

2023

PHILOSOPHY

Paper : PHLHC2036

( Greek Philosophy )

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 (any six) : 1×6=6

(a) "Water is the primary stuff or substance of universe." Who said this?

(i) Heraclitus

(ii) Protagoras

(iii) Thales

(iv) Plato

(b) The author of the book, *On Nature* is

(i) Aristotle

(ii) Socrates

(iii) Anaximander

(iv) Zeno



(c) "Number is the first element of the universe." Who said this?

- (i) Plato
- (ii) Aristotle
- (iii) Protagoras
- (iv) Pythagoras

(d) "Only Being is, not being is not and cannot be thought." This statement is made by

- (i) Socrates
- (ii) Thales
- (iii) Gorgias
- (iv) Parmenides

(e) "The universe is the harmony of opposite tension." Who made this statement?

- (i) Empedocles
- (ii) Anaximander
- (iii) Heraclitus
- (iv) Socrates

(f) "Homo mensura." Who said this?

- (i) Democritus
- (ii) Parmenides
- (iii) Aristotle
- (iv) Protagoras

(g) "Virtue is knowledge." This statement is made by

- (i) Gorgias
- (ii) Empedocles
- (iii) Socrates
- (iv) Thales

(h) How many cardinal virtues are accepted by Plato?

- (i) Two
- (ii) Four
- (iii) Three
- (iv) Five

(i) In which book Plato has discussed his concept of justice?

- (i) *Theaetetus*
- (ii) *Republic*
- (iii) *Meno*
- (iv) *Apology*

(j) Who is the writer of the book, *Metaphysics*?

- (i) Anaximander
- (ii) Zeno
- (iii) Aristotle
- (iv) Pythagoras



( 4 )

2. Answer any five of the following questions :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What do you mean by 'sophist'?
- (b) What do you mean by 'Logos' in Heraclitus' philosophy?
- (c) What is not-being according to Parmenides?
- (d) Name two sophist philosophers.
- (e) What is virtue, according to Socrates?
- (f) What is justice?
- (g) What is 'philosophy of nature' according to Aristotle?

3. Answer any six of the following questions :  $5 \times 6 = 30$

- (a) Write a short note on pre-Socratic Philosophy.
- (b) Explain Heraclitus' theory of change.
- (c) Write a short note on Parmenides' concept of Being.

( 5 )

(d) "Man is the measure of all things." Explain the statement.

(e) Explain Socrates' view of 'Virtue is One'.

(f) Discuss the three classes in Plato's ideal State.

(g) Why is Socratic method called 'the dialectical method'? Discuss.

(h) How does Plato explain the concept of justice in connection with individual?

(i) Explain Aristotle's conception of causality.

(j) Explain how Aristotle distinguishes between Potentiality and Actuality.

4. Answer any two of the following questions :

$10 \times 2 = 20$

(a) Explain Heraclitus' theory of harmony of opposites.

(b) Explain and examine the Sophist epistemology.



- (c) Critically discuss Plato's theory of justice.
- (d) Explain how Parmenides distinguish between Being and Not-being.

5. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 14

- (a) Explain and examine Plato's concept of 'justice in State'.
- (b) Critically examine Aristotle's concept of change.
- (c) Explain the epistemology of Socrates.

★ ★ ★



2023

PHILOSOPHY

Paper : PHLHG2026/PHLRC2026

( Ethics )

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 (any six) : 1×6=6

শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা (যি কোনো ছয়টা) :

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ is the ideal of ethics.

\_\_\_\_\_ হৈছে নীতিশাস্ত্ৰৰ আদৰ্শ।

(i) Truth

সত্য

(ii) Highest good

পৰম শ্ৰেয়

(iii) Happiness

সুখ

(iv) Perfection

পূৰ্ণতা



( 2 )

(b) What is the Fourth Noble Truth of Buddhism?

বৌদ্ধ ধর্মৰ চতুৰ্থ আৰ্য সত্যটো কি ?

(i) There is suffering

দুখ আছে

(ii) There is cessation of suffering

দুখৰ নিবৃত্তি আছে

(iii) There are causes of suffering

দুখৰ কাৰণ আছে

(iv) There are the ways for cessation of suffering

দুখ নিবৃত্তিৰ উপায় আছে

(c) The highest form of Purushartha is

পুরুষাৰ্থৰ সৰ্বোচ্চ প্ৰকাৰটো হ'ল

(i) Moksha

মোক্ষ

(ii) Dharma

ধৰ্ম

(iii) Artha

অৰ্থ

(iv) Kama

কাম

KB23/547

( Continued )

( 3 )

(d) The second stage of Ashrama is

আশ্ৰমৰ দ্বিতীয় স্তৰটো হৈছে

(i) Sannyasa

সন্ন্যাস

(ii) Garhastha

গাৰ্হস্থ্য

(iii) Brahmacharya

ব্ৰহ্মচৰ্য

(iv) Vanaprastha

বাণপ্ৰস্থ

(e) What is the meaning of the term 'Deon'?

'Deon' শব্দটোৰ অৰ্থ কি ?

(i) Duty

কৰ্তব্য

(ii) Action

কৰ্ম

(iii) Evil

ভূত বা চয়তান

(iv) Consequence

ফলাফল

KB23/547

( Turn Over )



(f) "Nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign masters, pain and pleasure." Who made this statement?

“প্রকৃতিয়ে মানুহক দুটা সার্বভৌম স্বত্বা, সুখ আৰু দুখৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণাধীন কৰি ৰাখিছে।” এই উক্তিটো কাৰ ?

(i) Mill  
মিল

(ii) Bentham  
বেণ্ঠাম

(iii) Aristotle  
এৰিষ্ট’টল

(iv) Buddha  
বুদ্ধ

(g) 'Eight-fold Path' is advocated by  
‘অষ্টাংগিক মাৰ্গ’ প্ৰবৰ্তন কৰিছিল

(i) Buddhism  
বৌদ্ধ ধৰ্মই

(ii) Jainism  
জৈন ধৰ্মই

(iii) Hinduism  
হিন্দু ধৰ্মই

(iv) Christianity  
খ্ৰীষ্টিয়ান ধৰ্মই

(h) "Non-violence is the kingdom of heaven."  
Whose statement is this?

