



'समानो मन्त्रः समितिः समानी'

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. Honours Part-III Examination, 2022

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-VIII

Time Allotted: 4 Hours

Full Marks: 100

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
All symbols are of usual significance.*

**The question paper contains GROUP-A, GROUP-B, GROUP-C, GROUP-D and GROUP-E.
The candidates are required to answer any *one* from *five* GROUPS.
Candidates should mention it clearly on the Answer Book.**

GROUP-A

(Phenomenology and Existentialism)

SECTION-I

1. Answer any *two* of the following: 20×2 = 40
- (a) What is meant by 'rigorous science' according to Husserl? Explain the sense in which phenomenology is a rigorous science. 6+14 = 20
- (b) Discuss phenomenology as a movement. In what sense does this movement try to establish philosophy as a rigorous science? Explain. 10+10 = 20
- (c) Explain in detail the existentialist thesis "Existence precedes essence". 20
- (d) Explain the place of God in existentialist thought with reference to Heidegger and Sartre. 20
- (e) Critically explain phenomenological method following Husserl. 20

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *four* of the following: 10×4 = 40
- (a) How does Husserl distinguish between fact and essence? 10
- (b) Write a note on the existentialist notion of "bad faith". 10
- (c) What does Sartre mean by choice? Discuss. 10
- (d) Explain Kierkegaard's view of truth. 10
- (e) Explain the phenomenological method of reduction. 10
- (f) Write a note on the concept of 'epoche'. 10
- (g) Explain Sartre's concept of freedom. 10
- (h) Explain the concept of humanism following Heidegger. 10

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *ten* of the following with brief justification, wherever necessary: 2×10 = 20
- (a) Write the definition of phenomenology.
 - (b) What is naturalism?
 - (c) What is psychologism?
 - (d) What is noema?
 - (e) What is anguish?
 - (f) What is Dasein?
 - (g) Write the names of four existentialist philosophers.
 - (h) What is intuition of essences?
 - (i) In what respect Husserl is indebted to Descartes?
 - (j) Who wrote the book '*Being and Time*'?
 - (k) What is meant by 'being-in-itself'?
 - (l) What is meant by 'eidetic reduction'?
 - (m) Who wrote *Cartesian Meditations*?
 - (n) 'Man is condemned to be free'— What does it mean?
 - (o) Who says 'Subjectivity is Truth'?

GROUP-B

(Problems of Philosophy)

SECTION-I

1. Answer any *two* of the following: 20×2 = 40
- (a) Why does Russell say that what we directly see and feel is merely appearance? What does Russell mean by 'real'? Discuss. 12+8 = 20
 - (b) Distinguish between sense-data and physical object. What is the necessity of demanding the existence of a physical object? 8+12 = 20
 - (c) What is the principle of Induction? What is its two parts? 10+10 = 20
 - (d) Distinguish between Universal and particular after Russell. How are they related? 12+8 = 20
 - (e) Knowledge by description enables us to go beyond the limits of our private experience. Explain fully. 20

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *four* of the following: 10×4 = 40
- (a) Explain Russell's notion about relation. 10
 - (b) What does Russell mean by psychological inference? Explain. 10
 - (c) Explain coherence theory of truth as understood by Russell. 10
 - (d) Briefly discuss Russell's notion of *a-priori* knowledge. 10
 - (e) Why does Russell say about the limits of philosophical knowledge? 10

- (f) Explain Russell's argument against the position of idealism. 10
(g) What, according to Russell, is the value of philosophy? Discuss. 10
(h) Should a theory of truth make truth a property of a belief? 10
(i) Explain Hegel's theory as interpreted by Russell. 10

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *ten* of the following: 2×10 = 20
- (a) What do you mean by introspection?
(b) Who said that philosophy is inductive generalization and why?
(c) Give examples of universals as sensible qualities.
(d) What kind of entity is necessary for a-priori knowledge in Russell's view?
(e) Is knowledge by acquaintance more certain than knowledge by description?
(f) Is inductive principle incapable of proof according to Russell?
(g) Is idealism based on theory of knowledge according to Russell?
(h) What is realism in respect of Universal?
(i) Is it logically possible to suppose that the world is a dream?
(j) How is the truth or falsity of memory ascertained?
(k) What is a-priori knowledge according to Russell?
(l) What is sense data?
(m) What is Universal according to Russell?
(n) What is monism?
(o) Is only true belief knowledge according to Russell?

