NEW

2015

M.A.

3rd Semester Examination

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER—PHI-303

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)

UNIT–I

Answer *one* question from Group—A
and *one* question from Group—B.

Group—A

1. *adhyāsaḥ mithyā iti bhabitum yuktam.*

Discuss the above *purvapakṣa* (opponent's view) in the Adhyāsa-Bhāṣya of S'aṅkara after the Bhāmatītīkā. 16

2. *Smṛtirupaḥ paratra purvadṛṣtabābhāsaḥ .*

Following Bhāmatī explain the above *lakṣaṇa* of *adhyāsa* given by S'aṅkara with the clarification the significance of each word employed in it. 16

Group—B

3. What is *Sūtra* and what is *Bhāṣya* ? 4

4. What is *S'ārīraka – Bhāṣya* ? 4

UNIT–II

Group—A

5. Is The Brahma-Sūtra '*janmādyasya yataḥ*' an inference to prove the existence of Brahman ? Discuss after S'aṅkara . 16

6. Explain after S'aṅkara , the two-fold meaning of the Brahma-Sūtra '*s'āstrayonitvāt*' 16

Group—B

7. What is *sādhancatuṣtaya* ? 4

8. What is *Catuḥsūtrī* ? 4

(Advanced Logic)

UNIT–I

Group—A

Answer any *one* of the following

1. (a) How is completeness of the propositional part of PM understood ?

(b) Explain in what sense P.M. system is weakly complete ? 4+12

2. Prove the following in PM System. 4×4

(a) $(p \supset q) \supset (\wedge q \supset \wedge p)$

(b) $(p \supset (q \supset r)) \supset ((p.q) \supset r)$

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

(d) $((p \vee q) \vee r) \equiv (p \vee (r \vee q))$

Group—B

Answer any *one* of the following :

3. Prove the following in PM from the base.
$p \vee \wedge p$ 4

4. Explain the rule for substitution of equivalents in PM. 4

UNIT–II

Group—A

Answer any *one* of the following

5. (a) Who introduced 'L' as a necessity operator and 'M' as a possibility operator. 2

(b) What are the accepted definitions of the System-K ? 4

(c) Give an example of an wff of modal logic which is not an wff of PC (Propositional Calculus). 2

(d) What are the axions of the System K ? 2

(e) Prove : $(p \wedge q)$

6. (a) What is PC tautology ? 2

(b) What is PC successful ? 3

(c) When do two systems become deductively equivalent ?

(d) Describe the Rule of Uniform Substitution and its symbolic form after system - K

(e) Prove : $\vdash \alpha \equiv \beta \rightarrow \vdash \alpha \equiv \beta$

(f) Which theorem of system-K may be called the Law of μ-distribution.

Group—B

Answer any *one* question :

7. Prove : $((p \supset q) \wedge (q \supset r)) \supset (p \supset r)$ 4

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

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