TDP (General) 2nd Semester Exam., 2017

PHILOSOPHY

(General)

SECOND PAPER

Full Marks : 40

Time : 2 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable

UNIT—I

1. *(a)* What is the meaning of the term *anumāna*?

(b) Explain the nature of *pakṣa*, *sādhya* and *hetu* after Nyāya. 1+(3+3+3)=10

OR

2. *(a)* What is *parārthānumiti* ?

(b) Explain the function of *pañcāvayava* vākya in producing *parārthānumiti*. 4+6=10

UNIT—II

3. *(a)* What are the two meanings of *hetvābhāsa*?

(b) Discuss with examples three kinds of *Savyabhicāra hetvābhāsa.* 4+(2+2+2)=10

OR

4. *(a)* Determine the *hetu* in each of the following inference and explain why it is fallacious : 3×3=9

(i) The ice-cream is hot, because it is tasty.

(ii) The house is habitable, because it is large.

(iii) Everything is knowable, because everything is nameable.

(b) "The hill is firey, because it is smoky." Point out the *sapakṣa* of this inference. 1

UNIT—III

5. *(a)* Transform the following sentences into logical propositions : 2

(i) Men are seldom happy.

(ii) Only students are members.

(b) If "All S is P" is true, what may be inferred about the truth or falsehood of the following? $2\times4=8$

(i) No non-P is S

(ii) All S is non-P

(iii) Some non-P is not non-S

(iv) S may be non-P

OR

6. *(a)* What is 'distribution of terms' in a proposition?

(b) Explain with example which terms are distributed in A, E, I and O propositions. $2+(2\times4)=10$

UNIT—IV

7. *(a)* What is the fallacy of exclusive premises? Give a concrete example. 2

(b) Test the validity of the following arguments by means of Venn diagram and indicate the fallacies, if commited : $4\times2=8$

(i) *OAO*—1 (taking poet, selfish and men as minor term, major term and middle term respectively).

(ii) Some reformers are fanatics, so some idealists are fanatics, since all reformers are idealists.

OR

8. (a) Mention the canon of Mill's method of agreement.

(b) Explain with concrete example of this method.

(c) Discuss any three defects of this method.

2+5+3=10

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TDP (General) 2nd Semester Exam., 2018

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UNIT—I

1. *(a)* Define *Parāmarśa* and explain it.

(b) Discuss the role of *Parāmarśa* in respect of Anumiti. 5+5=10

OR

2. *(a)* What is *Vyāpti* ?

(b) Distinguish between *Samavyāpti* and Vissamavyāpti.

(c) Explain the Nyāya methods for establishing *Vyāpti.* 2+3+5=10

UNIT—II

3. *(a)* What are the features of Sat Hetu? Discuss.

(b) Explain, with example, different kinds of *Asiddha Hetvābhāsa.* 4+6=10

OR

4. *(a)* Point out the Hetu in each of the following inferences and explain why the Hetu is defective : 3×3=9

(i) The golden hill is firy, because it is smoky.

(ii) Taj Mahal is eternal, because it is made of valuable stone.

(iii) The cow has horn, because it is an animal.

(b) Give an example of *Vādhita Hetvābhāsa.* 1

UNIT—III

5. *(a)* If 'some flowers are red' is true, then what may be inferred about the truth and falsehood of the following? 2×4=8

(i) Some flowers are not non-red.

(ii) All non-red objects are non-flowers.

(iii) All flowers are not red.

(iv) All flowers are non-red.

(b) Transform the following sentences into logical propositions : 2

(i) All who go to church are not saints.

(ii) There are white elephants.

OR

6. (a) Determine the logical relations between each pair of the following propositions : 6

(i) All P is Q

(ii) All P is non-Q

(iii) Some non-Q is not non-P

(iv) Some Q is P

(b) What is opposition of propositions? Name different kinds of opposition of propositions. 4

UNIT—IV

7. *(a)* Test the validity of the following arguments by means of Venn diagram and explain mentioning the name of fallacies, if any : $4 \times 2 = 8$

   (i) *FAO*—4 (taking x, y and z as minor term, major term and middle term respectively).

   (ii) Where there is smoke, there is fire. There is no smoke in the hill. Therefore, there is no fire in the hill.

   (b) What is the fallacy of illicit major? Give an example. 2

OR

8. *(a)* Explain, with concrete example, Mill's joint method of agreement and difference.

   (b) Mention any two merits and demerits of this method. $6 + (2+2) = 10$

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TDP (General) 2nd Semester Exam., 2019

PHILOSOPHY

(General)

SECOND PAPER

Full Marks : 40

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UNIT—I

1. *(a)* Explain with examples, three kinds of *Hetu* according to Nyāya.

