

Total Question -30+20+30+35+35=150

Indian Philosophy

Paper-I

1. Describe the Carvaka position that perception is the only means of knowledge. 5
2. What are the conditions for Testimony, to be a valid source of knowledge ? 5
3. Differentiate between Indeterminate (Nirvikalpaka) and determinate (Savikalpaka) perception. 5
4. Describe Prama, Prameya and Pramana as discussed in Indian Epistemology. 5
5. Write a note on Upamana (analogy). 5
6. Why do Carvakas reject validity of Inference ? 5
7. Explain Arthapatti as a valid method of cognition 5
8. What is HetvabMsa (fallacy) ? Explain. 5
9. Explain Anyathakhyati . 5
10. Is perception possible without sannikarsha ? Explain. 5
11. Discuss briefly Jaina theory of knowledge. Is this theory a form of scepticism ? 5
12. Discuss briefly the Carvaka theory of self. 5
13. Discuss briefly Buddhist *Noiratmauada*. 5
14. What, according to Naiyayikas, are the different ways of *Vyaptigraha* ? 5
15. What are the Sankhya arguments in favour of plurality of *Purusa* ? 5
16. Illustrate the different theories of Error in Indian Epistemology. 16
17. Write an essay on Pratyaksa (Perception) as dealt with in different schools of Indian philosophy. 16
18. Critically evaluate the theory of khyativada. 16
19. How do you compare Aristotelian and Nyaya Syllogism ? 16
20. What are the Carvaka arguments in favour of the view that 'inference is not a source of veridical cognition' ? Is this view satisfactory? Discuss 16
21. Explain the Jaina view that every entity has an infinite number of properties. Show how this view leads to *Anekantavada* and *Syadvada*. 16
22. What do the Vaisesikas mean by *abhava* ? Is it a separate category? How many types of *abhavas* are accepted in Vaisesika theory ? How is *abhava* known according to Vaise~ika ? 16
23. Explain the relation between *Prak:ti* and *Purusa* after the Sankhya philosophy. Explain the Sankhya arguments in favour of the existence of *Prakrti*. 16
24. Discuss *Astanga Yoga* and different stages of *Samadhi* after Yoga philosophy. 16
25. Discuss the seven-fold objections of Ramanuja against Sankara's doctrine of *Maya*. 16
26. Give a critical exposition of Nyaya's argument for the existence of God.
27. Give a comparative estimate of Sankhya and Vedanta theories of the Soul. 16
28. Examine the concepts of Brahman and Jiva in the philosophy of Visistadvaita. 16
29. Describe the noble eightfold path in Buddhism. 16
30. Distinguish between Satkaryavada and Asatkaryavada 16

Philosophy
Psychology ,Social and political philosophy

Paper -II

1. Explain the method of observation or extrospection. 5
2. State the laws of learning put forward by Thorndike. 5
3. Discuss briefly Skinner's theory of operant conditioning. 5
4. "Society is the web of social relationships." Discuss. 5
5. Explain the importance of trusteeship in Gandhian theory of social change. 5
6. Distinguish between association and institution. 5
7. Explain the ideal of utopian socialism. 5
8. How is the experimental method applied in psychology ? 5
9. Are all dreams Wish-fulfilment ? 5
10. What is political philosophy ? 5
11. What is meant by 'organization of sence-field `'? Explain inthis context the Gestalt theory of perception . 16
12. Define sensation. Explain the attributes of sensation. 16
13. Explain and examine the Conditioned Reflex theory of learning. 16
14. What are the laws of association ? Explain. Are all the laws equally fundamental? Discuss 16
15. Expound Freud's theory of dream and criticize it. 16
16. What is caste? Distinguish between social class and caste. Discuss the features of caste-system. 16
17. Discuss the nature of Political Philosophy. 16
18. Define democracy. Discuss the merits and demerits of indirect democracy. 16
19. Discuss and evaluate the Marxist view on family. 16
20. What is meant by the 'unconscious` level of mind ? How can we ascertain the existence of the 'unconscious` Discuss. 16

