COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY

B.A. Honours 5th Semester Examinations, 2022
Under Old and New Syllabus

PHILOSOPHY

SOCIO-POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

CORE-11

Time Allotted: 2 Hours   Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Answer any *one* question from the following: 15×1 = 15

    (a) What is meant by 'community'? What are the basis of community? Where lies the   3+3+4+5
    difference between community and association? Is monastery a community? Explain.

    (b) What do you mean by the term 'secular'? How does secularism differ from   3+8+4
    fundamentalism? In what sense India is a secular country?

    (c) What is meant by social class? How does it differ from caste? State and explain the   2+3+7+3
    characteristic features of caste system. Is it possible to disappear the caste system
    from Indian society? Give reasons for your answer.

2. Answer any *one* question from the following: 10×1 = 10

    (a) 'Society is the web of social relation' — Explain this statement.   10

    (b) What do you mean by 'humanism'? Explain the humanism of Rabindranath Tagore in   2+8
    this context.

3. Answer any *one* question from the following: 5×1 = 5

    (a) Distinguish between custom and law.

    (b) Write a note on the Religious and the Moral code.
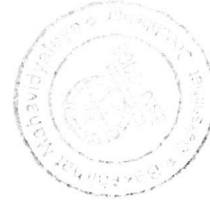
4. Answer any *ten* questions from the following: 1×10 = 10

    (a) What do you mean by social philosophy?

    (b) Write an example of Primary Group.

    (c) What is meant by class conciousness?

    (d) What is justice?

    (e) What is equality?

    (f) What is meant by cultural lag?

    (g) Who is the propounder of Utopian Socialism?

    (h) What are the basic principles of welfare state?

    (i) Who wrote the book *Politics*?

    (j) What is Democratic Socialism?

    (k) What do you mean by class attitude?

    (l) What do you mean by freedom?

    (m) Who is the author of *Republic*?

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COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY

B.A. Honours 5th Semester Examinations, 2022

Under Old and New Syllabus

PHILOSOPHY

WESTERN LOGIC-II

CORE-12

Time Allotted: 2 Hours   Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Answer any *one* question from the following: $15 \times 1 = 15$

    (a) Explain Mill's method of concomitant variation. In what sense is this important $10+5$
    as the first qualitative method of inductive inference?

    (b) (i) What is normal form? What are the differences between C.N.F. and D.N.F.? $2+3$

    (ii) Transform the following into C.N.F.:   5

    $[(p \supset q) \cdot q] \supset p$

    (iii) Transform the following into D.N.F.:   5

    $(p \supset q) \cdot (p \cdot \sim q)$

    (c) (i) What is the advantage of Sheffer's stroke function?   5

    (ii) Transform the following statements into Sheffer's stroke function: $5 \times 2 = 10$

    $(p \supset q) \vee (q \supset p)$

    $(\sim p \cdot q) \supset (p \vee q)$

2. Answer any *one* question from the following: $10 \times 1 = 10$

    (a) Distinguish between scientific and unscientific explanation.   10

    (b) Construct the formal proof of validity of the following arguments: $5 \times 2 = 10$

    (i) $(x) (Vx \supset Wx)$

    $(x) (Wx \supset \sim Xx)$

    $\therefore (x) (Xx \supset \sim Vx)$

    (ii) All mountaineers are neighborly. Some outlaws are mountaineers. Therefore
    some outlaws are neighborly. (Mx, Nx, Ox)

5054   1   Turn Over

3. Answer any *one* question from the following: 5×1 = 5

(a) Write a note on Ad Hoc Hypothesis. 5

(b) Prove the invalidity of the following: 5

$(\exists x)\,(Jx \cdot Kx)$

$(\exists x)\,(Kx \cdot Lx)$

$\therefore \;(\exists x)\,(Lx \cdot Jx)$

4. Answer any *ten* questions from the following: 1×10 = 10

(a) What is meant by hypothesis?

(b) Transform the following into statement:

$(p\,/\,p)\,/\,(q\,/\,q)$

(c) What is meant by a posteriori theory of Probability?

(d) What is simple predicate?

(e) Give a concrete example of the method of agreement.

(f) What do you mean by crucial experiment?

(g) Give a symbolic definition of the method of residues.

(h) Is formal proof of validity a decision procedure?

(i) Translate the following by using quantifiers:

Diplomats are not always rich $(Dx,\ Rx)$

(j) What do you mean by bound variable?

