NEW

2016

M.A.

4th Semester Examination

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER—PHI–403

Full Marks : 40

Time : 2 Hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.

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

(*Advaita Vedānta*)

Answer any *one* question from Group—A and *one* question from Group—B from each unit.

UNIT—I

Group—A

1. Explain in detail the *lakṣaṇa* of valid knowledge (*pramā*) after *Vedānta Paribhāṣā*. 16

2. Explain and examine the *lakṣaṇa* of *jñānagata pratyakṣa* after *Dharmarājādhvarīndra*. 16

Group—B

3. What is *prakaraṇa grantha* ? 4

4. Explain the definitions of the following *sannikarṣas* with examples :

   (i) *Saṁjukta - tādātmya* ;

   (ii) *Saṁjuktābhinna - tadātmya* . 4

UNIT—II

Group—A

5. (a) What is *svarupa lakṣaṇa* ? And what is *taṭastha lakṣaṇa* ?

   (b) Explain the *svarupa lakṣaṇa* and *taṭastha lakṣaṇa* of Brahman after *Vedānta Paribhāṣā*. 4+12

6. (a) Explain the nature of liberation after *Vedānta Paribhāṣā*.

   (b) How hearing (*s'ravana*), thinking (*manana*) and meditation (*nididhyāsana*) are inevitable for the realisation of self ? Explain after *Dharmarāja*. 8+8

Group—B

7. (a) Who are the presiding deities of the *Manas*, the intellect, the ego and the *citta*?

(b) Mention the names of seven lower worlds. 2+2

8. What are the two types of pleasures? Explain briefly. 4

(*Advanced Logic*)

Answer any *one* question from Group—A and *one* question from Group—B from each unit.

UNIT—I

Group—A

1. (a) Differentiate the following propositions : 4

(i) Lincon and Grant were presidents.

(ii) Lincon and Grant were acquainted.

(b) Give examples of two relational statements one having a single quantifier and another having multiple quantifiers. 2

(c) Symbolize any five of the following statements. Please mention the symbols you are using for abbreviations : 5×2

(i) All who draw circles draw figures.

(ii) Misers never have friends.

(iii) Honest politicians always have enemies.

(iv) a attracts everything.

(v) Nobody donates all of his belongings to any single charity.

(vi) Dead men tell no tales.

(vii) Every dog has his day.

(viii) It's an ill wind.

(ix) God helps (all) those who help themselves.

(x) Everybody fears someone or other.

2. Construct a formal proof of validity of any four of the following arguments. Mention the symbols you are using for abbreviations wherever necessary : 4×

(i) $(x)(Ex \supset Ax) / \therefore (x)\left[(\exists y)(Ey \,.\, Hxy) \supset (\exists y)(Ay \,.\, Hxy)\right]$.

(ii) Only a fool would lie about one of Bill's fraternity brothers to him. A classmate of Bill's lied about A*l* to him. Therefore, if none of Bill's classmates are fools, then A*l* is not a fraternity brother of Bill.

(iii) All circles are figures. Therefore, all who draw circles draw figures.

(iv) There is a philosopher whom all philosophers contradict. ∴ There is a philosopher who contradicts himself.

(v) $(\exists x)\left[Mx.(y)(My \supset Dyx)\right] / \therefore (\exists x)(Mx.Dxx)$.

(vi) $(x)(Cax \supset Dxb)$

$(\exists x)\,Dxb \supset (\exists y)\,Dby / \therefore (\exists x)\,Cax \supset (\exists y)\,Dby$.

Group—B

3. (a) Differentiate between following two statements : 2

   (i) Some girl won all the prizes.

   (ii) Each of the prizes was won by some girl.

   (b) Define with example following copi the notion of symmetric relation. 2

4. (a) What kind of relation is / are expressed by the phrase 'having the same weight'? 2

   (b) Derive with example following copi the notion of reflexive relation. 2

UNIT—II

Group—A

5. Discuss with examples the various relations that occur between individuals and sets on the one hand and between sets on the other. 16

6. (a) What is a binary relation ? Explain with examples the notion of 'asymmetric' and 'transitive' relation following Suppes. 2+8

   (b) Let A = {2, 1, {1}}.

   Give an example of a binary relation which is reflexive and transitive but not symmetric in A. 6

Group—B

7. (a) Let $A_1 = \{1, \text{Plato}, \wedge\}$

$A_2 = \{x, 2\}$

Construct the Courtesian Product of A_1 and A_2. 2

(b) Let $R = \{\langle 1, x\rangle, \langle \text{Plato}, 2\rangle, \langle 1, 2\rangle, \langle \wedge, x\rangle\}$.

Determine the domain and Counter domain of R. 2

8. Define the notion of field of a binary relation with example. 4