Western Philosophy

Paper-III

1. Elucidate Leibniz's doctrine of Monads. 5
2. What does Kant's Copernican revolution seek to establish ? 5
3. According to Plato, knowledge is neither sense-perception nor true belief. What, then, is knowledge? Discuss with reference to Plato. 5
4. Explain the criterion of truth as accepted by Descartes. 5
5. Explain Spinoza's conception of substance and attribute. 5
6. What is the distinction between Truths of reason and Truths of fact ? Explain after Leibnitz. 5
7. Explain, after Descartes the dualism concerning mind and matter . 5
8. What is representative realism ? 5
9. Explain the 'third man' argument as given by Aristotle . 5
10. How does Hume distinguish between impression and idea ? 5
11. What are the sources of ideas according to Locke? Distinguish, after Locke, between simple and complex ideas. 5
12. Explain the place of God in Berkeley's philosophy. 5
13. Explain the Humean distinction between 'relations of ideas' and 'matters of fact'. 5
14. Mention and explain the Laws of Association of Ideas after Hume. 5
15. How does Kant distinguish between *A priori* and *A posteriori* judgments? 5
16. Why does Kant recognise space and time as *a priori* intuitions? 5
17. Explain Aristotle's doctrine of four Causes. How does Aristotle criticize, with the help of his doctrine of causes, his predecessors ? 16
18. Explain Plato's theory of forms or ideas. What are the objections of Aristotle against Platonic theory of ideas ? 16
19. Explain Descartes' method of Universal doubt. Discuss in this connection whether Descartes can properly be called a sceptic . 16
20. Explain Spinoza's theory of Knowledge in detail. 16
21. What are the characteristics of Leibniz's Monads? How many kinds of monads are recognized by him ? How does Leibniz explain the relationship between monads? 16
22. What, according to Locke, are the different degrees of knowledge ? Why does he consider sensitive knowledge to be the lowest degree of knowledge? 16
23. How does Berkeley try to establish the thesis 'to be is to be perceived' ? Does it lead to solipsism? Give reasons for your answer. 16
24. On what ground does Berkeley reject abstract 'ideas' ? Bring out the implications of Berkeley's rejection of abstract ideas . 16
25. Explain, after Hume, the distinction between impressions and ideas. What is the importance of this distinction in Hume's philosophy? Discuss. 16
26. Distinguish, after Kant, between analytic and synthetic judgments. Examine this distinction briefly. 16
27. Discuss the main problem of Kant's critique of Pure Reason in detail. 16
28. How does Kant show in his Metaphysical exposition of space and time that space and time are *a priori* , not *a posteriori* ? Space is the form of sensibility – Explain . 16
29. How does Descartes arrive at the principle 'I think , therefore , I am' ? Is it an inferential truth ? Discuss . 16
30. "Whatever is , is in God, and nothing can exist or be conceived without God" – How does Spinoza explain the relation between God and the world by this statement ? –Discuss. 16

Philosophy Logic

Paper-IV

- (1) Explain categorical syllogism according Aristotle. 5
- (2) Describe the laws of thought. 5
- (3) What is Dilemma ? Explain. 5
- (4) Discuss the function of Truth Table in symbolic logic. 5
- (5) Explain the figure of a syllogism. 5
- (6) Describe De Morgans Law. 5
- (7) Discuss the role of middle term. 5
- (8) What is Disjunctive Syllogism ? 5
- (9) Describe Modus Tollens and modus ponens. 5
- (10) Explain subaltern and contradiction. 5
- (11) What is inference ? Explain its types. 5
- (12) Explain Deduction and Induction. 5
- (13) Explain Tautology, Contradictory and Contingent sentence forms. 5
- (14) What do you understand by Figure and Mood ? 5
- (15) Distinguish between conversion and obversion. 5
- (16) What is Fallacy of Presumption ? 5
- (17) What is meant by proving invalidity ? 5
- (18) What is universal quantifiers ? 5
- (19) Explain modus Ponens ? 5
- (20) What do you mean by Rule of Replacement ? 5
- (21) Symbolize the following using predicate logic : 5
- (i) All dogs are four legged.
- (ii) The richest man in Delhi is a book maker
- (iii) Rahul is a lawyer
- (iv) All flowers are white
- (v) Some men are not short
- (22). Write notes on conditional and Biconditional propositions. 5
- (23) Determine the validity or invalidity of the following arguments by using Venn diagram. 5
- (i) IAI in IV figure
- (ii) EAE in IV figure
- (24) Explain distribution of terms. 5
- (25) What is the negation of a contingent statement form ? Give reason for your answer. 5
- (26) What is a proposition ? Explain in brief various types of proposition. 16
- (27) Explain in detail with examples, Aristotle's square of opposition. 16
- (28) State and explain the rules and fallacies of Categorical Syllogism. 16
- (29) Discuss critically Mill's method of difference as a method of discovery and a method of proof. 16

(30) What is Quantification theory ? State and explain the rules of Quantification with examples. 16

(31) Calculate the probability of the following events: 15

a) What is the probability of rolling three dice so that the total number of points that appear on their top faces is 3, three times in a row?

b) What is the probability of getting (i) at least one tail and [ii] at most one tail in 3 tosses of a coin ? .

c) In a book fair there are five entrances. Four friends come to visit the book fair. What is the probability of their entering the fair by the same entrance?

