COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY

B.A. Honours 6th Semester Examination, 2021

PHILOSOPHY

DSE-4

Time Allotted: 2 Hours   Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Answer any *one* Group from A to D

GROUP-A

(The Problem of Knowledge: A. J. Ayer)

Answer any *two* questions from the following   20×2 = 40

1. Distinguish between philosophical and scientific skepticism. On what ground does Ryle attempt to refuse philosophical skepticism? How does Ayer reply to Ryle?   5+7+8

2. Does the Cartesian view 'I think, therefore I am' represent a statement that is beyond doubt. Discuss with reference to Ayer's view.   20

3. Give a critical estimate of Ayer's view on knowledge.   20

GROUP-B

(Introduction to Set Theory)

Answer any *two* questions from the following   20×2 = 40

1. (a) Explain with examples the differences between membership (∈) and identity (=).   10

   (b) What are the grounds to accept 'empty set' as a set? Discuss.   10

2. Suppose: 4×5 = 20

   $A = \{1, 3, 5\}$

   $B = \{2, 4, 6\}$

   $C = \{2, 5\}$

$D = \{1, 3\}$

$E = \{2, 6\}$

Find the following:

(a) $A \sim (C \cup D)$

(b) $(B \sim A) \cap D$

(c) $(C \cup D) \sim E$

(d) $(D \cup E) \sim A$

(e) $(A \cup B) \cap (C \sim D)$

3.   Which of the following statements are true (for all sets A, B and C)? $5 \times 4 = 20$

(a) If $A \subseteq B$ and $B \subseteq C$, then $A \subseteq C$

(b) If $A \in B$ and $B \subset C$, then $A \subset C$

(c) If $A = B$ and $B = C$, then $A = C$

(d) If $A \in B$ and $B = C$, then $A \in C$

GROUP-C

(Vedāntasāra)

Answer any *two* questions from the following $20 \times 2 = 40$

1.   Discuss the nature of *nitya karma* following Yogīndra's *Vedāntasāra*.   20

2.   What are the characteristic features of *ajñāna*? Is it one or many? Discuss.   15+5

3.   Write the *Śriguru Bandanā* verse and explain the meaning of it.   20

GROUP-D

(Jaina Epistemology)

Answer any *two* questions from the following $20 \times 2 = 40$

1.   What is *Anekāntavāda*? Why *Jaina* says that the knowledge of the reality is partial? How do Buddhist and Vedantist prove that the *Jaina* theory is not satisfactory?   4+10+6

2.   How many types of 'naya' are mentioned in *Jaina* Philosophy? Discuss each type of 'naya' with examples. Mention the reaction of Buddhist and Vedantist.   2+12+6

3.   Describe the main features of *Jaina* epistemology.   20

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