(k) What is meant by the term 'quantifier'?

(l) What do you mean by 'individual constant'?

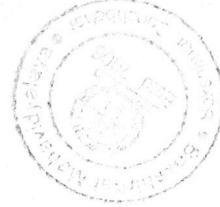(m) Translate the sentence by predicate logic:

Socrates is human.

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PHILOSOPHY

DSE-1

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

New Syllabus: Answer any *one* GROUP from A to B

Old Syllabus: Answer any *one* GROUP from A to D

GROUP-A
PHILOSOPHY OF MIND

1. Answer any *one* question from the following: 15×1 = 15

   (a) Explain, after Sheffer, the concept of an after-life. Is there any evidence in favour of disembodied survival? Explain. 10+5

   (b) What is the purpose of private ostensive definition? Critically discuss Wittgenstein's arguments against it. 10+5

   (c) Explain the nature and scope of philosophy of mind. 15

2. Answer any *one* question from the following: 10×1 = 10

   (a) Critically discuss the role of Interactionism as a theory about the relation between mind and body. 10

   (b) Write a note on the thesis of intentionality. 10

3. Answer any *one* question from the following: 5×1 = 5

   (a) Distinguish between soul and mind. 5

   (b) Explain the Tripartite classification of mental phenomena. 5

4. Answer any *ten* questions from the following: 1×10 = 10

   (a) What is mental telepathy?

   (b) What is parallelism?

   (c) What is dualism?

   (d) What is materialism?

   (e) What is consciousness?

(f) What is voluntary action?

(g) What are the attributes of person according to Strawson?

(h) What is the paradox of Epi-phenomenalism?

(i) What is performative theory?

(j) What is the ideal state of the soul according to Plato?

(k) Can mental occurrences have physical effect?

(l) Write a name of a famous phenomenologist.

(m) Who was the spokesman of Materialism to the ancient Greeks?

(n) Mention one disadvantage of behaviourism.

GROUP-B

KAṬHOPANIṢAD

1. Answer any *one* question from the following: 15×1 = 15

   (a) Discuss the nature of self (*ātman*) according to the *Kaṭhopaniṣad*. 15

   (b) Why is *śreya* considered to be better than *preyas*? Discuss. 15

   (c) In what context does Uddālaki offer Naciketā to yama? What is the reaction in the mind of Naciketā? 5+10

2. Answer any *one* question from the following: 10×1 = 10

   (a) Bring out the distinction between *Jīvātman* and *Paramātman*. 10

   (b) Explain the philosophical significance of the first boon given by Yama to Naciketā. 10

3. Answer any *one* question from the following: 5×1 = 5

   (a) Distinguish between *Jīvan-mukti* and *Videha-mukti*. 5

   (b) Write a brief note on the concept of '*Oṁ*'. 5

4. Answer any *ten* questions from the following: 1×10 = 10

   (a) What is *ṛta*?

   (b) What is called *agnividyā*?

   (c) Who is a good disciple?

   (d) What is the primary meaning of the word '*Upaniṣad*'?

   (e) Who is Naciketā?

   (f) What is meant by *śradhā*?

   (g) What was the first boon asked by Naciketā?

   (h) How many sections (*vallīs*) are there in the *Kaṭhopaniṣad*?

   (i) What do you mean '*Vivekī*'?

   (j) What is the glory of realizing God?

(k) What is the main theme of the *Kaṭhopaniṣad*?

(l) What are the paths of pleasure and good?

(m) What do you mean by *ākhyikā*?

GROUP-C

ENQUIRY CONCERNING HUMAN UNDERSTANDING

1. Answer any *one* question from the following: 15×1 = 15

   (a) Distinguish between impression and idea following Hume. State an example where there is possibility of ideas without impressions.   12+3

   (b) What is Scepticism? Is Hume a sceptic? Give arguments in favour of your answer.   3+2+10

   (c) Explain Hume's views on rejecting metaphysics. Can metaphysics be considered equally as a science? Discuss following the "Enquiry".   10+5

2. Answer any *one* question from the following: 10×1 = 10

   (a) How does Hume explain the concept of self? Is it acceptable? Give reason for your answer.   8+2

   (b) How does Hume distinguish between 'Relation of Ideas' and 'Matters of Fact'? Explain.   10

3. Answer any *one* question from the following: 5×1 = 5

   (a) Briefly explain the concept of personal identity following Hume.   5

   (b) Write a short note on Hume's view of probability.   5

4. Answer any *ten* questions from the following: 1×10 = 10

   (a) What do you mean by sufficient condition?