“অহিংসা হৈছে স্বৰ্গৰাজ্য।” এই উক্তিটো কাৰ ?

(i) Gandhi  
গান্ধী

(ii) Aristotle  
এৰিষ্ট’টল

(iii) Kant  
কাণ্ট

(iv) Mill  
মিল

(i) Who is the author of *Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals*?

*Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals*  
গ্ৰন্থখনৰ লিখক কোন ?

(i) Kant  
কাণ্ট

(ii) M. K. Gandhi  
এম. কে. গান্ধী

(iii) Bentham  
বেণ্ঠাম

(iv) Mill  
মিল



( 6 )

(j) Which book of Aristotle represents the theory of golden mean?  
এৰিষ্ট'টলৰ কোনখন গ্ৰন্থত স্বৰ্ণপথ সম্পৰ্কীয় তত্ত্বটো উল্লেখ আছে?

(i) *Nicomachean Ethics*  
'নিকোমেকিয়ান ইথিকচ্'

(ii) *Ethica*  
'ইথিকা'

(iii) *Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals*  
'গ্ৰাউণ্ডৱাৰ্ক অৱ দি মেটাফিজিক্স অৱ মৰেলচ্'

(iv) *The Practical Reason*  
'দি প্ৰেক্টিকেল ৰিজন্'

2. Answer the following questions (any five) :  $2 \times 5 = 10$   
তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া (যি কোনো পাঁচটা) :

(a) State two examples of positive science.  
বিষয়নিষ্ঠ বিজ্ঞানৰ দুটা উদাহৰণ দিয়া।

(b) Why is Mill's utilitarianism called hedonism?  
মিলৰ উপযোগিতাবাদক কিয় সুখবাদ বুলিও কোৱা হয়?

(c) What is conventional morality?  
পৰম্পৰাগত নৈতিকতা কি?

KB23/547

(Continued)

( 7 )

(d) What does Ahimsa mean in its positive sense?  
সদৰ্থক অৰ্থত 'অহিংসা'ই কি বুজায়?

(e) State four moral virtues of Aristotle.  
এৰিষ্ট'টলৰ চাৰিটা নৈতিক সদগুণ উল্লেখ কৰা।

(f) What are the four Purusharthas?  
পুৰুষাৰ্থ চাৰিটা কি কি?

(g) What is consequentialism?  
পৰিণতিবাদ কি?

3. Answer the following questions (any six) :  $5 \times 6 = 30$   
তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া (যি কোনো ছয়টা) :

(a) Write a note on the nature of ethics.  
নীতিশাস্ত্ৰৰ প্ৰকৃতি বা স্বৰূপৰ বিষয়ে এটি টোকা লিখা।

(b) Explain briefly the 'is-ought' controversy.  
'is-ought' বিতৰ্কটো চমুকৈ আলোচনা কৰা।

(c) Write a note on reflective morality.  
প্ৰতিফলিত নৈতিকতাৰ বিষয়ে এটি টোকা লিখা।

(d) What is the place of forgiveness in Buddhism?  
বৌদ্ধ ধৰ্মত ক্ষমাৰ স্থান কি?

KB23/547

(Turn Over)



- (c) "Duty for duty's sake." Discuss in the light of Kant.  
কাণ্টৰ আধাৰত "কৰ্তব্যৰ খাতিৰত কৰ্তব্য", আলোচনা কৰা।
- (f) Bring out the concept of good will in the light of Kant.  
কাণ্টৰ আধাৰত সদ-ইচ্ছাৰ ধাৰণাটো প্ৰকাশ কৰা।
- (g) How does Aristotle formulate the concept of golden mean? Discuss briefly.  
এৰিষ্ট'টলে কিদৰে স্বৰ্ণপথ সম্পৰ্কীয় ধাৰণাটো প্ৰবৰ্তন কৰিছে? চমুকৈ আলোচনা কৰা।
- (h) Determine the place and role of 'Varna system' in Indian ethics.  
ভাৰতীয় নৈতিকতাত 'বৰ্ণ ব্যৱস্থা'টোৰ স্থান আৰু ভূমিকা নিৰ্ণয় কৰা।
- (i) How does Gandhiji advocate the concept of Ahimsa?  
গান্ধীজীয়ে অহিংসাৰ ধাৰণাটো কিদৰে পৃষ্ঠপোষকতা কৰিছে?
- (j) What is virtue ethics? Discuss briefly.  
সদগুণৰ নৈতিকী কি? চমুকৈ আলোচনা কৰা।

4. Answer the following questions (any two) :  $10 \times 2 = 20$   
তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া (যি কোনো দুটা) :

- (a) Explain and examine the concept of Kant's categorical imperative.  
কাণ্টৰ চৰ্তহীন আদেশৰ ধাৰণাটো বৰ্ণনামূলক পৰীক্ষা কৰা।
- (b) Write an essay on Buddhist ethics.  
বৌদ্ধ নৈতিকতাৰ বিষয়ে এখনি বচনা লিখা।
- (c) What is Mill's utilitarianism? What are the points of differences between Mill's utilitarianism and Bentham's utilitarianism?  
মিলৰ উপযোগিতাবাদ কি? মিলৰ উপযোগিতাবাদ আৰু বেণ্ঠামৰ উপযোগিতাবাদৰ মাজৰ পাৰ্থক্যসমূহ কি কি?
- (d) What is deontological ethics? Write an essay on deontological ethics.  
কৰ্তব্যমূলক নৈতিক মানো কি? ইয়াৰ বিষয়ে এখনি বচনা লিখা।

5. Answer the following questions (any one) : 14  
তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ লিখা (যি কোনো এটা) :

- (a) Discuss the place and significance of Purusharthas in Indian ethics.  
ভাৰতীয় নৈতিকতাত পুৰুষাৰ্থৰ স্থান আৰু তাৎপৰ্য আলোচনা কৰা।



(b) Give an account of the concept of Nishkama Karma as found in the *Bhagavad Gita*.

‘ভগবদ্গীতা’ত উল্লেখ থকা ধৰণে নিষ্কাম কৰ্মৰ অৱধাৰণাটোৰ এটি বৰ্ণনা দিয়া।

(c) How does conventional morality originate? Discuss.