(32) Write short notes on the following: 8+8= 16

a) Criteria of evaluating hypothesis.

b) Mill's method of residues.

(33) Test the validity of the following arguments by Venn diagram indicating the mood and figure of each of them : 15

a) No men are non-mortal. All kings are men. Therefore, some kings are mortal.

b) This syllogism is valid, for all invalid syllogisms commit on illicit process and this argument commits no illicit process.

c) Where there's smoke there's fire, so there's no fire in the basement, because there's no smoke there.

(34) What is a fallacy ? Enumerate different types of 20 formal fallacies. 16

(35) "Cause is used mainly in three senses." - What are the three senses of 'cause' ? In which sense has Copi used the word 'cause' ? 16

1. Explain the nature and scope of Philosophy of Religion. How is it different from Theology?
Discuss 16
2. Compare and contrast the views of Nyaya and Buddhist logicians regarding the nature and function of pramana. 16
3. What is the logical necessity for Locke to introduce the concept of secondary qualities?
Give reason for your answer.
4. Examine Kant's criticism on Descartes' view of Self.
5. Does Aristotle treat matter as a 'Substance'? Give reasons for your answer.
6. Critically examine Hume's views on the relation of cause and effect.
7. Does Plato's 'Theory of Form' explain the 'change' and 'sensibility' of matter? Give reasons for your answer.
8. Differentiate the concept of 'Kaivalya' as discussed in Jaina and Yoga philosophies.
9. Critically examine the role of 'Prakrti' in the process of evolution.
10. Examine Jaina stance of 'Naya'. How does it differ from 'Syadvada'?
11. Evaluate Sankara's position on ISva.ra.
12. Does the 'Doctrine of Dependent Origination' reconcile the two extreme views on the law of causation, namely Satkaryavada and Asatkaryavada? Give reasons for your answer.
13. Can the 'Tattvartha' theory of Jainism be acceptable for scientific explanations? Explain.
14. What would be Carvaka's view on Vyapti? Can this view be acceptable to the Naiyayikas? Give reasons for your answer.
15. How do the Naiyayikas justify the introduction of 'Abhava' as an independent category? Explain.
16. Give a critical exposition of the concept of 'Brahman' as discussed by Saiikara, Ramanuja
17. "Socialism itself is the fulfilment of democracy." Analyse.
18. How are the synthetic a priori judgements justifiable according to Kant ? Explain.
19. Does Leibniz's theory of pre-established harmony necessarily lead to determinism ?
Discuss.
20. Distinguish between knowledge and belief according to Plato. How is it based on his metaphysics ? Explain.
21. Explain the doctrine of Cartesian dualism and examine critically arguments in favour of it.
22. Evaluate critically Hume's criticism of theory of causation.
23. Explain the significance of Aristotle's doctrine of form and matter in his theory of causation.
24. "Limits of knowledge and world are determined by my sense perception." Discuss this claim of Carvakas.
25. Explain the epistemological differences between SaU:trantika and Vaibhasika schools of Buddhism.

26. Bring out the significance of the concept of adhyasa in Sankara's philosophy to develop his metaphysics.
27. Are the arguments given in favour of existence of pralqti adequate in Samkhya philosophy ? Discuss.
28. Can arthapatti (postulation) be reduced to anumana (inference) ? Discuss it from the Mimamsa point of view.
29. Explain the concept of Karma and discuss its various types according to Jain philosophy.
30. How is an absence of an object known according to Naiyayikas and Mimamsakas ? Discuss.
31. Bring out the philosophical implications of introducing extraordinary (alaukika) perception in Nyaya philosophy
32. Explain the nature and levels of samprajnata samadhi. How does each level lead more towards asamprajnata samadhi ?
33. Examine the Sankhya view on liberation that "the self is neither bound nor liberates, nor does it transmigrate".
34. Explain after Dipika the definition of 'Buddhi' given by Annambhatta. Why and how has the definition been amended in Dipika ?
35. Elucidate the definition of smriti following Dipika .How does Annambhatta distinguish between yathartha and ayathartha smriti ? Discuss why Annambhatta does not consider yathartha smriti to be a kind of Prama .