   (b) What does Hume mean by accurate philosophy?

   (c) Are the knowledge about the relation of ideas certain?

   (d) Give an example of simple idea.

   (e) What is the origin of belief according to Hume?

   (f) What is resemblance?

   (g) What is synthetic proposition according to Hume?

   (h) What is 'Liberty' according to Hume?

   (i) What do you mean by Empiricism?

   (j) Are the knowledge about matters of fact certain?

   (k) What are external object?

   (l) What is coherence?

   (m) Does Hume accept the existence of God?

GROUP-D

LOKĀYATA DARŚANA

1. Answer any *one* question from the following: 15×1 = 15

   (a) What are the arguments given by the Lokāyata philosopher in favour of *pratyakṣa* as a *pramāṇa*? 15

   (b) Is self without body possible? Explain critically following Lokāyata Darśana.

   (c) What do you understand by *puruṣārtha*? How many *puruṣārthas* are accepted by them and why? Discuss. 5+10

2. Answer any *one* question from the following: 10×1 = 10

   (a) Explain the main aspect of materialism following Lokāyata Darśana. 10

   (b) Explain and examine the ethics of Lokāyata Darśana. 10

3. Answer any *one* question from the following: 5×1 = 5

   (a) Explain the concept of liberation as described by Lokāyata philosopher. 5

   (b) Is *śabda pramāṇa* accepted by the Lokāyata philosophers? 5

4. Answer any *ten* questions from the following: 1×10 = 10

   (a) What do you mean by Lokāyata?

   (b) Mention any one source of Lokāyata Darśana.

   (c) Who wrote *Sarvadarśana Saṁgraha*?

   (d) What is the position of Lokāyata philosophers regarding God?

   (e) What is the meaning of *brātya*?

   (f) How many *bhūtas* are admitted by Lokāyata philosopher?

   (g) What is the relation between our ancient tradition and materialism?

   (h) What is totem?

   (i) Is there any relevance of Lokāyata philosophy in present life?

   (j) What is *siddhi*?

   (k) What is the position of Lokāyatikas regarding *deha*?

   (l) Why is *vāpti* denied by Lokāyatikas?

   (m) What is the social sence of morality?

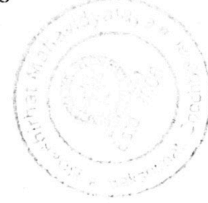   (n) Is there any difference between belief and knowledge from Lokāyata stand points?

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PHILOSOPHY

DSE-2

Time Allotted: 2 Hours   Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
All symbols are of usual significance.

New Syllabus: Answer any *one* Group from A to B

&

Old Syllabus: Answer any *one* Group from A and C to E

GROUP-A
FEMINIST PHILOSOPHY

1.	Answer any *one* question from the following:	15×1 = 15
(a)	What is meant by feminism? Discuss in brief the view of radical feminism.	3+12
(b)	What is eco-feminism? Discuss in detail the role of women in protection of environment.	5+10
(c)	Elucidate the feminist position on transgender human rights. Is it socially acceptable?	12+3

2.	Answer any *one* question from the following:	10×1 = 10
(a)	Is women's empowerment possible without gender equality? Explain.	10
(b)	Write a note on Mary Wollstonecraft's contribution in feminist movement.	10

3.	Answer any *one* question from the following:	5×1 = 5
(a)	What are the challenges faced by the women in workplace?	5
(b)	What do you mean by sexism?	5

4.   Answer any *ten* questions from the following: 1×10 = 10
- (a) What is patriarchy?
- (b) Is sex a biological construct?
- (c) What do you mean by androcentrism?
- (d) Who wrote the book *The Second Sex*?
- (e) What is gender discrimination?
- (f) What is meant by masculinity?
- (g) What do you mean by gender-role?
- (h) What is reason-emotion binary?
- (i) Write the names of any two first-wave feminist philosophers.
- (j) What is Viśākha Act?
- (k) What is liberal feminism?
- (l) What is the full form of 'LGBT'?
- (m) When the rights for transgender were recognized in India?