পৰম্পৰাগত নৈতিকতাৰ উৎপত্তি কিদৰে হয়? আলোচনা কৰা।

\*\*\*



**63/1 (SEM-4) CC8/PHLHC4086**



**2023**

**PHILOSOPHY**

Paper : PHLHC4086

**( Text of Indian Philosophy )**

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 (any six) : 1×6=6

(a) Which one among the following is an immediate antecedent cause of suffering?

(i) Bhava

(ii) Avidya

(iii) Samskara

(iv) Jati



( 2 )

- (b) The Vijnanavada Buddhist's theory of error is named as
- Asatkhyati
  - Satkhyati
  - Atmakhyati
  - Anirvachaniya Khyati
- (c) Which is the meaning of Anatmavada in Buddhism?
- The Soul is different from the body
  - The Soul is not the mind
  - There is no Soul after death
  - The Soul is aggregate of Skandhas
- (d) The Soul is only an aggregate of mental state. Who holds this view?
- Nyaya and Samkhya
  - Early Buddhism and Vedanta
  - Yoga and Charvaka
  - Only early Buddhism

KB23/851

( Continued )

( 3 )

- (e) Buddhism advocates the following, *except*
- Nairatmavada
  - Syadvada
  - Pratityasamutpada
  - Kshanabhanguravada
- (f) The name and the universal concept are supplied by our imagination is the view of
- Advaitins
  - Buddhism
  - Naiyayikas
  - Vaisheshikas
- (g) Who among the following denies that perceptual experience can be expressed in words?
- Jayrasibhatta
  - Dharmakirti
  - Mahavira
  - Dharmakirti and Vishvanatha

KB23/851

( Turn Over )



- (h) 'Name' give us universal which are purely imaginary, illusory and negative. The view is propounded by
- Dharmakirti
  - Prabhakara
  - Dinnaga
  - Kamalsila
- (i) When substance does not exist, the qualities which depend on it also do not exist, is the view held by
- Jainas
  - Naiyayikas
  - Mimangsakas
  - Buddhists
- (j) Svalakshana according to Buddhist is/are
- momentary
  - real
  - both momentary and real
  - eternal and real

2. Write brief answer of the following (any five) :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

- Define Buddhist's conception of perception (Pratyaksha).
- Why does Buddhism reject determinate (Savikalpa) perception?
- Write Dharmakirti's view of perception.
- What are the different kinds of inference according to Buddhism?
- Define Svarthanumana (Inference for-one-self).
- What is the role of Hetu (middle term) in Buddhist logic?
- According to Buddhist's epistemology, "Right knowledge is two-fold", what are they?

3. Answer the following questions (any six) :  $5 \times 6 = 30$

- Write a short note on Jaina perception.
- Write on determinate and indeterminate perception of Buddhist's epistemology.



( 6 )

- (c) What are the Pramanas?
- (d) Write on Buddhist concept of Nirvana.
- (e) Write a short note on Ethics of Buddhism.
- (f) "Right knowledge is knowledge, not contradicted." Discuss the statement.
- (g) Write a short note on Svarthanumana.
- (h) Explain the theory of perception of Dharmakirti.
- (i) Write a short note on Satkhyati.
- (j) Concept of God—write with reference to Dharmakirti and Dharmattara.
4. Answer the following questions (any two) :  $10 \times 2 = 20$
- (a) Explain clearly perceptive and inferential knowledge in reference to Dharmakirti.
- (b) What are the Four Noble Truths of Buddhism? Discuss.

KB23/851

( Continued )

( 7 )

- (c) Explain the doctrine of Pratityasamutpada (Dependent origination) of Buddhism.
- (d) Discuss critically the doctrine of the non-existence of the Soul of Buddhism.
5. Answer the following questions (any one) : 14
- (a) What are the general characteristics of Indian philosophy? Explain elaborately.
- (b) The theory of perception by Dharmakirti and Dharmattara. Explain critically.
- (c) Give an account of the doctrine of momentariness in Buddhism.

\*\*\*

KB23—1000/851

63/1 (SEM-4) CC8/PHLHC4086





63/1 (SEM-6) CC14/PHLHC6146

2023

PHILOSOPHY

Paper : PHLHC6146

[ Philosophy of Language (Indian and Western) ]

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 (any six) :  $1 \times 6 = 6$

(a) Frege observed that there was lack of firm foundations in the \_\_\_\_\_ discipline.

(i) temporary

(ii) hierarchical

(iii) logical

(iv) cyclical

(b) Frege's concern was mainly

(i) botanical

(ii) logico-linguistic

(iii) religious

(iv) ethical



( 2 )

- (c) According to Bertrand Russell in a logically perfect language, there is exactly \_\_\_\_\_ word(s) for a simple object.
- (i) two
  - (ii) one
  - (iii) multiple
  - (iv) definite
- (d) It was in the paper 'On Denoting' the theory of \_\_\_\_\_ first appeared.
- (i) description
  - (ii) relativity
  - (iii) linguistics
  - (iv) translation
- (e) Austin theory of sovereignty is also known as
- (i) monistic
  - (ii) political
  - (iii) liberal
  - (iv) economic

KB23/679

( Continued )

( 3 )

- (f) According to John Austin the subject matter of jurisprudence is
- (i) positive
  - (ii) negative
  - (iii) epistemological
  - (iv) metaphysical
- (g) Means of valid knowledge is known as
- (i) Pramata
  - (ii) Pramana
  - (iii) Pramada
  - (iv) Prameya
- (h) Which one of the following is called 'Indian logic'?
- (i) Nyaya
  - (ii) Vaisheshika
  - (iii) Samkhya
  - (iv) Yoga

KB23/679

( Turn Over )



( 4 )

(i) Valid knowledge obtained through the utterances of a trustworthy person is called

(i) Pratyaksha

(ii) Anumana

(iii) Sabda

(iv) Upamana

(j) According to Nyaya Philosophy, verbal knowledge is the \_\_\_\_\_ source of valid knowledge.

(i) first

(ii) second

(iii) third

(iv) fourth

2. Answer the following questions (any five) :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) What is the nature of verbal knowledge?

(b) What are the four causes of verbal knowledge?

(c) What are the six ways of knowledge?

KB23/679

( Continued )

( 5 )

(d) What is the means of knowing denotative function grammar?

(e) What is called implication?

(f) What are two sects of Indian philosophy?

(g) What is denotative function?

