

2010

**PHILOSOPHY**

**COURSE - 10**

**(Philosophy of Language : Indian)**

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. Distinguish between *Śābdi-Bhāvanā* and *Ārthī-Bhāvanā*. 15
2. Explain the concept of *Dhvani* following Ānandavardhana and Abhinavagupta. 15
3. Explain, following Bhartṛhari the statement that the world is the manifestation of *Śabdabrahman*.
4. What is *Lakṣaṇā*? Discuss different types of *Lakṣaṇā* with suitable examples. 3+12

SECTION - B

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

4×5=20

- (a) *Alamkāradhvani*
  - (b) *Vastudhvani*
  - (c) *Sannidhi*
  - (d) *Tātparyajñāna*
  - (e) *Sphota*
  - (f) *Paśyanti*.
-

2010

**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 :

1. Explain, in brief, the holistic and atomistic theory of meaning. 15
2. Explain Frege's theory of sense and reference. 15
3. Discuss Wittgenstein's use theory of meaning. 15
4. "Philosophical problems are linguistic" — Justify your views. 15

## Section - B

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

5. (a) Distinguish between definite and indefinite description after Russell.

(b) Austin's theory of speech acts.

(c) Distinguish between logically proper name and ordinary proper names.

(d) What is analytic philosophy? Explain in brief.

(e) Explain Frege's notion of object.

(f) What is rigid designator according to Kripke? Explain.

2010

**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. Discuss Phenomenology as a pre-suppositionless philosophy following Husserl.
2. Explain the concept of *epoché* with regard to the search for pure essence.
3. Explain the existentialist concept of human freedom.
4. How does Sartre criticize the *Cartesian cogito* ? Explain in this regard the concept of *pre-reflective cogito*.

SECTION - B

5. Answer any *four* questions : 4×5=20

(a) What is intuition of essences according to Husserl ? Briefly explain.

(b) Distinguish between *being-in-itself* and *being-for-itself*.

(c) What does Heidegger mean by *Dasein* ? Discuss.

(d) What is the meaning of 'transcendental' in Husserl's philosophy ?

(e) Briefly discuss the existentialist concept of anxiety or dread.

(f) What is the relation between phenomenology and existentialism ?

---

**2010**  
**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 questions :

15×2 = 30

1. (a) Define 'L' (Necessity) and 'M' (Possibility).  
(b) Prove the following (*any two*):
  - (i)  $L(p,q) \equiv (Lp \cdot Lq)$  in  $T$  -
  - (ii)  $M(p,q) \supset (Mp \cdot Mq)$  in  $T$
  - (iii)  $MLMp \supset Mp$  in  $S_4$ . 5+10=15
  
2. Prove the adequacy of S-5 game. 15

3. Distinguish between 'actual' and 'possible' world. Test the following by possible-world diagram :

(i)  $Lp \supset LLp$

(ii)  $LMp \supset LMLMp$ . 5+10=15

4. Is T-system inadequate ? Justify your answer. 15

### SECTION - B

5. Answer *any four* of the following questions :

15×2=30

(a) Prove DRI.

(b) Define '  $\prec$  ' (entailment) and '= '(strict equivalence).

(c) What are 'Transformation Rules' (TRs) ?

(d) Why is S-4 game called stronger than T-game and S-5 game called stronger than S-4 game ?

(e) What are the Axioms ?

(f) Why are modal operators called non-truth-functional ?



2010

**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 :  $2 \times 15 = 30$

1. Explain and examine act-deontological approach to morality of actions. 15
2. Explain the divine command theory. Is this theory tenable ? 10+5
3. Explain the basic principles in Rawls' theory of justice. 15
4. "No person is an entirely isolated being" – Discuss this comment following J.S. Mill. 15

**SECTION - B**

5. Answer *any four* of the following : 4 \times 5 = 20
  - (a) What is the distinction between natural and artificial penalties ?

- (b) What do you mean by the term “applied ethics” ?
- (c) Write a note on social justice.
- (d) What are the basic liberties according to Rawls ?
- (e) What is ethical altruism ?
- (f) What do you mean by “original position” ?

2010

**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.

1. What do you understand by the term "professionals"?  
Can businessmen be considered as professionals? 5+10

2. What do you mean by "Mercy killing"? Explain the  
arguments given in favour of "Mercy killing".

3. What is cloning? What is the ethical crisis about  
cloning? 5+10

4. What do you mean by "environmental ethics"?  
Explain the basic theories in environmental ethics. 5+10

SECTION - B

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

- (a) What is deep ecology ?
  - (b) Explain the arguments of the pro-choicers with regard to abortion.
  - (c) What is bioethics ?
  - (d) What is the moral problem in surrogacy ?
  - (e) What are the distinctions between law and morality ?
  - (f) "Simple in means, rich in ends." — Explain after Arne Naess.
-

2010

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. Explain the definition of *anumāna* according to Gautama and Vātsyāyana. 15
2. Explain the terms '*vyavasayatmaka*' and '*avyapadeśya*' incorporated in the definition of *Pratyakṣa*. Why are they inserted in the definition ? Discuss. 8+7
3. Write a note on the concepts of *Vāda*, *Jalpa* and *Vitandā* according to Gautama and Vātsyāyana. 15
4. Write a note on *upamāna* as a *pramāna*. 15

SECTION - B

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

(a) Explain *Śabdapramāṇa* according to Gautama and Vātsyāyana.

(b) What is the proof for the existence of *Manas* ?

(c) How is the validity of *Prāmāṇa* established ? Discuss.

(d) Explain the concept of *Apavarga* according to Gautama and Vātsyāyana.

(e) Explain different types of *Hetvābhāsa*.

(f) What is called *nigrahasthāna* ? What are its various forms ? Discuss.



2010

PHILOSOPHY

COURSE - 59

(NĀYĀ 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. Explain the *Nāyā Nyāya* concept of *Sambandha*.  
15
2. What are the means of ascertaining *Vyāpti* according to *Gangeśa* ? Discuss.  
15
3. Give a critical account of *Tādātmya sambandha* according to *Nāyā Nyāya*.  
15
4. Write a note on the role of *Tatparya* in verbal understanding.  
15

SECTION - B

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

- (a) *Abhāvīya-viśeṣanatā-viśeṣa*.
- (b) *Āhārya-jñāna*.
- (c) Causal argument for the existence of God.
- (d) *Paryāpti sambandha*.
- (e) *Svarūpa-sambandha*.
- (f) *Yogyatā* .