GROUP-B
NYĀYABINDU

1. Answer any *one* question from the following: 15×1 = 15
   (a) Explain *anuvandhacatuṣṭaya* following *Nyāyabindu*.
   (b) Explain different types of *pratyakṣa*.
   (c) What is *svalakṣaṇa*? How does it differ from *sāmānyalakṣaṇa*? Discuss after *Nyāyabindu*.

2. Answer any *one* question from the following: 10×1 = 10
   (a) What is meant by *kalpanāpauḍha*? Discuss the nature and types of *kalpanā*.
   (b) What is *samyakjñāna*? Why is *samyak jñāna* called avisaṁvādijñāna?   4+6

3. Answer any *one* question from the following: 5×1 = 5
   (a) Discuss the concept of *svalakṣaṇa*.
   (b) Explain the meaning of 'sarvapurūṣarthasiddhi'.

4. Answer any *ten* questions from the following: 1×10 = 10
   (a) Who wrote the book *Pramāṇasamuccaya*?
   (b) Who is Dharamattaro?
   (c) What is *artha*?
   (d) What is the object (*viṣaya*) of *pratyakṣa*?
   (e) What is *pravṛttivijñāna*?
   (f) What is *pratyakṣābhāsa*?
   (g) How many *pramāṇa*-s are admitted in Buddhist philosophy?
   (h) How many *viṣaya*-s (object) are admitted in Buddhist philosophy?
   (i) Who wrote the book *Nyāyabinduṭīkā*?
   (j) What is the meaning of prayojana on prayojana after Dharmattara?
   (k) Distinguish between *citta* and *caitta*?
   (l) How many illusions are occured in *Nyāyavindu*?
   (m) How does *Diññāga* define pratyakṣa?

GROUP-C
CRITIQUE OF PURE REASON

1. Answer any *one* question from the following: 15×1 = 15
   (a) Explain the metaphysical and transcendental exposition of the concept of space after Kant.   15
   (b) How does Kant distinguish between a priori and a posteriori Judgement? What are the criterions of an apriori Judgement?   10+5
   (c) Explain the theories of categories as propound by Kant.   15

2. Answer any *one* question from the following: 10×1 = 10
   (a) Is synthetic apriori judgement possible according to Kant? Explain.   10
   (b) Distinguish between phenomena and noumena. Is this distinction tenable?   8+2

3. Answer any *one* question from the following: 5×1 = 5
    (a) Write a short note on Newton's view about space and time. 5
    (b) Distinguish between Pure and Empirical knowledge. 5

4. Answer any *ten* questions from the following: 1×10 = 10
    (a) What is the meaning of 'Transcendent'?
    (b) What is the meaning of the term 'Critique'?
    (c) In which year the book *Critique of Pure Reason* was published?
    (d) What is phenomena?
    (e) Who try to reconcile between empiricism and rationalism?
    (f) Who aroused Kant from dogmatic slumber?
    (g) Is Kant realist?
    (h) Who is known as a 'Critical philosopher'?
    (i) What is 'judgement' according to Kant?
    (j) What is 'intuition' according to Kant?
    (k) What are the two forms of sensibility?
    (l) Who wrote the book *Prolegomena*?
    (m) Write the name of three *Critique of Kant*.

GROUP-D

BHĀṢĀPARICCHEDA

1. Answer any *one* question from the following: 15×1 = 15
    (a) What is meant by *vikalpa*? What is *nirvikalpaka pratyakṣa*? Explain after Viśvanātha, the grounds for admitting *nirvikalpaka pratyakṣa*.
    (b) Explain different types of *laukika pratyakṣa* following Viśvanātha.
    (c) Explain any three definitions of *pratyakṣa* discussed by Viśvanātha in the *Siddhāntamuktāvalī*.

2. Answer any *one* question from the following: 10×1 = 10
    (a) What do you mean by *kāraṇa* and *karaṇa*? Distinguish between *samavāyi* and *asamavāyi kāraṇa*.
    (b) Explain different types of *jātivādhaka* following Bhāṣāpariccheda.

3. Answer any *one* question from the following: 5×1 = 5
    (a) Explain *yogaja lakṣaṇa pratyakṣa* following Viśvanātha.
    (b) Write a brief note on *anuvyavasāyajñāna*.