3. Answer the following questions (any six) :  $5 \times 6 = 30$

(a) Write Frege's theory of sense.

(b) What is denoting according to Russell?

(c) Discuss briefly Austin's 'How to do things with words'.

(d) Explain briefly about contiguity.

(e) Write a short note on semantic expectancy.

(f) Briefly discuss Russell's theory of description.

(g) Explain briefly about intention of the speaker.

KB23/679

( Turn Over )



( 6 )

- (h) Discuss the nature of verbal knowledge.
- (i) Write a note on division of words.
- (j) What is semantic competency? Explain briefly.

4. Answer the following questions (any two) :  $10 \times 2 = 20$

- (a) Why 'on denoting' Russell claims that his theory of meaning is superior to the theories of Frege and Meinong? Discuss.
- (b) Discuss the theory of speech act advanced by Austin.
- (c) Explain the various means of knowing the denotative function.
- (d) Write a note on implication and its relation with denotative function.

5. Answer the following questions (any one) :

- (a) Discuss the four causes of verbal knowledge as given in Nyaya Siddhanta Muktavali.

KB23/679

( Continued )

( 7 )

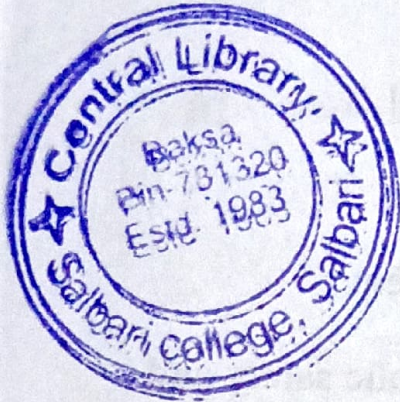
- (b) Discuss the Frege's distinction between sense and reference.
- (c) Explain and elucidate Austin's 'doctrine of infelicities' as mentioned in his book, *How to Do Things with Words?*.

\*\*\*

KB23—1100/679 63/1 (SEM-6) CC14/PHLHC6146



63/1 (SEM-6) DSE4/PHLHE6046



2023

PHILOSOPHY

Paper : PHLHE6046

( Philosophy of Law )

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 from the following  
(any six) : 1×6=6

(a) Philosophy of law refers to

(i) ethics

(ii) jurisprudence

(iii) political science

(iv) social science

(b) The father of philosophy of law is

(i) Voltaire

(ii) Rousseau

(iii) Hobbes

(iv) Locke

KB23/682

( Turn Over )



- (c) An example for common good is
- (i) going for picnic
  - (ii) attending a class by student
  - (iii) an effective system of public safety and security
  - (iv) attending a marriage ceremony
- (d) The legal positivism means
- (i) philosophical theory of the nature of law
  - (ii) moral theory
  - (iii) theory of historiography
  - (iv) legal theory
- (e) "Law is the command of the sovereign" is said by
- (i) Austin
  - (ii) Aristotle
  - (iii) Mill
  - (iv) Nietzsche

- (f) The primary rules of law
- (i) bind people
  - (ii) help realise wishes of people
  - (iii) neglects the wishes of people
  - (iv) remain neutral
- (g) Panel obligations point to
- (i) obedience to law
  - (ii) a breach of obligation
  - (iii) obligation to society
  - (iv) obligation to family
- (h) The Supreme Law of India is
- (i) the Supreme Court of India
  - (ii) the Parliament of India
  - (iii) the Constitution of India
  - (iv) the Lok Sabha
- (i) The fundamental rights are defined as
- (i) basic human freedom
  - (ii) secondary freedom
  - (iii) tertiary freedom
  - (iv) some obligations



( 4 )

- (j) Criminal law is governed by
- (i) Indian Penal Code
  - (ii) CrPC
  - (iii) an Evidence Act
  - (iv) Indian Penal Code, CrPC, an Evidence Act
2. Answer the following questions (any five) :  $2 \times 5 = 10$
- (a) What do you understand by jurisprudence?
  - (b) What is meant by legal positivism?
  - (c) What is fundamental right?
  - (d) Define Hart's theory of law.
  - (e) Cite any two secondary laws after Hart.
  - (f) Is punishment a negative reward?
  - (g) State the major theories of punishment.

KB23/682

( Continued

( 5 )

3. Answer any six questions from the following :  $5 \times 6 = 30$
- (a) Write a short note on traditional natural law theory.
  - (b) Distinguish between primary and secondary rules of law.
  - (c) Expound the idea of death penalty.
  - (d) What are the obligations of fulfil a contract?
  - (e) Write a note on reformatory theory of punishment.
  - (f) What are the principles of criminal responsibility?
  - (g) What do you understand by tort?
  - (h) Elucidate the doctrine of basic structure of the Indian Constitution.
  - (i) How is blackmail defined in law?
  - (j) Find out the differences between justification and excuse.

KB23/682

( Turn Over )



4. Answer any two of the following :  $10 \times 2 = 20$

(a) Discuss natural law theory after John Locke.

(b) What do you understand by legal positivism? Discuss.

(c) Discuss briefly the history of the Indian Constitution.

(d) Examine positive and negative rights after Hohfeldian.

5. What is punishment? Discuss the different theories of punishment.  $4 + 10 = 14$

Or

Discuss at length the fundamental rights as discerned in the Indian Constitution. 14

Or

Is Capital Punishment justifiable? Discuss the situations leading to death sentence as provided by the Indian Laws.  $4 + 10 = 14$

\*\*\*





2023

PHILOSOPHY

Paper : PHLHE6036

( Philosophy of Science )

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 (any six) : 1×6=6

(a) What is the fallacy involved in inductive justification of induction?

(i) Fallacy of arguing in a circle

(ii) Fallacy of posy hoc ergo propter hoc

(iii) Fallacy of single cause

(iv) Fallacy of division

(b) The conclusion of a scientific inductive argument is

(i) certain

(ii) probable

(iii) observation

(iv) experience



(c) Among the following philosophers, who proposed a model of scientific change?

(i) Thomas S. Kuhn

(ii) Karl Popper

(iii) Paul K. Feyerabend

(iv) David Hume

(d) Which of the following philosophers does not accept necessary connection between cause and effect?

(i) Hume

(ii) Bain

(iii) Aristotle

(iv) Kuhn

(e) Name a book written by Thomas Kuhn.

