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

**2 0 2 2**

( 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.

- (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

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

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