

**NEW**

**2018**

**M.A. 4th Semester Examination**

**PHILOSOPHY**

**PAPER—PHI-403**

*Full Marks : 40*

*Time : 2 Hours*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

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

*Illustrate the answers wherever necessary.*

**( Advanced Logic )**

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

**Unit-I**

**Group-A**

1. (a) What is the necessity to symbolize sentences that involve relations ? Answer with a suitable example. 4
- (b) Show that  $(\exists x) (\exists y) Axy$  is equivalent to  $(\exists y) (\exists x) Axy$ . 4

*(Turn Over)*

(c) Symbolize any *four* of the following sentences. Mention the symbols you are using for abbreviations.  $4 \times 2$

(i) Any one who accomplishes anything will be envied by everyone.

(ii) No shore makes all its sales to a single person.

(iii) Nobody donates all of his money to any single charity.

(iv) There is no place like home.

(v) Hod is everywhere.

2. Construct a formal proof of validity of any four of the following arguments. Mention the symbols you are using for abbreviations, wherever necessary.  $4 \times 4$

(i)  $(x) (Ex \supset Ax)$

$\therefore (x) [(\exists y) (Ey.Hxy) \supset (\exists y) (Ay.Hxy)]$ .

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

(iii) There is a professor who is liked by every student who likes at least one professor. Every student likes some professor or other. Therefore, there is a professor who is liked by all students.

(iv)  $(x) [Ex \supset (y) (Fy \supset Gxy)]$

$(\exists x) [Ex \cdot (\exists y) \sim Gxy]$

$\therefore (\exists x) \sim Fx$

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

### Group-B

3. From the premiss —  $(x) (y) (Rxy \supset \sim Ryx)$  draw  $(x) \sim Rxx$ .

4

4. Explain the relation of reflexivity after I. M. Copi.

4

### Unit-II

#### Group-A

5. (a) Explain the identity condition of two ordered couples.

2

- (b) Show that the ordered triple of  $\langle x, y, z \rangle$  is identical with the ordered triple of  $\langle u, v, w \rangle$  if and only if  $x = u, y = v$  &  $z = w$ . 8
- (c) What is the Cartesian product or cross product? Answer with a suitable example. 4
- (d) What is binary relation? 2
6. (a) Define with suitable examples irreflexive, antisymmetric and transitive relations. 3×4
- (b) Show that the relation  $\leq$  in the set of numbers is neither symmetric nor asymmetric. 4

### Group-B

7. What are the domain, counter domain and field of the relation of being a mother? 4
8. (a) Describe the precise circumstances when a relation  $R$  is connected in set  $A$ . 2
- (b) Describe the precise circumstances when a relation  $R$  is strongly connected in set  $A$ . 2

( *Advaita Vedānta* )

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

**Unit-I**

**Group-A**

1. Explain in detail the Advaita theory of valid cognition (*pramā*) after *Vedānta Paribhāṣā*. 16
2. (a) Define, with examples, three types of sense-object contact (*sannikarṣa*) accepted by Dharmarāja.
- (b) Explain Advaita theory of *Nirvikalpaka pratyakṣa*, according to *Vedānta Paribhāṣā*. 6+10

**Group-B**

3. What is *jñānagata pratyakṣa*? Explain, in brief, with an example. 4
4. In what sense is the word '*paribhāṣā*', used in the *Vedānta-Paribhāṣā*? 4

## Unit-II

### Group-A

5. (a) Explain the definition of *svarupa lakṣaṇa* and that of *tatastha lakṣaṇa* with examples.
- (b) Discuss the *svarupa lakṣaṇa* and *tatastha lakṣaṇa* of Brahman, according to Dharmarāja Adhvarīndra.
- 4+12
6. (a) What is the nature of *mokṣa* (liberation), according to Dharmarāja.
- (b) Explain the means (hearing, thinking and meditation) to realisation of self and their mutual relation following *Vedānta-Paribhāṣā*.
- 8+8

### Group-B

7. Explain the creation of five vital forces (*pañcavāyu*) in the order of the manifestation of the universe.
- 4
8. What is called *prayojana*? What are its types? Explain briefly, following *Vedānta-Paribhāṣā*.
- 2+2