(b) Name the *Hetu* of the inference "The hill has fire, because it has smoke." (3+3+3)+1=10

OR

2. *(a)* What is *Svārthānumiti* ?

(b) What is *Parārthānumiti* ?

(c) Mention any four distinctions between *Svārthānumiti* and *Parārthānumiti*.

(d) Why is *Parārthānumiti* called *Panchāvayavī Nyāya*? 2+2+4+2=10

UNIT—II

3. (a) Define *Hetvābhāsa*.

(b) Distinguish between *Viruddha Hetvābhāsa* and *Vādhita Hetvābhāsa*. 5+5=10

OR

4. (a) Point out the *Hetu* in each of the following inferences and explain why the *Hetu* is defective :

(i) Everything is non-eternal, because everything is knowable.

(ii) Lion is mortal, because it is an animal.

(iii) Computer is eternal, because it is a product.

(b) Give an example of *Āśrayāsiddha hetvābhāsa*. (3×3)+1=10

UNIT—III

5. (a) Explain with examples different kinds of opposition of propositions.

(b) Give the obverse of contradictory proposition of "All *P* is non-*Q*". 8+2=10

(Continued)

OR

6. *(a)* Transform the following sentences into logical propositions :

(i) Nothing is both safe and exciting.

(ii) All that glitters is not gold.

(b) Determine the logical relations between each pair of the following propositions :

(i) Some *P* are *S*.

(ii) All *S* are *P*.

(iii) No non-*P* is *S*.

(iv) Some non-*P* are not non-*S*.

(c) What is meant by 'distribution of terms' in a proposition? 2+6+2=10

UNIT—IV

7. *(a)* Test the validity of the following arguments by means of Venn diagram and explain mentioning the name of fallacies, if any :

(i) EIO—3 (taking *S*, *P* and *M* as minor term, major term and middle term respectively).

(ii) All that glitters is not gold, tinsel glitters, so tinsel is not gold.

(b) Name the valid moods of second figure.

$(4\times2)+2=10$

OR

8. (a) What is argument by analogy? Give an example.

(b) Explain with example the criteria for appraising the argument by analogy. $3+7=10$

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2021 (M
Exam 2y/w

S–2/PHIG/02/20

TDP (General) 2nd Semester Exam., 2020

PHILOSOPHY

(General)

SECOND PAPER

Full Marks : 40

Time : 2 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable

UNIT—I

1. *(a)* Explain the nature of Vyāpti after Nyāya.

   (b) How is Vyāpti established? Discuss. 4+6=10

OR

2. *(a)* What is *Parārthānumāna*?

   (b) Name the Avayavas of *Pañcāvayavī* Nyāya.

   (c) Explain the function of *Pañcāvayava Vākya* in producing *Parārthānumiti*. 2+2+6=10

UNIT—II

3. *(a)* Define *Hetvābhāsa*.

(b) Explain with examples three kinds of *Savyabhicāra Hetvābhāsa*. $2\frac{1}{2}+(2\frac{1}{2}\times3)=10$

OR

4. *(a)* Point out the *Hetu* in each of the following inferences and explain why the *Hetu* is defective :

(i) The hill has fire, because it is knowable.

(ii) Air is heavy, because it is empty.

(iii) Sugar is sour, because it produces acidity.

(b) Give an example of *Svarūpāsiddha Hetvābhāsa*. $(3\times3)+1=10$

UNIT—III

5. *(a)* Transform the following sentences into logical propositions :

(i) Hardly anyone was successful.

(ii) Only artists are good lovers.

(b) If "All *S* are *P*" is false, what may be inferred about the truth or falsehood of the following?

(i) No *P* is *S*.

(ii) All *S* are non-*P*.

(iii) Some non-*P* is not non-*S*.

(iv) *S* may be *P*. 2+(2×4)=10

OR

6. *(a)* Determine the logical relation between each pair of the following propositions : 6

(i) All *A* are non-*B*.

(ii) Some *B* are *A*.

(iii) Some *A* are non-*B*.

(iv) All non-*B* are non-*A*.

(b) What is existential fallacy? Explain with example. 4

UNIT—IV

7. *(a)* Test the validity of the following arguments by means of Venn diagram and explain mentioning the name of fallacy, if any :

(i) AEO—4 (taking *P*, *Q* and *R* as minor term, major term and middle term respectively).

(ii) Some reformers are fanatics, so some idealists are fanatics, since all reformers are idealists.

(b) What is the fallacy of undistributed middle? Give an example. $(2\times4)+2=10$

OR

8. (a) Mention the canon of Mill's method of difference.

(b) Explain with concrete example of this method.

(c) Mention any three defects of this method. $2+5+3=10$

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