

BA in Philosophy (CBCS) -2025
Semester – III
Paper-CC05
Western Logic (Part I)

Time: 3 hours

Full Marks: 60

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin.
Answer **any four** questions from the following

1. What is a categorical proposition? What are its types? Explain the relations of oppositions between the different categorical propositions with the help of a diagram. 3+2+10=15
2. a. Test the validity of the following arguments with the help of Venn Diagram: 5+5=10
 - i. No Republicans are Democrats, so some democrats are wealthy stockbrokers, since some wealthy stockbrokers are not Republicans.
 - ii. No musicians are criminals, for all musicians are peace-loving people, and no criminals are peace-loving people.
- b. When does a categorical proposition distribute a term? Explain the reason why the particular negative proposition is said to distribute its predicate. 2+3=5
3. a. Determine the truth value of the following statements (A and B are false; X and Y are true) 2+2=4
 - i. $[X \vee (\sim B \cdot Y)] \supset [X \vee (A \equiv Y)]$
 - ii. $A \supset \{(A \equiv Y) \cdot \sim [B \supset (X \equiv Y)]\}$
- b. Use truth-table to show whether the following statement forms are tautologous/ contradictory/ contingent: 3+3=6
 - i. $[p \supset (q \supset r)] \cdot (q \cdot \sim q)$
 - ii. $(p \cdot q) \supset [p \supset (p \vee r)]$
- c. Construct truth tables for the DeMorgan's theorem(s) and demonstrate whether it is tautologous or not. 5

- ii. If sustainable development is prescribed and its enforcement is strict, then environment will be protected. If strict enforcement of sustainable development will protect the environment, then the problem is a practical one. Sustainable development has been prescribed. Therefore, the problem is a practical one. (D, S, E, P)
- b. Define formal proof of validity. 3
5. a. Determine the validity or invalidity through truth-table method: 6+6=12
- i. $(O \vee P) \supset Q$
 $Q \supset (O \cdot P)$
 $\therefore (O \vee P) \supset (O \cdot P)$
- ii. $(P \vee Q) \supset [P \cdot (P \vee Q)]$
 $(P \cdot Q)$
 $\therefore P \vee Q$
- b. Define argument and argument form. 3
6. a. What is a normal-form formula? 1
- b. For each of the following find the normal form formula equivalent to the given one: 2+2=4
- i. $\sim (\exists x) [\sim (\sim Wx \vee Xx)]$
ii. $\sim (x) (Cx \supset \sim Dx)$
- c. State the four rules of quantification along with the restrictions of their application 6
- d. Demonstrate the validity of the following argument: 4
- $(\exists x)(Hx \cdot Cx)$
 $(x)(Cx \supset Vx)$
 $\therefore (\exists x) (Hx \cdot Vx)$

B.A. (Honours) Examination, 2025
Semester III
Philosophy
Course: CC-6 (CBCS)
Textual Study: Vedanta Philosophy

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 60

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin

Answer any four questions.

1. Elucidate the philosophical significance of the statement “*vedānta nāma upaniṣad pramāṇam tadupakārīni sārīrak sūtrādīni ca*” Would agree with the view that interpretation of ‘vedānta’ as the end of the Vedas leads to *avyāpti doṣa*? Give reasons for your answer. 10+5=15
2. Give a brief account of the *sādhana catuṣṭaya* as described in the Vedāntasāra. Does *nityānityavastuviveka* suffer from *ananyāśraya doṣa*? Give reasons for your answer. 10+5=15
3. What is the meaning of ‘*avānmanasagocaram*’ and ‘*ātmānam*’ as incorporated in the *mangalācaraṇam* of the Vedāntasāra? Do you agree with the Navya-Naiyāyika’s view on the utility of *mangalācaraṇam*? Justify your answer. 10+5=15
4. Give an account of the different types of *karmas* included in the *lakṣaṇa* of *adhikārī* in Vedāntasāra? Why have some philosophers treated *nitya karmas* as *pāpajñāpaka* and not as *pāpajanaka*? Explain. 10+5=15
5. How does the Vedāntasāra define the term ‘*Vedānta*’? Would you agree with the view that defining ‘vedānta’ as the goal of the Vedas leads to *avyāpti doṣa*? Give reasons for your answer. 10+5=15
6. Give an account of *mumukṣūttva* following Sadānanda Yogīndra? Do you agree with the view that the desire for *mokṣa* is similar to any other ordinary desire? Give reasons for your answer. 10+5=15

B.A. Examination 2025
Philosophy
Semester – III
Paper – CC – 7
Textual Study (Western) [Part - I]

Time: 3 hours

Full Marks: 60

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin.
Answer any four questions from the following

1. On what grounds does Hume reject traditional Metaphysics? 15
2. How has Hume distinguished between easy and abstruse philosophy? 15
3. Distinguish between impressions and ideas. Can there be ideas without impressions? Explain after Hume with reference to the instance of golden mountain. (7+8) = 15
4. Discuss after Hume the principles of association of ideas and the reasons for believing that there exist such principles. Why did he call these natural relations? (12+3) = 15
5. Do all sentences express propositions? Differentiate between two types of propositions with special emphasis on their ascertainment. Why are relations of ideas called so? Explain. (3+9+3) = 15
6. State and explain Hume's argument with respect to the idea of necessary connection between cause and effect 15

Undergraduate Examination, 2025**Generic Elective Course: Semester – III (CBCS)****(GEC -3): Inductive Logic and Philosophy of Science****Time: 3 Hours****Full Marks: 60****Questions are of equal value or as indicated in the margin****Answer any 4 questions**

1. What do we ordinarily understand by inference? Can every passage of thought be called an Inference? Discuss. 15
2. Explain Mill's methods of agreement and difference with examples. 15
3. Describe Mill's methods of residues and concomitant variation with examples. 15
4. Explain how Mill's joint method of agreement and difference serves to strengthen the conclusion of an inductive inference. 15
5. Which criteria are used to judge the merit of competing hypotheses? 15
6. What do we generally understand by an 'explanation'? Discuss what kind of explanation we seek in science. 15