2007

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER—VII

Full Marks : 100

Time : 4 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.

Write the answer to questions of each Group in separate books.

Answer any *six* questions taking *three* from each half.

Group—A

(Advaita Vedānta)

1. Explain after *Bhāmati*, the opponent's view that the enquiry of Brahman is impossible, since He is indubitable and unnecessary. 16

2. Explain after *Bhāmati* the debate on the issue that true nature of self is not known by *pratyakṣa*, but by *Śruti*. 16

3. Discuss critically, after *Bhāmati*, *Śaṅkara's* definition of *adhyāsa* : *smṛtirupaḥ paratra purvadṛṣṭāvabhāsa*. 16

4. (a) Explain the *Prābhākara* theory of *akhyāti*. 10

(b) Following the *Bhāmati*, show how the Naiyāyik as refute the theory. 6

5. (a) Is there any relevance (*saṅgati*) of Brahmasūtra, '*śāstrayonitvāt*' with the previous *sūtra*, '*jamādyasya yataḥ*'.

(b) Give, after *Śaṅkara*, a critical estimate of the two-fold meaning of the *sūtra*, '*śāstrayonitvāt*'. 10+6

6. (a) What, according to *Śaṅkara*, is the primary meaning of the Brahmasutra, '*athāto Brahmajijñāsā*'?

(b) In this connection distinguish between *dharmajijñāsa* and *Brahmajijñāsā*.

OR

Answr any *four* from the following : 4×4

(i) What are the *Vedāngas*?

(ii) Distinguish between *arthādhyāsa* and *jñānādhyāsa*.

(iii) What is *catuḥ sutrī*?

(iv) What is *sādhanacaṭuṣṭaya*?

(v) What is *viṣaya* and what is *visayī*?

(vi) What is *anyathākhyāti*?

(vii) What are the four titles of the four *adhyayas* of *Brahmasūtra*?

General impression — 2

Group—B

1. (a) Explain *pramālakṣaṇa* after *Vedānta - paribhāṣā*. 8

(b) What is *dhārāvahika jñāna* ? 4

(c) How does *pramālakṣaṇa* given in *Vedānta - paribhāṣā* avoid the charge of *avyāpti* as regards to *dhārāvāhikajñāna* ? Discuss. 4

2. (a) Explain the Advaita concept of *antaḥkarana* (mind), according to *Vedānta - paribhāṣā*.

(b) Is *antaḥkarana* (mind) a sense-organ ? Answer according to *Dharmarāja* . 8+8

3. (a) What do you mean by *viṣaya – caitanya, pramāṇa – caitanya* and *pramātṛ – chaitanya* ?

(b) Explain Dharmarāja's view on the criterion of *viṣayagatapratyakṣatva* (perceptuality of objects). 4+12

4. (a) Is there any utility of *sannikarṣa* (contact) in the case of *vṛttijñana* ? Answer, according to *Dharmarāja* .

(b) Explain *savikalpaka* and *nirvikalpaka pratyakṣa* after the Vedānta – Paribhāṣā . 4+12

5. Explain four types of *pralaya* as depicted in the *Vedānta – Paribhā ṣ ā* 16

6. (a) What is *pralaya* ?

(b) What is the order of *pralaya* ?

(c) Discuss the Advaita views *(Vedānta – Paribhāsā)* on the distinction between consciousness as God *(īsvara)* and consciousness as individual self *(jīva)*. 2+2+12

OR

(a) Answr any *two* from the following : 4×2

(i) What is *upādhi* ?

(ii) What is *prativimbavāda* ?

(iii) What is *pañcikaraṇa* ?

(iv) What is *liṅga śarīra* ?

(b) Answer in short any *four* from the following : 2×4

(i) What is *Mahāvākya* ?

(ii) What is *Hiraṇyagarbha* ?

(iii) What is *suṣupti* ?

(iv) What is *viśeṣaṇa* ?

(v) What is *pāramārthikatattvāvedakatva* ?

(vi) What are the *caturvidha sthula śarīra* (four types of gross bodies)?

(vii) What is *prakaraṇagrantha* ?

General impression — 2

Group—A

(Advanced Logic)

1. (a) (i) What are the primitive operators of PM ?

(ii) State the Formation Rules as admitted in PM.

(iii) State clearly the Rule of Substitution of Equivalents. 1+1+2

(b) Prove the following theorems of the PM :

(i) $p \vee \sim p$

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

(ii) $(p \vee (q \vee r)) \supset (p \vee (r \vee q))$ 4+4+4

2. (a) Show that there are two equivalent ways in which a new theorem with the form $Y \supset (X \supset Z)$ can be obtained from another theorem which has the form $X \supset (Y \supset Z)$ 4

(b) Given :

(1) $\sim \sim p \supset p$

(2) $p \equiv \sim \sim P$

(3) $p \supset (q \supset (p.q))$

derive the following in PM

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

(ii) $(p \vee q) \equiv (q \vee p)$

(iii) $\sim (p.q) \supset (\sim p \vee \sim q)$ 4+4+4

3. (a) Briefly explain the three different senses of consistency.

