

2022

# PHILOSOPHY

(Honours)

Paper Code : V - A & B

(New Syllabus)

Full Marks : 100

Time : Four Hours

Paper Code : V - A

(Marks : 20)

Choose the correct answer.

Each question carries 1 Mark.

1. 'Veridical anubhava' is —
  - (A) Kāraṇa
  - (B) Karaṇa
  - (C) Pramā
  - (D) Apramā
2. 'Cause' is to be understood by —
  - (A) Niyata- vṛtti
  - (B) Purva- vṛtti
  - (C) Gauni- vṛtti
  - (D) None of the above
3. Sound is a quality of \_\_\_\_\_
  - (A) Dik
  - (B) Kāla
  - (C) Akāsa
  - (D) All of the above

4. 'Nirvikalpaka Pratyaksa' has usually been translated to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Determinate perception  
(B) Meaningful perception  
(C) Indeterminate perception  
(D) All of the above
5. 'A cow has horns because it is animal — in this example' here 'cow' is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Sādhyā  
(B) Pakṣa  
(C) Hetu  
(D) None of these
6. How many types of cognitions (buddhi) are there ?
- (A) Two  
(B) Three  
(C) Four  
(D) Five
7. The uncommon condition of anumiti is \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Pratyakṣa  
(B) Anumān  
(C) Śabda  
(D) Upamāna
8. Vyāñjanā is of \_\_\_\_\_ kinds.
- (A) Two  
(B) Three  
(C) Four  
(D) Five
9. Fill in the blanks Vyāptiviśiṣṭa - pakṣa - dharmatā jñānam \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Anumiti  
(B) Anuman  
(C) Parāmarśa  
(D) None of these

10. 'Where there is smoke, there is fire.' — such a rule (niyama) of concomitance (sāhacarya) is \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Hetu  
(B) Sādhyā  
(C) Pakṣa  
(D) Vyāpti
11. 'The absense of colour in the air.' — It is the example of \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Dhvaṁsābhāva  
(B) Anonyābhāva  
(C) Prāgabhāva  
(D) Atyantābhāva
12. Annambhaṭṭa admitted ākāṁksā, yogyotā and \_\_\_\_\_ for sādho-bodha .
- (A) Saṁskāra  
(B) Sannikarsa  
(C) Sannidhi  
(D) Saṁyoga
13. A consciousness other than memory is \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Pramā  
(B) Apramā  
(C) Prameya  
(D) Anubhava
14. How many kinds of 'veridical anubhava' are there ?
- (A) Three  
(B) Four  
(C) Five  
(D) Six

15. 'Viśeṣya-viśeṣaṅs -sambandha- navagāhi jñānam' is the definition of \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Nirvikalpaka jñāna  
(B) Savikalpaka- jñāna  
(C) Pratyabhijñā  
(D) None of the above
16. The Asiddha-hetu is of \_\_\_\_\_ kinds.
- (A) Two  
(B) Three  
(C) Four  
(D) Five
17. 'Sugar is saline, because it is a product' is the example of \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Viruddha- hetvābhāṣa  
(B) Satpratipakṣa - hetvābhāṣa  
(C) A-siddha- hetvābhāṣa  
(D) Bādhita - hetvābhāṣa
18. The internal perception of cognitive state is called \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Parāmarśa  
(B) Anuvyāvasāya  
(C) Vyāpti  
(D) None of the above
19. How many types of 'Lakṣaṇā' are listed by Annaṃbhaṭṭa in Tarkasaṃgraha Dipikā ?
- (A) Five  
(B) Four  
(C) Three  
(D) Two

20. Inference for one's own self is called —

- (A) Svārthānumāna
  - (B) Parārthānumāna
  - (C) only anumāna
  - (D) None of the above
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**Paper Code : V - B**

(Marks : 80)

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

**Section - I**

Answer any *four* questions of the following.

15×4=60

1. State and explain the classification of Kāraṇa with examples after Tarkasaṃgraha . 15
2. What is meant by hetvābhāsa ? Explain Asiddha and anaikāntika hetvābhāsa with its different form. 5+10
3. How many types of liṅga accepted by Annambhaṭṭa. Explain Kevala-vyātireki liṅga following Tarkasaṃgraha . 5+10
4. Define Śabda Pramāṇa . Explain the conditions of Śabda-bodha. 5+10
5. Elucidate Annambhaṭṭa's definition of pramā . Why memory even if veridical is not regarded as pramā by him ? Explain. 10+5
6. What is meant by Nirvikalpaka Jñāna? Distinguish Nirvikalpaka Jñāna from Savikalpaka Jñāna ? What is the evidence for the postulation of Nirvikalpaka Jñāna ? 4+6+5
7. Explain three kinds of anyathāsiddhi mentioned by Annambhaṭṭa in his Tarkasaṃgraha Dīpikā . 15
8. What is Vyāpti ? Explain the definition of Vyāpti as given in the Dīpikā . 5+10

**Section - II**

9. Answer any *four* questions of the following :

5×4=20

- (a) Discuss after Dīpikā , the claim of anupalabdhi as a separate pramāṇa . 5
- (b) What is meant by abhāva — as given by Annambhaṭṭa. 5
- (c) State and explain the definition of Smṛti as mentioned by Annambhaṭṭa. 5
- (d) Explain Jahat-lakṣaṇā with example after Tarkasaṃgraha . 5
- (e) What is alaukika sannikarṣa ? State and explain briefly different types of alaukika sannikarṣa . 2+3
- (f) How does Annambhaṭṭa establish Nyāya theory of paratah-prāmāṇya ? 5
- (g) Write a short note on Pakṣata . 5
- (h) What are the kāraṇa and vyāpāra of upamiti ? 5