VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY

M.A. Examinations 2020
Semester IV
Subject: PHILOSOPHY
Paper: PHI-403
(Theory)

Full Marks: 40   **Time: 2HRS.**

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

Answer any one question from following questions (Within 250 words):

Special Paper - (Advwita Vedanta)

1. What is the definition of *pramā* (valid knowledge)? What is *dhārabāhika jñāna,*? How does Advaita definition of *pramā* cover the above type of *jñāna*?

2. What is *nirvikalpaka pratyakṣa*? Explain with example, following Vedānta-Paribhāṣā.

3. Explain three types of *sannikarṣa* (contact) according to Vedānta - Paribhāṣā.

4. Explain the process of *Pañcikaraṇa* for the creation of five *bhūtapadarthas*. Answer after Dharmaraja.

5. Explain the nature of liberation (*mokṣa),* according to Vedānta - Paribhāṣā.

6. What are the three types of consciousness? What is the definition of *jñānagata pratyakṣa*? What is the definition of *viṣayagata pratyakṣa*? Answer after Vedānta - Paribhāṣā.

7. What is *upādhi*? What is *pariṇami- upādāna* and what is *vivarta-upādāana*?

8. What is *prakaraṇa grantha*? In what sense the word '*paribhāṣā'* is used in the title "Vedānta-Paribhāṣā"?

9. What is *antahkaraṇa*? What is *antaḥkaraṇavṛtti*? Answer after Dharmaraja.

10. What are two types of *prāmāṇyas*? What is *tanmātra*? Answer after Dharmaraja.

11. Why *moksa* is called *parama puruṣārtha*? Answer after Ved*ā*nta -Paribhāṣā.

12. What are directly created by Parameṣvara? What are fourteen *lokas?*

Special Paper - (Advanced logic)

1. What is relation? What is the utility of the study of relational logic? Answer with example.

2. What is the definition of binary relation? Explain with example each type of binary relation according to Copi.

3. How do you determine the validity of a relational argument? Explain with example after Copi.

4. Symbolize the following.

   a. To catch a fish,one must have some bait.(Px-x is a person,Fx-x is a fish, Bx-x is a bait, Cxy-x catches y, Hxy-x has y)

   b. A lawyer who pleads his own case has a fool for a client.(Lx-x is a lawyer, Fx-x is a fool, Pxy-x pleads the case of y, Cxy-x ia client of y)

   c. Anyone who consults a psychiatrist ought to have his head examined. (Px-x is a person, Sx-x is a psychiatrist, Ox-x ought to have his head examined, Cxy-x consults y)

   d. Every student does some problems, but no students does all of them. (Sx-x is a student, Px-x is a problem, Dxy-x does y)

   e. Every son has a father, butnot every father has a son. (Px-x is a person, Mx-x is a male, Pxy-x is parent of y)

5. Demonstrate the following.

   a. $(x)(y)Axy \supset (y)(x)Axy$

   b. $(\exists x)(\exists y) Axy \supset (\exists y) (\exists x) Axy$

       c.   (x) (∃y) Axy ⊃ (∃y)(x)Axy

6. Construct a formal proof of validity of the following.

a. **(x)(Cax⊃Dxb)**

(∃x) Dxb⊃ (∃y)Dby/ ∴(∃x) Cax ⊃ (∃y)Dby

b. (x) {Kx⊃ [(∃y)Lxy ⊃ (∃z)Lzx

  (x) {(∃z)Lzx⊃ Lxx)

  ~ (∃x)Lxx/ ∴(x) (Kx ⊃ (y) ~Lxy

7. How is the concept of proposition understood in Analytic Philosophy? State the logical positivists' concept of proposition.

8. Illustrate the relation between logic and ordinary language with the help of conjunctive operator (and).

9. What is singular reference? Discusss in this context Mill's concept of singular reference.

10. State Keith Donnellan's objection against Mill-Frege combine theory of singular reference after Pranab Kumar Sen's book titled *Reference and Truth*.

11. Discuss Russell's concept of non-singular reference in the context of subject-predicate type of proposition.

12. What are the similarities and dissimilarities between classical Aristotelian two valued logic and modern many valued logic? Discuss.