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2 SEM TDC PHIH (CBCS) C 4

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(June/July)

PHILOSOPHY

(Core)

Paper : C-4

(**Indian Logic**)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Choose the correct answer : 1×8=8

(a) Mimamsā / Nyāya philosophy is mainly regarded as Indian Logic.

(b) The relation between Sādhya and Hetu is called Vyāpti / Pakṣadharmatā.

(c) Inherent / Efficient cause is known as instrumental cause.

(2)

- (d) Extra-ordinary perception is always indeterminate / determinate.
- (e) When an inference is made in order to produce conviction in the mind of others is called Svārthānumāna / Parārthānumāna.
- (f) Parāmarśa is / is not the cause of Anumiti.
- (g) There are five / six marks of valid reason.
- (h) In Indian Logic, Hetu / Sādhyā is the main grounds of Anumāna.
2. Write short notes on any five of the following : 4×5=20
- (a) Nature of Indian logic
- (b) Characteristics of Pramāṇa
- (c) The constituents of Anumāna
- (d) Alaukika Pratyakṣa
- (e) Asiddha or Sādhyasama Hetvābhāsa
- (f) Psychological ground of Anumāna (Pakṣatā)
3. Discuss the development of Indian Logic. 13
- Or
- Explain the relation between Indian Logic and Indian Epistemology. 13

(3)

4. What do you mean by Pramā? Explain different kinds of Pramā. 3+10=13

Or

Explain Pratyakṣa from the standpoint of Nyāya epistemology. 13

5. What is Anumāna? Classify Anumāna from Gautama's 'Nyāya Sutra'. 3+10=13

Or

What is Vyāpti? Explain Vyāpti from Nyāya perspective. 3+10=13

6. Mention the characteristics of valid reason. Are they necessary for arriving valid conclusion in inferential process? 8+5=13

Or

Define Hetvābhāsa. Explain with examples different kinds of Svavyabhicāra Hetvābhāsa. 3+10=13
