

NEW

2017

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. (a) What is valid perceptual knowledge (*pratyaksapramā*)? What is the means or the instrument of this knowledge? How can it be attained

(Turn Over)

by this instrument? Give reasons for your answer after *Vedānta Paribhāṣā*. 2+4

(b) Is *antaḥkaraṇa* (mind) a sense organ? Answer the question following *Dharmarāja*. 10

2. Explain the theory of *Viśayagata Paribhāṣā* after *Vedānta - Paribhāṣā*. 16

Group—B

3. What is *dhāraṇahika jñāna*? 4

4. Write a short note on *upādhi*. 4

UNIT—II

Group—A

5. (a) What is *Pañcīkaraṇa*? 4

(b) Explain the process of *Pañcīkaraṇa* for the creation of *bhūtapadarthas*. 8

(c) Explain in this connection the creation of *lingaśarīra*? Why is *lingaśarīra* admitted? 4

6. (a) What is called an aim (*Parayojana*)? 2
- (b) What is the *lakṣaṇa* of *mokṣa*? 2
- (c) "*evam prāptasyāpyānandasya prāptiḥ parihrtasyāpyanarthasya nivrutir mokṣaḥ prayojanam.*" Explain the statement with examples. 4
- (d) Briefly mention the two views about attaining immediate knowledge. 4
- (e) What is *manana* (thinking)? 2
- (f) What is *nididhyāsana* (meditation)? 2

Group—B

7. What are *vyāvahārikatattvāvedakatva* and *pāramārthikatattvāvedakatva*? 4
8. (a) What is *hiranyagarbha*? 2
- (b) What beings are directly created by God according to *Dharmarāja*? 2

(Advanced Logic)

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

UNIT—I**Group—A**

1. (a) What is binary or diadic relation ? What is ternary or triadic relation ? Answer with example. 2+2
- (b) Show that $(x) (y) Axy$ is equivalent to $(y) (x) Axy$. 4
- (c) Symbolize any four of the following sentences. Mention the symbols you are using for abbreviations. 4×2
 - (i) Nobody donates to every charity.
 - (ii) Anyone who promises everything to everyone is certain to disappoint somebody.
 - (iii) A dead lion is more dangerous than a live dog.
 - (iv) No store has everyone for a customer.
 - (v) Some charity receive donations from everybody.
2. Construct a formal proof of validity of any four of the following arguments. Mention the symbols you are using for abbreviations wherever necessary : 4×4
 - (i) All horses are animals, Therefore, the head of a horse is the head of an animal.

- (ii) $(\exists x)[Hx \cdot (y)(Iy \supset Jxy)]/\therefore (x)(Hx \supset Ix) \supset (\exists y)(Ix \cdot Jyy)$.
- (iii) Any friend of Al is a friend of Bill. Therefore, any one who knows a friend Al knows a friend to Bill.
- (iv) $(\exists x)[Mx \cdot (y)(My \supset Dyx)]/\therefore (\exists x)(Mx \cdot Dxx)$.
- (v) There is something which causes everything. Therefore, everything has some cause or other.

Group—B

3. Distinguish between reflexive relation and totally reflexive relation. 4
4. Define euthymeme with suitable examples. 4

UNIT—II

Group—A

5. (a) (i) What is a set? 2
- (ii) What is an ordered couple? 2
- (iii) What is the difference between unordered set and ordered couple? 4
- (iv) Why is ordered couple required to define a relation? 3
- (v) Show how an ordered u-tuple can be defined in terms of an ordered couple. 3

(b) Symbolize the sentences :

John owes Henry five dollars for shoes. 2

6. (a) Define with suitable examples symmetric, asymmetric and antisymmetric relation. 12

(b) Show that "*vacuously every asymmetric relation is also antisymmetric.*" 4

Group—B

7. Let $A = \{x, 1, 4\}$

$B = \{\wedge, 3\}$

$R = \{\langle x, \wedge \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 4, 3 \rangle\}$

(a) Determine the Cartesian product of $A \times B$. 2

(b) IS $D(R)$ a subset of A ? 2

8. Let $A = \{1, 2, \{1\}\}$

Give an example of a binary relation which is reflexive and transitive, but not symmetric in A . 4