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**2 SEM TDC PHIH (CBCS) C 4**

**2 0 2 3**

( May/June )

**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) *Ānvīkṣikī* implies 'science of enquiry' /  
'science of object'.

(b) *Smṛti* is categorized as *Pramā* / *Apramā* in  
Nyāya philosophy.

(c) *Pakṣatā* / *Vyāpti* is the logical ground of  
*Anumāna*.

(d) Jainism / Buddhism is associated with the  
relativity theory of knowledge.

( 2 )

- (e) Universal relation between Hetu and Sādhyā is known as Vyāpti / Pakṣadharmatā.
- (f) 'Sky lotus is fragrant' is an example of Āśrayasiddha / Vyāpyatāsiddha Hetvābhāsa.
- (g) Indian logic is called Nyāya since 6th century / 1st century BC.
- (h) Anumiti is mediate / immediate knowledge.
2. Write short notes on any five of the following :  
4×5=20
- (a) Role of Buddhist logic in the development of Indian logic
- (b) Pramāṇa as Karaṇa
- (c) Pakṣatā
- (d) Viruddha as one of the Hetvābhāsas
- (e) Sāmānya Lakṣaṇa Pratyakṣa
- (f) Mīmāṃsā view of perception
3. What is the relation between logic and epistemology? Explain. 13

Or

What are the classifications of knowledge given by Nyāya system of philosophy? Discuss.

( 3 )

4. What is the distinction between Pramā and Apramā? Does Mīmāṃsā philosophy admit Smṛti as Pramāṇa? Discuss various kinds of Apramā. 3+3+7=13

Or

What is Pramāṇa? Explain the characteristics of Pramāṇa. 3+10=13

5. Give a general outline of Nyāya views on Pratyakṣa. 13

Or

What is Anumāna? State and explain the terms and propositions involved in Anumāna. 3+10=13

6. What is the literal meaning of the term Hetvābhāsa? Explain with illustration the types of Asiddha as one of the forms of Hetvābhāsa. 3+10=13

Or

What are the marks of valid reason? Explain with example. 5+8=13

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