2015

M.A.

4th Semester Examination

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER—PHI–402 & 406

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.

PHI – 402

[*Advaita Vedānta*]

Answer any *two* questions from Group—A
and *one* question from Group—B.

Group—A

Answer *two* questions of the following questions.

1. (a) How many types of Pramānas are accepted by Advaita Vedāntins ?

   (b) Explain the Naiyāyika view that mind is a sense organ. What is the Advaita reaction against it ?

   (c) Is perception definable in terms of sense-object contact ? Discuss the controversy between the Nyāya and the Advaita in this regard.   2+4+10

2. Discuss the Advaita theory of *viṣayagata pratyakṣa*. 16

3. (a) What is meant by *pañcīkaraṇa*?

   (b) Explain the process of *pañcīkaraṇa* for the creation of *bhūtapādarthas*. 4+12

4. How does *Dharmarāja* account for the difference between God (*Īs'vara*) and individual self (*jīva*). Is there any diversity of opinion regarding this among the Advaita Vedāntins ? Discuss after Vedānta - Paribhāsā. 16

Group—B

Answer any *one* question of the following.

5. (a) Answer any *two* questions of the following : 2×2

   (i) What is *Iṣṭāpatti* ?

   (ii) What is *antaḥkaraṇavṛtti*?

   (iii) State the meaning of the term *'paribhāsā'*, in the Vedānta - Paribhāsā .

   (iv) Is memory veridical ? Answer after *Dharmarājādhvarīndra* .

   (b) Explain briefly with example the Advaita theory of *nirvikalpaka pratyakṣa* .

6. Answer in short, any *four* of the following : 2×4

(a) What is *upādhi*?

(b) What is *svapnāvasthā*?

(c) What is the significance of the Mahāvākya *'tattvamasi'*?

(d) What is *pāramārthika tattvāvedakatva*?

(e) Who are the presiding deities of five organs of action ?

(f) Mention the names of seven upper worlds.

7. Explain the basic (*prākṛta*) and absolute (turiya) dissolution after *Vedānta - Paribhāṣā* . 5+3

PHI – 406

[Advanced Logic]

Answer any *two* questions from Group—A
and *one* question from Group—B.

Group—A

1. (a) Which of the following statements are true (for all sets A, B and C) ? 2+3

(i) $A \subseteq B$ and $B \in C$ then $A \notin C$;

(ii) $A \in B$ and $B \subset C$, then $A \in C$.

(b) What is wrong with the following arguments ?   3

   Plato is a man.
   Men are numerous.
   Therefore, Plato is numerous.

(c) Prove that the empty set is a subset of every set.   4

(d) Explain the relation among the notions of identity, membership and inclusion.   4

2. (a) Letting :   A = {1, 2}
   B = {1, 3, 5}
   C = {2, 3, 5, 7}
   D = {4, 5, 6, 7}

Find the following : D ~ [C ∩ (A ∪ B)].   2

(b) Letting :   A = {1, 2}
   I = {{1, 2}, {1}, {2}}

Find the following : (i) A ∩ I.

(ii) {∩, {∩}} ~ {∩}   2

(c) Letting :   A = {1}
   D = {1, 2, {1}}
   E = {1, {1, {1}}}

Find the following :   (A ∩ D) ~ E.   2

(d) Let V be the set of all positive integers, and let :

P = Set of all even positive integers,

R = Set of all positive integers greater than 10,

S = Set of all positive integers less than 15.

Find : P ~ (~ R ∪ S).   2

(e) Translate the following statements in terms of set theoretic notation (any *four*) : 2×4

   (i) All boys and girls like sweets.

   (ii) Some left responses which were not predicted were unreintarced.

   (iii) A psychologist drinks neither viva nor limca.

   (iv) Some French writers are either philosophers or murderers.

   (v) Any man is attractive if he is dark and tall.

   (vi) All Indian wine drinkers drink either coffee or tea.·

3. (a) What is an ordered couple ? What are the differences between ordinary sets and ordered couple ? Explain with examples. 2+2

   (b) Establish that the ordered triple of <x, y, 2> is identical with the ordered triple of <u, v, w>, assuming that their corresponding members are identical. 6

   (c) What are the domain, counterdomain, and field of the relation of being a father ? 6

4. Answer the following questions with reference to Pranab Kumar Sen's view :

   (a) What is sentence frame ? How many sentences can be obtained from a sentence frame ? 2+2

   (b) What are the reasons and advantages for using letters, rather than sequence of dots or hypens ?

   3

   (c) What are the different ways of getting sentences from sentence frames ? Which one is better and why ? Answer with examples. 2+4

   (d) What is non-linguistic version of sentences ? 3

Group—B

Answer any *one* question of the following.

5. (a) Are the following assumptions mutually consistent ?

   Some Indians are virtuous.

   No virtuous people steal from the poor.

   Some Indians steal from the poor.

   (b) Test the validity of the following argument by Venn diagram. State in terms of regions of the diagram why the argument is valid or invalid :   4

   $A \subseteq \sim(B \cup C)$

   $B \subseteq \sim(A \cup C)$

   $\therefore B = A.$

6. Answer the following :

   (a) Discuss whether place markers are meaningful.   4

   (b) What is the difference between place markers and illustrative symbols ?   4

7. Answer the following questions :   2+2+3

   (a) What is an analytically valid argument ?

   (b) What is the meaning of 'and' in purely conjunctive sense ?

   (c) Constant an analytically valid interence by introducing the logical connective 'tonk'.

———