   (b) Show that PM is consistent in all these senses. 6+10

4. (a) Prove the following theorems in the model system T :

   (i) $L(p.q) \equiv (Lp.Lq)$

   (ii) $(p-3q) \supset (Mp \supset Mq)$

   (iii) $(p-3q).(p-3 \sim q) \equiv L \sim P$ 4+4+4

   (b) What are the differences between strict and material implication ? 4

5. (a) What are the paradoxes of strict implication ?

   (b) Explain how these paradoxes are resolved. 8+8

6. (a) State all the axicoms of the system S4. 4

   (b) Prove the following theorems of S4

   (i) $Mp \equiv MMp$

   (ii) $Lp \equiv LLp$

   (iii) $LMp \supset LMLMp$ 4+4+4

General impression — 2

Group—B

1. (a) Let $\langle a, b, c \rangle$ and $\langle d, e, f \rangle$ be two arbitrary ordered triples. Prove that $\langle a, b, c \rangle = \langle d, e, f \rangle$ if and only if $a = d$, $b = c$ and $c = f$. 3

(b) Define the Cartesian product of two sets with example. 2

(c) Let, $M = \{Ann, Elizabeth, Merry\}$

and $N = \{Tom, Jim\}$

Find $M \times N$. 3

(d) Let R be a relation in the set Q, where $Q = \{1, 2, 3, 6, 9\}$ and $R = \{\langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 6, 2 \rangle, \langle 9, 1 \rangle\}$

Find the domain and the counter domain of R and state whether or not the relation is symmetric or reflexive or transitive in Q. 5

(e) Let $M = \{7, 8, \{7\}\}$

Give an example of a binary relation which is reflexive, symmetric but not transitive in M. 3

2. (a) What is an antisymmetric relation ? Give two examples of antisymmetric relations. 1+2

(b) Give an example of a family relationship which is both transitive and intransitive. 3

(c) Let R_4 be a relation over the set of natural numbers N such that R_4 is defined by "X is exactly devisible by Y".—Is R_4 symmetric in N ? Give reasons for your answer. 4

(d) State whether the relation of being a grandfather is reflexive or symmetric or transitive or connected in the set of all persons. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

3. (a) Define relative, product. 2

(b) Let, $A = \{\langle 1, 2\rangle, \langle 3, 4\rangle, \langle 5, 6\rangle\}$

and $B = \{\langle 2, 3\rangle, \langle 4, 5\rangle, \langle 6, 7\rangle\}$

Find : $A / (B / A)$ 2

(c) Let $B = \{\langle 1, 1\rangle, \langle 2, 2\rangle, \langle 3, 3\rangle\}$

What is the universal relation over the field of B ? 3

(d) If XMY means x is mother of y

XFY means x is father of y

then find :

$x\,[(MUF) / (FUM)]\,y$ 2

(e) What is a function ? 3

(f) Which of the following relations are functions ? Give reasons for your answer.

(i) The relation of being a wife.

(ii) The relation of being a father. 2+2

4. (a) How can a well formed formula of a formal language be determined ?

(b) When can we say that two formal languages i.e. S and S′ are identical ?

(c) What is model theory ? 3

(d) Distinguish between the following pairs (any two) : 4+4

(i) Semantic and syntanctic.

(ii) Proof theory and metatheory.

(iii) Theorem of a formal system and theorem about a formal system.

5. (a) Distinguish between decidable the undecidable sets. 2

(b) Define any two of the following :

(i) Denumerable set

(ii) Same cardinality

(iii) Smaller cardinal number 2+2

(c) State any four characteristic of an effective method. 4

(d) Answer any two of the following : 3+3

(i) Is 'Ask an unicorn' an effective method for solving a problem ?

(ii) A person 'B}' says : "There is no solution of this problem, So, there is no effective method for solving it." Do you consider B's argument as valid ?

(iii) If a person first answer wrongly and then rightly in case of solving a problem, can it be regarded as an effective method ?

6. (a) What is an analytically valid inference ?

(b) State, after Prior, the meanings of the conjunctions 'and' and 'Tonk' ? 4+4

(c) Make an analytically valid inference by introducing the conjunction 'and'. 2

(d) Does A. N. Prior consider the conjunctive statement as a compound statement ? 2

General impression — 2
