

**2016**

**M.A.**

**3rd Semester Examination**

**PHILOSOPHY**

**PAPER—PHI-303**

*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.*

**( Advaita Vedānta )**

**Unit-I**

Answer any *one* question from Group-A and  
any *one* question from Group-B.

**Group-A**

1. How does Śaṅkara establish that the *adhyāsa* of *anātmā* on *ātmā* is possible and Brahman is an object of enquiry? Explain after the *Bhāmati* of Vācaspati Miśra. 16

*(Turn Over)*

2. Discuss critically, after Bhāmati, Śaṅkara's definition of *adhyāsa* (superimposition). 16

### Group-B

3. Distinguish, in short, between *arthādhyāsa* and *jñānādhyāsa*. 4
4. Write a short note on the view of the opponent that Brahman is not a matter of enquiry, since He is indubitable and unnecessary. 4

### Unit-II

Answer any *one* question from Group-A and any *one* question from Group-B.

### Group-A

5. (a) What are the meanings of the term 'atha' in the first Brahmasūtra ?
- (b) Which one of the varieties of meaning is accepted by Śaṅkara and why ?
- (c) Discuss the significance of this meaning. 4+4+8
6. Does the Brahmasūtra '*janmādyasya yataḥ*' indicate *tatastha lakṣaṇa* or *svarūpa lakṣaṇa*, or both of Brahman ? Explain in detail. 16

**Group-B**

7. What is *anubandha*? What are they? 4
8. Explain the two fold meaning expressed in the sutra '*sāstrayonitvāt*'. 4

**( Advanced Logic )****Unit-I****Group-A**

Answer any *one* of the following.

1. Answer the following question :

- (a) Why is ' $\supset$ ' called a defined operator in PM?
- (b) Do you think that a further transformation rule is needed for licensing us to rewrite wffs according to the definitions?
- (c) Write down the Formation Rules in PM.
- (d) What is Lemma?

(e) Prove the following :

If Z and W are equivalent, so are their negations.

(f) Explain the notion of consistency with respect to negation.

(g) In what sense is PM strongly complete ?

2+2+2+2+2+3+3

2. Prove the following in PM :

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

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

(iii)  $(p \equiv q) \supset (\sim p \equiv \sim q)$

(iv)  $(p \equiv q) \supset ((p \vee r) \equiv (q \vee r))$

### Group-B

Answer any one of the following.

3. Prove the following in PM from the base :

$p \supset \sim \sim p$

4

4. Explain the following :

(a) PM is absolutely consistent.

(b) PM is consistent in the sense of E. L. Post.

2+2

## Unit-II

### Group-A

Answer any *one* of the following.

5. (a) What is primitive symbol ? Answer with examples. 2
- (b) Distinguish with examples truth functional operators from modal operators. 4
- (c) Prove :
- (i)  $L_p \equiv \sim M \sim P$  (from system-k)
- (ii)  $L(p \vee q) \supset (L_p \vee Mq)$  4+4
- (d) Which K-theorem is known as the law of M-distribution ? 2
6. (a) Prove :
- $P \supset MP$  (from System-T) 4
- (b) Explain the rule of substitution of Equivalentents with example. 4
- (c) Explain in terms of a parlour game the notion of PC-validity. 8

**Group-B**

Answer any *one* of the following.

7.  $L(p \supset q) \supset (Lp \supset Lq)$

Prove that the stated wff of system-K is K-valid. 4

8. Prove :

$$L(p \wedge q) \equiv (Lp \wedge Lq) \quad 4$$

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