(i) *Patterns of Discovery*

(ii) *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*

(iii) *Observation, Discovery and Scientific Change*

(iv) *The Logic of Scientific Discovery*

(f) What is the ground of matter of fact?

(i) Reason

(ii) Belief

(iii) Faith

(iv) Experience

(g) 'Conjuncture and Refutation' is related to

(i) T. Kuhn

(ii) K. Popper

(iii) Hume

(iv) Dilworth

(h) 'Epistemological anarchism theory' is related to

(i) Feyerabend

(ii) K. Popper

(iii) Hanson

(iv) Ladyman



(i) Who is regarded as the famous historian of the philosophy of science?

(i) T. Kuhn

(ii) K. Popper

(iii) Hume

(iv) M. Norman

(j) Which of the following books is written by Feyerabend?

(i) *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*

(ii) *Against Method*

(iii) *A Treatise of Human Nature*

(iv) *The Logic of Scientific Discovery*

2. Briefly answer the following questions  
(any five) :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) What is paradigm shift?

(b) What is pseudoscience?

(c) Write the name of any two books written by David Hume.

( Continued )

(d) What is the meaning of observation in philosophy?

(e) Write the distinction between 'relations of ideas' and 'matter of fact' according to David Hume.

(f) What is normal science?

(g) Define scientific induction.

3. Answer any six of the following questions :  $5 \times 6 = 30$

(a) What is corroboration according to Popper?

(b) Distinguish between falsifiability and falsification.

(c) Discuss Karl Popper's the 'problem of demarcation'.

(d) Write a note on falsifiability.

(e) Discuss Harman's theory of 'inference to the best explanation'.



- (f) What does Karl Popper mean by the logic of scientific discovery? Explain in brief.
- (g) How does Hume explain the problem of induction? Discuss.
- (h) Discuss Lakatos' theory of scientific research programme.
- (i) Elucidate the distinction between science and non-science.
- (j) Discuss Hume's notion of causality.

4. Answer any two of the following questions : 10×2=20

- (a) What is the problem of demarcation according to Popper? What solution does he suggest for it? Discuss.
- (b) Explain Kuhn's account of change and progress in science.
- (c) Why does Feyerabend want to defend society against science? Discuss.
- (d) What is the nature of reasonings concerning matter of fact? Discuss.

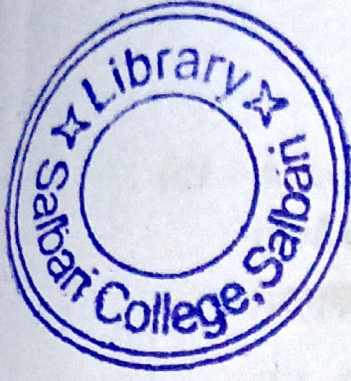
(Continued)

5. Answer any one of the following questions : 14

- (a) What is the problem of induction in philosophy of science? Give a critical account of Hume's response to this problem.
- (b) Why does Popper regard the theories of Marx, Freud and Adler as being non-scientific? Discuss in detail the scientific method according to him.
- (c) Do you agree with Hanson that all observation is laden? Explain.

\*\*\*





63/1 (SEM-4) GE4/DSC1D/  
PHLHG/RC4046

2023

PHILOSOPHY

Paper : PHLHG4046/PHLRC4046

( Western Philosophy )

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 (any six) : 1×6=6

শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা (যি কোনো ছয়টা) :

(a) According to Plato, what is the source of knowledge?

প্লেটোৰ মতে জ্ঞানৰ উৎস কি?

(i) Reason / বুদ্ধি বা যুক্তি

(ii) Perception / প্ৰত্যক্ষ

(iii) Opinion / অভিমত

(iv) Experience / অভিজ্ঞতা



(b) Who propounded innate ideas?

কোনো অন্তর্জাত ধারণাক প্রবর্তন কৰিছিল?

(i) Locke

ল'ক

(ii) Descartes

ডেকাৰ্ট

(iii) Kant

কাণ্ট

(iv) Spinoza

স্পিনোজা

(c) 'Cogito ergo sum' (I think, therefore I exist) who is related to this statement?

'Cogito ergo sum' (মই চিন্তা কৰোঁ, গতিকে মই আছোঁ) এই উক্তিটোৰ লগত কোন জড়িত?

(i) Plato

প্লেটো

(ii) Spinoza

স্পিনোজা

(iii) Hume

হিউম

(iv) Descartes

ডেকাৰ্ট

(d) According to Leibniz, what is highest monad?

লাইবনিজৰ মতে, শ্ৰেষ্ঠ মনাদ কি?

(i) Soul

আত্মা

(ii) Mind

মন

(iii) God

ঈশ্বৰ

(iv) Conscious

চেতনা

(e) The author of the book, *Monadology* is

*Monadology* নামৰ গ্ৰন্থখনৰ লিখক হ'ল

(i) Leibniz

লাইবনিজ

(ii) Locke

ল'ক

(iii) Spinoza

স্পিনোজা

(iv) Hume

হিউম



(f) Name the philosopher who declared that 'God and Nature are one'.

'ঈশ্বৰ আৰু প্ৰকৃতি এক' বুলি ঘোষণা কৰা দাৰ্শনিকজনৰ নাম লিখা।

(i) Descartes  
ডেকাৰ্ট

(ii) Locke  
ল'ক

(iii) Spinoza  
স্পিনোজা

(iv) Leibniz  
লাইব্ৰনিজ

(g) Who is associated with the law of causation?

কোনে কাৰ্যকাৰণ নিয়মৰ লগত জড়িত?

(i) Berkeley  
বাৰ্কলি

(ii) Hume  
হিউম

(iii) Kant  
কাণ্ট

(iv) Spinoza  
স্পিনোজা

(h) The propounder of subjective idealism is

আত্মগত ভাববাদৰ প্ৰবৰ্তক হ'ল

(i) Descartes

ডেকাৰ্ট

(ii) Plato

প্লেটো

(iii) Kant

কাণ্ট

(iv) Berkeley

বাৰ্কলি

(i) The author of the book, *Critique of Pure Reason* is

*Critique of Pure Reason* নামৰ গ্ৰন্থখনৰ লিখক হ'ল

(i) Kant

কাণ্ট

(ii) Hume

হিউম



- (iii) Plato  
প্লেটো
- (iv) Berkeley  
বাৰ্কলি
- (j) Who is related with the statement 'Esse est percipi'?
- 'Esse est percipi' এই উক্তিটোৰ লগত কোন জড়িত?
- (i) Plato  
প্লেটো
- (ii) Hume  
হিউম
- (iii) Berkeley  
বাৰ্কলি
- (iv) Kant  
কাণ্ট

2. Answer the following questions (any five) :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

নিম্নলিখিত প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া (যি কোনো পাঁচটা) :

(a) Write the name of two rationalist philosophers.