4. Answer any *ten* questions from the following: 1×10 = 10
    (a) What is *Pratiyogī*?
    (b) Give an example of *saṁyoga sannikarṣa*.
    (c) What is meant by *avacchedaka*?
    (d) Distinguish between *avayava* and *avayavī*.
    (e) What do you mean by *ativyāptidoṣa*?
    (f) What is *anuyogī*?
    (g) Is tamaḥ a separate substance?
    (h) What do you mean by *nitya padārtha*?

(i) What is *karaṇa* of *pratyakṣa jñāna* following Viśvanātha.

(j) How many kinds of *anubhūti* are admitted in the *Bhāṣaparicchedaˌ*.

(k) What is *Sannikarṣa*?

(l) What do you mean by *Vibhū Padārtha*?

(m) What is *Savikalpaka pratyakṣa*?

GROUP-E

INTRODUCTION TO FEMINIST PHILOSOPHY
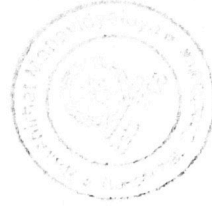
1.   Answer any *one* question from the following: 15×1 = 15

(a) What is the difference between sex and gender? Is gender a social or a biological   7+8
construct? Discuss following feminist philosophy.

(b) What do you mean by gender discrimination? Discuss the feminist line of argument   5+10
against gender discrimination.

(c) Discuss in detail the main view of liberal feminism.   15

2.   Answer any *one* question from the following: 10×1 = 10

(a) Write a short note on sexism.   10

(b) Discuss in brief the main content of cultural feminism.   10

3.   Answer any *one* question from the following: 5×1 = 5

(a) What is femininity?   5

(b) Why the new wave feminism has started?   5

4.   Answer any *ten* questions from the following: 1×10 = 10

(a) What is patriarchy?

(b) What do you mean by phallocentrism?

(c) What is radical feminism?

(d) Mention any book written by Mary Wollstonecraft.

(e) Name the different waves of feminism.

(f) What do you mean by gender inequality?

(g) What is mind-body binary?

(h) What is socialist-marxist feminism?

(i) What do you mean by masculinity?

(j) Is sex a biological construct?

(k) Who wrote *Declaration of the Rights of Woman*?

(l) Mention any book written by Simone de Beauvoir.

(m) What do you mean by matriarchy?

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PHILOSOPHY

WESTERN LOGIC

DSE-1 (GROUP-2)

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

1. Answer any *one* question from the following:

   নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন *একটি* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাওঃ

   15×1 = 15

   (a) What is meant by 'existential import' of proposition? Explain elaborately with example.

   বচনের 'অস্তিত্বমূলক তাৎপর্য' বলতে কী বোঝায় ? দৃষ্টান্ত সহযোগে বিস্তৃত ব্যাখ্যা কর।

   15

   (b) Transform the following arguments into standard form and test their validity with the help of Venn Diagram.

   নিম্নলিখিত যুক্তিগুলিকে তর্কবিদ্যাসম্মত আকারে রূপান্তরিত কর এবং ভেনচিত্রের সাহায্যে বৈধতা বিচার কর।

   5+5+5

   (i) No men are immortal and all men are bipeds; therefore some bipeds are not immortal.

   কোন মানুষ অমর নয় এবং মানুষমাত্রই দ্বিপদী; সুতরাং কিছু কিছু দ্বিপদী অমর নয়।

   (ii) All mountaineers are neighbourly. Some outlaws are mountaineers. Therefore, some outlaws are neighbourly.

   সকল পর্বতারোহী হন প্রতিবেশীসুলভ। কিছু কিছু দস্যু হয় পর্বতারোহী। সুতরাং, কিছু কিছু দস্যু হয় প্রতিবেশীসুলভ।

   (iii) EAO - 3rd figure.

   EAO -৩য় সংস্থান।

   (c) Explain and examine Mill's method of concomitant variation.

   মিলের সহপরিবর্তন পদ্ধতিটি সমালোচনাসহ আলোচনা কর।

   15

2. Answer any *one* question from the following:

   নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন *একটি* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাওঃ

   10×1 = 10

   (a) What is a syllogism? What are its characteristics? What is meant by the structure of syllogism? Explain with examples.

   ন্যায় কাকে বলে ? ন্যায়ের বৈশিষ্ট্য কী ? ন্যায়ের গঠন বলতে কী বোঝায় ? দৃষ্টান্তসহ আলোচনা কর।

   2+2+6

   (b) Discuss, in brief, the criteria used for the appraisal of analogical arguments.

