

2022

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.

PHI-403A ADVANCED LOGIC—II (ADL)

Answer any *four* questions.

4×2

1. What is asymmetric relation ?
2. What is tetradic relation ?

(Turn Over)

3. Translate the given formula into idiomatic English sentence:

$$(x) (Rx \cdot Sx) \supset (y) (My \supset \sim Gxy)$$

[Rx : x rolls, Sx : x is a stone, Mx : x is moss,
Gxy : x gathers y]

4. What is proposition ?
5. Which theory is known as the simple and straight forward theory of definite description ?
6. What is 'apparently singular term' ?

Answer any four questions.

4×4

7. Symbolise the following :

(a) Every student does some problems, but no student does all of them.

[Sx : x is a student, Px : x is a problem,
Dxy : x does y]

(b) Any good amateur can beat some professionals.

[Gx : x is a good amateur, Px : x is a professional,
Bxy : x can beat y]

8. Prove the following : $(\exists x)(\exists y) Axy \supset (\exists y)(\exists x) Axy$.
9. Explain the change of technique in working with arguments involving relations.
10. State the law of commutation and the law of reiteration.
11. Discuss Mill-Frege combined theory of definite description.
12. Explain the paradox of sea battle.

Answer any *two* questions. 2×8

13. Prove the validity of the given arguments : 4+4
- (a) All horses are animals. Therefore the head of a horse is the head of an animal.
 $[Ex : x \text{ is a horse, } Ax : x \text{ is an animal,}$
 $Hxy : x \text{ is the head of } y]$
- (b) $(\exists x)[Hx \cdot (y)(Iy \supset Jxy)] / \therefore (Hx \supset Ix) \supset (\exists y)(Iy \cdot Jyy)$.

14. Explain with examples symmetrical, asymmetrical and non-symmetrical relations.
15. State and explain Bertrand Russell's objection against singular referential capacity of definite description.
16. Is there any relation between logic and ordinary language? State with illustrations. 4+4

PHI-403B ADVAITA VEDANTA-II (ADV)

Answer any four questions. 4×2

1. What is the meaning of '*paribhāṣā*' in the term *Vedānta-Paribhāṣā*?
2. What is *pratyakṣapramā* (valid perceptual knowledge)?
3. What is *pāramārthikatattvāvedakatva*?

4. What is *mokṣa* ?
5. What are the characteristics of agency (*kartrtva*)?
6. What is *prayojana* ?

Answer any four questions.

4×4

7. What do you mean by '*prakaraṇa grantha*' ?
8. Explain any two types of contacts (*sannikarṣa*) after *Vedānta - Paribhāṣā* .
9. Write a short note on *nirvikalpaka pratyakṣa* according to *Vedānta - Paribhāṣā* .
10. What is *liṅgas'arīra* ? Why is *liṅgas'arīra* admitted ?
11. Mention any two arguments of the Advaitins in favour of the contention that *antahkarṣa* is not a sense organ.

12. What are the loci of the *vāyus-prāṇa*, *apāna*, *vyāna*, *udāna* and *samāna* according to *Vedānta - Paribhāṣā*.

Answer any two questions.

2×8

13. Explain critically the theory of *Jñānagata pratyakṣa* after *Vedānta - Paribhāṣā*.

14. Explain the *lakṣaṇa* of *pramā* (valid knowledge) according to Dharmarāja Adhvarīndra.

15. Explain the process of *pañcīkaraṇa* for the creation of *bhūta padārthas*, following *Vedānta - Paribhāṣā*.

16. Explain the nature of *mokṣa* (liberation) after Dharmarāja Adhvarīndra.