দুজন বুদ্ধিবাদী দাৰ্শনিকৰ নাম লিখা।

- (b) Mention two main characteristics of spiritual monads.  
আধ্যাত্মিক মনাদৰ দুটা মূল বৈশিষ্ট্য উল্লেখ কৰা।
- (c) Write the name of two books published by Plato.  
প্লেটোই উলিওৱা দুখন গ্ৰন্থৰ নাম লিখা।
- (d) What does Kant mean by analytical judgement? Give one example.  
বিশ্লেষণাত্মক অৱধাৰণ বুলিলে কাণ্টে কি বুজাইছে? এটা উদাহৰণ দিয়া।
- (e) What are the two criteria of undoubted mathematical definition mentioned by Descartes?  
ডেকাৰ্টে উল্লেখ কৰা সন্দেহহীন গাণিতিক সূত্ৰৰ দুটা চৰ্ত কি কি?
- (f) What is Monads?  
মনাদ কি?
- (g) Name the substance mentioned by Spinoza.  
স্পিনোজাই উল্লেখ কৰা দ্ৰব্যৰ নাম লিখা।



3. Answer the following questions (any six) : 5×6=30

নিম্নলিখিত প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া (যি কোনো ছয়টা) :

(a) Discuss Plato's criticism about 'knowledge is perception'.

'প্ৰত্যক্ষই জ্ঞান' এই বিষয়ত প্লেটোৰ সমালোচনামূলক আলোচনা কৰা।

(b) Discuss Descartes theory of 'Cogito Ergo Sum'.

ডেকাৰ্টৰ 'Cogito Ergo Sum' মতবাদটো আলোচনা কৰা।

(c) How does Spinoza develop Descartes' theory of substance? Discuss briefly.

স্পিনোজাই কেনেকৈ ডেকাৰ্টৰ দ্ৰব্যতত্ত্বটোৰ বিকাশ কৰিছিল? চমুকৈ আলোচনা কৰা।

(d) Explain Leibniz's theory of 'pre-established harmony'.

লাইব্ৰনিজৰ 'পূৰ্ব প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত শৃংখলাবাদ' মতবাদটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(e) What are the pre-criteria mentioned by Descartes to apply philosophical method?

ডেকাৰ্টে উল্লেখ কৰা দাৰ্শনিক পদ্ধতিৰ পূৰ্ব চৰ্তবোৰ কি কি?

(f) Discuss Spinoza's concept of God.

স্পিনোজাৰ ঈশ্বৰৰ ধাৰণাটো আলোচনা কৰা।

(g) Explain the kinds of Monads mentioned by Leibniz.

লাইব্ৰনিজে উল্লেখ কৰা মনাদৰ ভাগসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(h) Explain the significance of the statement 'Esse est percipi'.

'Esse est percipi' এই উক্তিটোৰ তাৎপৰ্য ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(i) Explain Kant's view on possibility of Synthetic a priori judgement.

কাণ্টৰ সংশ্লেষণাত্মক অভিজ্ঞতাপূৰ্ব অৱধাৰণৰ সম্ভাৱনীয়তা মতটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(j) How does Ryle criticize Descartes theory of mind-body dualism? Discuss.

ৰাইলে কেনেকৈ ডেকাৰ্টৰ দেহ-মনৰ দ্বৈতবাদী মতবাদটো সমালোচনা কৰিছিল? আলোচনা কৰা।



4. Answer the following questions (any two) :  $10 \times 2 = 20$

নিম্নলিখিত প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া (যি কোনো দুটা) :

(a) How does Descartes explain the relation between mind and body? Discuss.

ডেকাৰ্টে কেনেকৈ দেহ-মনৰ সম্পৰ্ক ব্যাখ্যা কৰিছে? আলোচনা কৰা।

(b) Critically discuss Plato's theory of knowledge.

প্লেটোৰ জ্ঞানতত্ত্বটো সমালোচনাসহ আলোচনা কৰা।

(c) Explain Hume's theory of causation.

হিউমৰ কাৰ্যকাৰণ তত্ত্বটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(d) Explain Kant's classification of proposition.

কাণ্টৰ বচনৰ শ্ৰেণীবিভাজনৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

5. Answer the following questions (any one) : 14

নিম্নলিখিত প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া (যি কোনো এটা) :

(a) What is substance according to Spinoza? Explain the characteristics of substance.

$2 + 12 = 14$

স্পিনোজাৰ মতে দ্ৰব্য কি? দ্ৰব্যৰ লক্ষণবোৰ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(b) Discuss Berkeley's criticism of Locke's theory of Material substance.

ল'কৰ বস্তুগত দ্ৰব্য সম্পৰ্কে বার্কলিৰ সমালোচনামূলক আলোচনা কৰা।

(c) Critically explain Leibniz's theory of monads.

লাইবনিজে আগবঢ়োৱা চিং পৰমাণু সম্পৰ্কীয় তত্ত্বটোৰ সমালোচনাত্মক ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

\*\*\*



63/1 (SEM-6) GE2/PHLRG6026

2023

PHILOSOPHY

Paper : PHLRG-6026

( Ethics )

Full Marks : 80

Pass Mark : 32

Time : 3 hours

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

*Answer either in English or in Assamese*

1. Choose the correct answer (any six) : 1×6=6

শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাচি উলিওৱা (যি কোনো ছয়টা) :

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ is the ideal of ethics.