   সংক্ষেপে উপমাযুক্তির মূল্যায়নের ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত মানদণ্ডগুলি আলোচনা কর।

   10

1

3.   Answer any *one* question from the following: $5 \times 1 = 5$
      নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন *একটি* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাওঃ

  (a) Use truth-table to determine the following statement form as tautology.   5
      self-contradictory or a contingent.
      সত্যসারণীর সাহায্যে নিম্নোক্ত বচনটির স্বতঃসত্যতা, স্বতঃমিথ্যাত্ব বা অনির্দিষ্টমানতা বিচার কর।

      $(p \vee q) \supset (q \cdot r)$

  (b) Convert the following statements: $2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2}$
      নিম্নলিখিত বচনগুলির আবর্তন করঃ

      (i) No Doctors are Lawyers
           কোন ডাক্তার উকিল নয়

      (ii) Only Americans are wealthy.
           শুধুমাত্র আমেরিকানরাই ধনী।

4.   Answer any *ten* questions from the following: $1 \times 10 = 10$
      নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন *দশটি* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাওঃ

  (a) What is proposition?
      বচন কী ?

  (b) What is 'Inductive Leap'?
      আরোহমূলক ঝাঁপ কাকে বলে ?

  (c) What do you mean by 'Categorical Proposition'?
      শর্তহীন বচন বলতে কী বোঝ ?

  (d) What is hypothetical proposition?
      প্রাকল্পিক বচন কী ?

  (e) When does an argument become invalid?
      কখন একটি যুক্তি অবৈধ হয় ?

  (f) What is conversion?
      আবর্তন কী ?

  (g) What is obversion?
      বিবর্তন কী ?

  (h) What is mediate inference?
      মাধ্যম অনুমান কাকে বলে ?

  (i) What is existential fallacy?
      অস্তিত্বমূলক দোষ কী ?

  (j) What is figure?
      সংস্থান কাকে বলে ?

  (k) What is Adhoc Hypothesis?
      ঠেকো প্রকল্প কী ?

  (l) Is conversion of 'O' proposition possible?
      'O' বচনের কি আবর্তন সম্ভব ?

  (m) What is 'Singular Proposition'?
      বিশিষ্ট বচন কী ?

  (n) Is sub-altern opposition a real opposition?
      অসম বিরোধিতা কি প্রকৃত বিরোধিতা ?

  (o) What is meant by Mood of syllogism?
      ন্যায়ের মূর্তি বলতে কী বোঝায় ?

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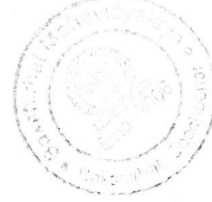# COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY
B.A. Programme 5th Semester Examinations, 2022
Under New Syllabus

PHILOSOPHY

BASICS OF COUNSELLING

SEC-3

Time Allotted: 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Full Marks: 30

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Answer any *one* question from the following:

   নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন *একটি* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাওঃ

   15×1 = 15

   (a) What is meant by Counselling? Explain the subject-matter and scope of counselling.

   ‘পরামর্শদান’ বলতে কি বোঝ ? পরামর্শদানের বিষয়বস্তু ও পরিধি ব্যাখ্যা কর।

   3+12

   (b) What are the qualities of a Counsellor? Discuss.

   একজন কাউন্সেলর / পরামর্শদাতার গুণাবলী সবিস্তার আলোচনা কর।

   15

   (c) What do you mean by Listening? Why listening is important in counselling?

   লিসিনিং বলতে কি বোঝ ? কাউন্সেলিং-এ লিসিনিং গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কেন ?

   5+10

2. Answer any *one* question from the following:

   নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন *একটি* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাওঃ

   10×1 = 10

   (a) What is mental health? Explain the nature of mental health.

   মানসিক স্বাস্থ্য কি ? মানসিক স্বাস্থ্যের স্বরূপ ব্যাখ্যা কর।

   3+7

   (b) What do you mean by communication in counselling? Discuss the different types of communication.

   পরামর্শদানের ক্ষেত্রে ‘যোগাযোগ’ বলতে কি বোঝ ? যোগাযোগের বিভিন্ন প্রকার ব্যাখ্যা কর।

   3+7

3. Answer any *one* question from the following:

   নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন *একটি* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাওঃ

   5×1 = 5

   (a) What is the importance of neutrality in counselling?

