Phenomenology and Existentialism)**

Time - Two Hours

Full Marks - 50

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

**Section - A**

Answer *any two* of the following : 15×2=30

1. What is phenomenological reduction ? What are its different stages ? Discuss. 8+7=15
2. Discuss fully the distinction between authentic and inauthentic existence according to Heidegger. 15
3. State and explain J. P. Sartre's concept of Bad Faith. 15
4. Discuss some of the main theories of existentialist philosophy. 15

## Section - B

5. Answer **any four** questions : 5×4=20
- (a) Explain Husserl's critique of psychologism in brief.
  - (b) Explain Heidegger's concept of 'Care'.
  - (c) What is intention according to Husserl ?
  - (d) How are existentialist philosophers classified into two groups ?
  - (e) Explain briefly the *noema-noesis* relationship.
  - (f) Explain the existentialist concept of alienation with reference to Sartre's philosophy.
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**PHILOSOPHY**

**Course : 26**  
**(Modal Propositional Logic)**

Time - Two Hours

Full Marks - 50

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

**Section - A**

Answer *any two* of the following :  $15 \times 2 = 30$

1. Prove that a modality which is successful in  $T$ -game may equally be successful in  $S$ -4 and  $S$ -5 games. 15

2. Construct a  $T$ -setting in which  $LLp \supset LLLp$  is successful, but  $Lp \supset LLp$  is not. 15

3. Test the following by possible-world diagram :

(i)  $MLMp \supset Mp$

(ii)  $M(p \cdot Lq) \equiv (Mp \cdot Lq)$ . 7+8=15

4. What do you mean by  $T$ -system ? Explain the basis of  $T$ -systems. 15

## Section - B

5. Answer *any four* of the following :  $5 \times 4 = 20$

(a) What are TRS ? Prove that TRS preserve the same truth-value.

(b) What are the Formation Rules ? Why are they admitted in Modal Logic ?

(c) Distinguish between axioms, theorems and thesis.

(d) Prove  $DR_3$ .

(e) Distinguish between strong and weak completeness.

(f) Why is  $S-5$  called adequate ? Justify in brief.



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**PHILOSOPHY**

**Course : 36**

**(Applied Ethics-I)**

Time - Two Hours Full Marks - 50

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

**Section - A**

Answer *any two* of the following : 15×2=30

1. What do you mean by applied ethics ? Is it a third-order activity ? Explain the development of applied ethics. 2+3+10=15

2. What are the basic theories in traditional normative ethics ? In this context explain the divine command theory. 5+10=15

3. What are the distinctions between act-deontological approach and rule-deontological approach to moral actions ? Explain critically, the act-deontological approach in this context. Is it acceptable ?

3+10+2=15

4. What is the distinction between rights and justice? Explain the basic principles of Rawls' theory of justice. 5+10=15

### Section - B

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

- (a) Psychological egoism
- (b) Distributive justice
- (c) Rule-utilitarianism
- (d) The distinction between public and private morality
- (e) The distinction between categorical and hypothetical imperative
- (f) The distinction between fact and value.

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**PHILOSOPHY**

**Course : 37**

**(Applied Ethics-II)**

**Time - Two Hours**

**Full Marks - 50**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

**Section - A**

Answer *any two* of the following :  $15 \times 2 = 30$

1. What is business ethics ? What are the distinctions between business ethics and professional ethics ? Can businessmen be called professionals ?  $5+5+5=15$

2. What is euthanasia ? How did the Greek thinkers view it ? Briefly explain the different types of euthanasia.  $2+3+10=15$

3. What is meant by ecology ? How is ecology related to ethics or human behaviour ? Explain the eight platform principles of deep ecology.  $2+3+10=15$

4. Discuss the chief features of medical ethics. Explain and analyse the emergence of bioethics from the womb of medical ethics. 10+5=15

### Section - B

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

(a) What is the distinction between intrinsic value and instrumental value ?

(b) What do you mean by ecofeminism ?

(c) What is meant by "viability" with regard to abortion ?

(d) What is capital punishment ?

(e) What is the moral problem in surrogacy ?

(f) "Simple in means, rich in ends"—Explain after Arne Næss.

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PHILOSOPHY

Course : 58

(Nyāya)

Time - Two Hours

Full Marks - 50

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

Section - A

Answer *any two* of the following : 15×2=30

1. Discuss *anumāna* as a *pramāṇa* following Goutama and Vātsyāyana.
2. Discuss how the Naiyāyikas establish the validity of *Pramāṇa*.
3. What is *Tarka* ? Is *Tarka* a *pramāṇa* or a promoter to a *pramāṇa* ? Discuss.
4. Write a note on *Samśaya* (doubt) after Goutama.

Section - B

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

5×4=20

- (a) *Jalpa*
- (b) *Vitanda*
- (c) *Āpta puruṣa* according to Vātsyāyana
- (d) *Prabr̥tti*
- (e) *Buddhi*
- (f) *Prayojana*.

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**PHILOSOPHY**

**Course : 59**

**(Navya Nyāya)**

**Time - Two Hours**

**Full Marks - 50**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

**Section - A**

Answer *any two* of the following : 15×2=30

1. Write a note on the Navya Nyāya concept of *sambandha*. 15

2. Give a critical account of the concept of *yādātmya* in Navya Nyāya. Is it really admissible ? Discuss. 10+5=15

3. What is called *āhārya-jñāna* ? Can *Tarka* be described as *āhārya-jñāna* ? Explain, in this connection, how *Tarka* helps in removing the doubt of deviation (*vyābhicāra-śaṅkā*). 2+3+10=15

4. Explain the arguments behind the acceptance of *svarūpa* relation. What are its various forms ? Discuss.

**Section - B**

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

- (a) *Paryāpti sambandha*
- (b) *Hetutāvachedaka sambandha*
- (c) *Ādhāra-ādheya-bhāva sambandha*
- (d) *Bhūyodarśana*
- (e) *Sāmānādhikaranya*
- (f) Buddhist notion of *tādātmya*.