\_\_\_\_\_ হৈছে নীতিশাস্ত্ৰৰ আদৰ্শ।

(i) Truth

সত্য

(ii) Highest good

পৰম শ্ৰেয়

(iii) Happiness

সুখ

(iv) Perfection

পূৰ্ণতা

KB23/683

( Turn Over )



( 2 )

(b) The highest form of Purusharthas is

পুরুষার্থৰ সৰ্বোচ্চ প্ৰকাৰটো হ'ল

(i) Moksa

মোক্শ

(ii) Dharma

ধৰ্ম

(iii) Artha

অৰ্থ

(iv) Kama

কাম

(c) Which religion advocates pancaśīla?

কোনটো ধৰ্মই পঞ্চশীল নীতিৰ পোষকতা কৰে?

(i) Buddhism

বৌদ্ধ ধৰ্ম

(ii) Jainism

জৈন ধৰ্ম

(iii) Hinduism

হিন্দু ধৰ্ম

(iv) Islam

ইছলাম ধৰ্ম

KB23/683

( Continued )

( 3 )

(d) "Nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign masters—pain and pleasure." Who said this?

“প্ৰকৃতিয়ে মানুহক দুটা সার্বভৌম সত্তা সুখ আৰু দুখৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণাধীন কৰি ৰাখিছে।” কোনে কৈছিল?

(i) Mill

মিল

(ii) Bentham

বেণ্টাম

(iii) Aristotle

এৰিষ্ট’টল

(iv) Buddha

বুদ্ধ

(e) The third stage of Ashrama is

আশ্ৰমৰ তৃতীয়টো স্তৰ হৈছে

(i) Vanaprastha

বানপ্ৰস্থ

(ii) Garhastha

গাৰ্হস্থ্য

(iii) Brahmacharya

ব্ৰহ্মাচৰ্য্য

(iv) Sannyasa

সন্ন্যাস

KB23/683

( Turn Over )



(f) What is the meaning of the term 'Deon'?

Deon শব্দটোৰ অৰ্থ কি ?

(i) Duty

কৰ্তব্য

(ii) Action

কৰ্ম

(iii) Evil

ভূত বা চয়তান

(iv) Consequence

ফলাফল

(g) Who is the author of the book, *Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals*?

*Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals* গ্ৰন্থখনৰ লিখক কোন ?

(i) Kant

কান্ট

(ii) M. K. Gandhi

এম. কে. গান্ধী

(iii) Bentham

বেণ্ঠাম

(iv) Mill

মিল

(h) "Non-violence is the kingdom of heaven." Who said this statement?

“অহিংসা হৈছে স্বৰ্গৰাজ্য।” এই উক্তিটো কাৰ ?

(i) Gandhi

গান্ধী

(ii) Aristotle

এৰিষ্ট’টল

(iii) Kant

কান্ট

(iv) Mill

মিল

(i) "Eight-fold Path" is advocated by

“অষ্টাংগিক মাৰ্গ” প্ৰবৰ্তন কৰিছে

(i) Buddhism

বৌদ্ধ ধৰ্মই

(ii) Jainism

জৈন ধৰ্মই

(iii) Christianity

খ্ৰীষ্টিয়ান ধৰ্মই

(iv) Islam

ইছলাম ধৰ্মই



(j) Which book of Aristotle represents the theory of golden mean?

এৰিষ্ট'টলৰ কোনখন গ্ৰন্থত স্বৰ্ণপথ সম্পৰ্কীয় তত্ত্বটো উল্লেখ আছে?

(i) *The Nicomachean Ethics*

'নিকোমেকিয়ান ইথিকছ'

(ii) *Ethica*

'ইথিকা'

(iii) *Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals*

'গ্ৰাউণ্ডৱাৰ্ক অৱ দি মেটাফিজিক্স অৱ মৰেলছ'

(iv) *The practical reason*

'দি প্ৰেক্টিকেল ৰিজ'ন'

2. Answer any five of the following questions : 2×5=10

তলৰ যি কোনো পাঁচটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) Why is Mill's utilitarianism called hedonism?

মিলৰ উপযোগিতাবাদক কিয় সুখবাদ বুলি কোৱা হয়?

(b) State two examples of normative science.

আদৰ্শনিষ্ঠ বিজ্ঞানৰ দুটা উদাহৰণ দিয়া।

(c) What is conventional morality?

পৰম্পৰাগত নৈতিকতা কি?

(d) State four moral virtues in the light of Aristotle.

এৰিষ্ট'টলৰ আধাৰত চাৰিটা নৈতিক সদগুণ উল্লেখ কৰা।

(e) What does Ahimsa mean in its positive sense?

সদৰ্থক দিশত অহিংসাই কি বুজায়?

(f) What is consequentialism?

পৰিণতিবাদ কি?

(g) What are the four Purusarthas?

চাৰিটা পুৰুষাৰ্থ কি কি?

3. Answer any six of the following questions :

5×6=30

তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ যি কোনো ছয়টাৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) Write a note on the nature of ethics.

নীতিশাস্ত্ৰৰ প্ৰকৃতি বা স্বৰূপৰ বিষয়ে এটি টোকা লিখা।

(b) What is 'Is-ought' controversy? Discuss briefly.

'Is-ought' বিতৰ্ক কি? চমুকৈ আলোচনা কৰা।

(c) Write a note on reflective morality.

প্ৰতিফলিত নৈতিকতাৰ বিষয়ে এটি টোকা লিখা।



- (d) What is the place of forgiveness in Buddhism?  
বৌদ্ধ ধৰ্মত ক্ষমাৰ স্থান কি ?
- (e) "Duty for duty's sake"—Discuss in the light of Kant.  
কান্টৰ আধাৰত 'কৰ্তব্যৰ বাতিৰত কৰ্তব্য'—আলোচনা কৰা।
- (f) Bring out the concept of good will in the light of Kant.  
কান্টৰ আধাৰত সদ-ইচ্ছাৰ ধাৰণাটো প্ৰকাশ কৰা।
- (g) What do you mean by golden mean? Discuss after Aristotle.  
এৰিষ্ট'টলক ভিত্তি কৰি স্বৰ্ণপথ সম্পৰ্কীয় ধাৰণাটো কি, আলোচনা কৰা।
- (h) Bring out the significance of 'Varna system' as found in Indian ethics.  
ভাৰতীয় নৈতিকতাত পোৱা অনুসৰি 'বৰ্ণ ব্যৱস্থা'টোৰ তাৎপৰ্য বাক্য কৰা।
- (i) How does Gandhiji advocate the concept of Ahimsa?  
গান্ধীজীয়ে কিদৰে অহিংসাৰ ধাৰণাটোৰ পৃষ্ঠপোষকতা কৰিছে ?
- (j) What is Virtue ethics? Discuss briefly.  
সদগুণৰ নৈতিক কি ? চমুকৈ আলোচনা কৰা।