   পরামর্শদানে নিরপেক্ষতার গুরুত্ব কি ?

   5

   (b) Distinguish between Psychiatrist and Counsellor.
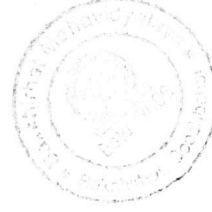
   মনোচিকিৎসক ও পরামর্শদাতার পার্থক্য কর।

   5

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COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY
B.A. Programme 5th Semester Examinations, 2022
Under Old and New Syllabus

PHILOSOPHY

GE-1

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

1. Answer any *one* question from the following:

15×1 = 15

নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন *একটি* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাওঃ

(a) What is Euthanasia? Explain and examine different types of Euthanasia.

5+10

কৃপামৃত্যু কাকে বলে ? কৃপামৃত্যুর বিভিন্ন বিভাগগুলো সবিচার আলোচনা কর।

(b) Explain the concept of means and ends following Gandhiji.

15

গান্ধিজীকে অনুসরণ করে উদ্দেশ্য এবং উপায় নামক ধারণাটির বিস্তারিত আলোচনা কর।

(c) State and explain the views of Simone De Beauvoir about feminism.

15

নারীবাদ সম্পর্কে সিমোঁ দ্য বুভোয়ার-এর মতবাদটি আলোচনা কর।

2. Answer any *one* question from the following:

10×1 = 10

নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন *একটি* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাওঃ

(a) Write a note on ecology.

10

বাস্তুতন্ত্রের উপর একটি টীকা রচনা কর।

(b) What is applied ethics? Explain the scope of applied ethics.

2+8

ব্যবহারিক নীতিবিদ্যা বলতে কি বোঝ ? ব্যবহারিক নীতিবিদ্যার পরিধি আলোচনা কর।

3. Answer any *one* question from the following:

5×1 = 5

নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন *একটি* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাওঃ

(a) Briefly explain the liberal view of abortion.

5

গর্ভপাত সম্পর্কে উদারপন্থী মতবাদটির সংক্ষিপ্ত বর্ণনা দাও।

(b) What is the nature of the discrimination on the basis of Race?

5

বর্ণবৈষম্যের স্বরূপ কি ?

4. Answer any *ten* questions from the following: $1 \times 10 = 10$

নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন *দশটি* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাওঃ

(a) What do you mean by environmental ethics?

পরিবেশগত নীতিবিদ্যা বলতে কি বোঝ ?

(b) What is Altruistic Suicide?

পরকেন্দ্রিক আত্মহত্যা কাকে বলে ?

(c) What is the literal meaning of the word '*satyāgraha*'?

সত্যাগ্রহের আক্ষরিক অর্থ কি ?

(d) How many forms of equality are conceived?

সাম্যের বিভিন্ন রূপ কি কি ?

(e) 'Truth is God' — Who said this?

'সত্য হল ঈশ্বর'– কে বলেছেন ?

(f) Is suicide a moral crime according to Hume?

হিউম-এর মতে আত্মহত্যা কি নৈতিক অপরাধ ?

(g) What is meant by Human Right?

মানবাধিকার বলতে কি বোঝ ?

(h) What is sex discrimination?

লিঙ্গবৈষম্য কাকে বলে ?

(i) Who wrote the book *On Suicide*?

অন *সুইসাইড* নামক বইটি কে লিখেছেন ?

(j) What is Hippocratic Oath?

হিপোক্রেটিক ওথ কাকে বলে ?

(k) What is secularism?

ধর্মনিরপেক্ষতা কাকে বলে ?

(l) Is right to freedom a fundamental right?

স্বাধীনতার অধিকার কি মৌলিক অধিকার ?

(m) Is there any difference between practical ethics and applied ethics?

ব্যবহারিক নীতিবিদ্যা ও প্রায়োগিক নীতিবিদ্যার মধ্যে কোন পার্থক্য আছে কি ?

(n) Write the most popular types of feminism.

নারীবাদের সর্বাপেক্ষা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ প্রকারগুলোর নাম লেখ।

(o) What is the name of the book written by Mary Wollstonecraft?

মেরি উইলস্টোনক্রাফ্ট-এর লিখিত বইটির নাম কি ?

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