# MA 1st Semester Examination, 2019

## **PHILOSOPHY**

(Indian Logic)

PAPER -PHI-101

Full Marks: 40

Time: 2 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable

Illustrate the answers wherever necessary

## GROUP - A

1. Answer any four questions:

 $2 \times 4$ 

- (a) State the definition of anumiti.
- (b) State a form of anumaña with all of its components.

( Turn Over !

- (c) What is the meaning of limga?
- (d) What is meant by hetutavacchedaka sambandha?
- (e) What is the meaning of siddhi?
- (f) What is samsayottara pratyaksa?
- (g) If there are both *siddhi* and *sisādhaiṣā* in an argumentation, *anumiti* will be possible or not? Justify your answer.
- (h) Who is the author of Siddhanta-Muktavali?

#### GROUP - B

2. Answer any four questions:

- $4 \times 4$
- (a) Define *Parāmarśa* with its two types following Bhāsāpariceheda.
- (b) Briefly discuss the concept of Vyāpāra according to Navya-Nyāya.
- (c) What is the Karana of anumiti according to Pracna and Navya Nyāya?

- (d) What is the pratibandhaka and uttejaka according to the Naiyāikas?
- (e) Apply the first *laksana* of *vyāpti* as stated in Bhaṣāpariccheda in the following case "Parvatah Vanhimān dhumat".
- (f) Define hetvābhāsā following Bhāsāpariccheda.
- (g) What meaning should be taken of the term 'sādhyavadanya', used in the first definition of Vyāpti?
- (h) Find the hetvābhāṣa in the following case with explanation"śabda nitya krtakatvāt"

### GROUP - C

3. Answer any two questions:

 $8 \times 2$ 

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(a) Discuss the controversy between the Nyaya and the Mimāmsā in regard to the role of *Parāmarśa* as the instrumental cause.

(Turn Over)

(b) (i)	State and explain the initial formulation
	of the first definition of Vyapti following
	Bhāsāpariccheda.

- (ii) Why is it necessary to take the adhikarana of sādhya in sādhyatāvacchedaka sambandha?
- (c) Explain with examples the different types of savyabhicāra hetvābhāsa.
- (d) Briefly discuss the concept of *Pakṣata* as advocated by Viśvanātha.