GROUP-C

(Philosophy of Logic)

SECTION-I

1. Answer any *two* of the following: 20×2 = 40
- (a) What is logical appraisal? Why does Strawson regard the word 'inconsistent' as the key word of logical appraisal? 6+14 = 20
(b) What is inconsistency? Is inconsistency always pointless? Can inconsistency be defined by referring to grouping of words? 10+10 = 20
(c) Explain critically the orthodox criticism of the traditional logical system after Strawson. 20
(d) What is truth function? Explain the role of truth functional operators in truth-functional logic. 20
(e) Explain the logical ideal of system and its effects. Explicate in this regard the method of systematization. 8+12 = 20

SECTION-II

- 2 Answer any *four* of the following: 10×4 = 40
- (a) Explain and examine the traditional system of categorical propositions. 10
 - (b) Write a note on the concept of existential import. 10
 - (c) Explain, after Strawson, the nature and utility of formation rules. 10
 - (d) In what sense does presupposition differ from entailment? Discuss. 10
 - (e) What is meant by logic of language? Explain after Strawson. 10
 - (f) What are the two kinds of logic? In what sense are they different from each other? 10
 - (g) Explain, after Strawson, the application of formal logic. 10
 - (h) How does Strawson justify inductive reasoning? Explain briefly. 10

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *ten* of the following: 2×10 = 20
- (a) What are the two kinds of logic?
 - (b) What is a fact?
 - (c) What is singular statement?
 - (d) What do you mean by Truth-functional Operator?
 - (e) Define the law of Identity with example.
 - (f) Define deductive and inductive.
 - (g) What is the relation between Truth and Validity?
 - (h) What do you mean by rules of grammar?
 - (i) What do you mean by 'existential quantification'?
 - (j) What is logical formula?
 - (k) What is truth-functional system?
 - (l) What do you mean by logical form?
 - (m) What is a variable?
 - (n) What is symmetric relation?
 - (o) What are the laws of thought?

GROUP-D

(Philosophy of Mind)

SECTION-I

1. Answer any *two* of the following: 20×2 = 40
- (a) What is the purpose of private ostensive definition? How does Wittgenstein Criticize this view? Discuss. 10+10 = 20
 - (b) What is dualism? Do you accept the Cartesian kind of dualism? Give reasons for your answer. 15+5 = 20
 - (c) Explain after Sheffer, the concept of an afterlife. Is there any evidence in favour of disembodied survival? Discuss. 12+8 = 20

- (d) Discuss the third person account of consciousness. What are its merits and demerits? 20
- (e) What is the basic tenet of epiphenomenalism? What is the paradox of epiphenomenalism? Discuss. 8+12 = 20

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *four* of the following: 10×4 = 40
- (a) Explain the nature of the philosophy of mind and its relation to psychology. 10
- (b) Discuss the double aspect theory of mind. 10
- (c) Write a note on the contextual account of actions. 10
- (d) Explain briefly the agent theory of action. 10
- (e) Distinguish between soul and mind. 10
- (f) State unintelligibility thesis. Point out its demerits. 10
- (g) Explain the tripartite classification of mental phenomena. 10
- (h) Point out the essential characteristics of consciousness after Brentano. 10

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *ten* of the following: 2×10 = 20
- (a) What is voluntary action?
- (b) What is materialism?
- (c) What is intentionality?
- (d) What is metaphysical behaviourism?
- (e) What is panpsychism?
- (f) Name the basic faculties of mind.
- (g) What is occasionalism?
- (h) What do you mean by parallelism?
- (i) Why does Strawson reject the Cartesian form of dualism?
- (j) What is private ostensive definition?
- (k) What is the double-aspect theory?
- (l) What is 'beetle-in-the-box' objection?
- (m) What is contextual account of action?
- (n) Is soul identical with mind? Give reasons.
- (o) What is methodological behaviourism?

GROUP-E

(Vedāntasāra)

SECTION-I

1. Answer any *two* of the following: 20×2 = 40
- (a) What are the characteristic features of a Jivanmukta person? Discuss. 20
- (b) Explain the concepts of Śravaṇa, Manana and Nididhyāsana after Sadānanda Yogindra. 20

- (c) Write a note on the four types of Sādhanā (Sadhanācatustaya). 20
(d) Write a note on Pañcīkaraṇa. 20
(e) Explain the Advaitā concept of Apavada. 20

SECTION-II

- 2 Answer any *four* of the following: 10×4 = 40
(a) Write a short note on the Advaita concept of Sūkṣmaśarīra. 10
(b) Write a short note on the subject matter of Vedānta. 10
(c) Explain the Hiraṇyagarbha. 10
(d) Discuss the Advaita critique of Prabhākara and Bhaṭṭa views on self. 10
(e) Explain the concept of Apavāda. 10
(f) What are the Niyamas included under eight limbs of Samādhi? Discuss. 10
(g) Explain the concept of Manana and Nididhyāsana. 10
(h) What are the results of Nitya-Naimittika action and worship? Discuss. 10

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *ten* of the following with brief justifications, wherever necessary: 2×10 = 20
(a) What is Vedānta?
(b) What is Prāṇa?
(c) What is Adhyāsa?
(d) What is Turīyacaitanya?
(e) What is the definition of Laya?
(f) What type of consciousness is called Taijasa?
(g) Where does sound exist?
(h) What are the specific attributes found in earth?
(i) What is Arthavāda?
(j) What are karmendriyas?
(k) What is called Manomayakoṣa?
(l) Explain the concept of Sthūlaśarīra.
(m) What is called suṣupti?
(n) What is the nature of Buddhi?

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