4. Answer the following questions (any two) :  $10 \times 2 = 20$   
তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া (যি কোনো দুটা) :
- (a) Explain and examine the concept of Kant's Categorical imperative.  
কান্টৰ চত্বীৰ্ন আদেশৰ ধাৰণাটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰি পৰীক্ষা কৰা।
- (b) Write an essay on Buddhist ethics.  
বৌদ্ধ নৈতিকতাৰ বিষয়ে এখনি ৰচনা লিখা।
- (c) What is Mill's utilitarianism? How do you distinguish between Mill's utilitarianism and Bentham's utilitarianism?  
মিলৰ উপযোগিতাবাদ কি ? মিলৰ উপযোগিতাবাদক তুমি বেণ্টামৰ উপযোগিতাবাদৰ পৰা কিদৰে পৃথক কৰিবা ?
- (d) What is deontological ethics? Write an essay on deontological ethics.  
কৰ্তব্যমূলক নৈতিক মানে কি ? কৰ্তব্যমূলক নৈতিকৰ বিষয়ে এখনি ৰচনা লিখা।
5. Answer the following questions (any one) :  $14 \times 1 = 14$   
তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া (যি কোনো এটা) :
- (a) What is the place and significance of Purusharthas in Indian ethics? Discuss.  
ভাৰতীয় নৈতিকতাত পুৰুষাৰ্থৰ স্থান আৰু তাৎপৰ্য কি ? আলোচনা কৰা।



(b) Give an account of the concept of Niskama Karma as found in the *Bhagavad Gita*.

‘ভগবদ্ গীতা’ত উল্লেখ থকা ধৰণে নিষ্কাম কৰ্মৰ অৱধাৰণাটোৰ এটি বৰ্ণনা দিয়া।

(c) How does conventional morality originate? Discuss.

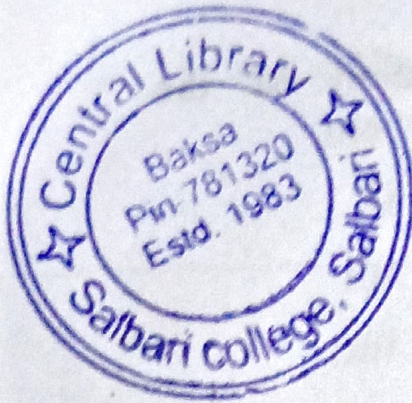
পৰম্পৰাগত নৈতিকতাৰ উৎপত্তি কিদৰে হয়? আলোচনা কৰা।

\*\*\*



63/1 (SEM-2) CC3/PHLHC2036

2023



PHILOSOPHY

Paper : PHLHC2036

( Greek Philosophy )

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 (any six) :  $1 \times 6 = 6$

(a) "Water is the primary stuff or substance of universe." Who said this?

- (i) Heraclitus
- (ii) Protagoras
- (iii) Thales
- (iv) Plato

(b) The author of the book, *On Nature* is

- (i) Aristotle
- (ii) Socrates
- (iii) Anaximander
- (iv) Zeno

KB23/545

( Turn Over )



- (c) "Number is the first element of the universe." Who said this?
- (i) Plato
  - (ii) Aristotle
  - (iii) Protagoras
  - (iv) Pythagoras
- (d) "Only Being is, not being is not and cannot be thought." This statement is made by
- (i) Socrates
  - (ii) Thales
  - (iii) Gorgias
  - (iv) Parmenides
- (e) "The universe is the harmony of opposite tension." Who made this statement?
- (i) Empedocles
  - (ii) Anaximander
  - (iii) Heraclitus
  - (iv) Socrates
- (f) "Homo mensura." Who said this?
- (i) Democritus
  - (ii) Parmenides
  - (iii) Aristotle
  - (iv) Protagoras

- (g) "Virtue is knowledge." This statement is made by
- (i) Gorgias
  - (ii) Empedocles
  - (iii) Socrates
  - (iv) Thales
- (h) How many cardinal virtues are accepted by Plato?
- (i) Two
  - (ii) Four
  - (iii) Three
  - (iv) Five
- (i) In which book Plato has discussed his concept of justice?
- (i) *Theaetetus*
  - (ii) *Republic*
  - (iii) *Meno*
  - (iv) *Apology*
- (j) Who is the writer of the book, *Metaphysics*?
- (i) Anaximander
  - (ii) Zeno
  - (iii) Aristotle
  - (iv) Pythagoras



2. Answer any *five* of the following questions :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What do you mean by 'sophist'?
- (b) What do you mean by 'Logos' in Heraclitus' philosophy?
- (c) What is not-being according to Parmenides?
- (d) Name two sophist philosophers.
- (e) What is virtue, according to Socrates?
- (f) What is justice?
- (g) What is 'philosophy of nature' according to Aristotle?

3. Answer any *six* of the following questions :  $5 \times 6 = 30$

- (a) Write a short note on pre-Socratic Philosophy.
- (b) Explain Heraclitus' theory of change.
- (c) Write a short note on Parmenides' concept of Being.

(d) "Man is the measure of all things." Explain the statement.

(e) Explain Socrates' view of 'Virtue is One'.

(f) Discuss the three classes in Plato's ideal State.

(g) Why is Socratic method called 'the dialectical method'? Discuss.

(h) How does Plato explain the concept of justice in connection with individual?

(i) Explain Aristotle's conception of causality.

(j) Explain how Aristotle distinguishes between Potentiality and Actuality.

4. Answer any *two* of the following questions :

$10 \times 2 = 20$

(a) Explain Heraclitus' theory of harmony of opposites.

(b) Explain and examine the Sophist epistemology.



- (c) Critically discuss Plato's theory of justice.
- (d) Explain how Parmenides distinguish between Being and Not-being.

5. Answer any one of the following questions : 14

- (a) Explain and examine Plato's concept of 'justice in State'.
- (b) Critically examine Aristotle's concept of change.
- (c) Explain the epistemology of Socrates.

★ ★ ★