M.A. Examination 2024
Philosophy
Semester – II
Paper- MAPHILCP201
Ethics (Western)

Time: 3 hours | Full Marks: 60

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin.
Answer **any four** questions from the following

1.	What is good will? How is it produced and why is it required? Explain after Kant	5+10=15
2.	How has Kant distinguished between the different types of imperatives? Which of these is of the form of a synthetic apriori proposition and why?	10+5=15
3.	State the Formula of Autonomy. How does it make the 'exclusion of interest' explicit?	3+12=15
4.	What exactly is Mill claiming about Kant's theory of ethics? How does Mill respond to the objection that happiness is unattainable? Discuss.	5+10=15
5.	"Whatever can be proved to be good, must be so by being shown to be a means to something admitted to be good without proof." – Explain after J. S. Mill.	15
6.	How does Mill understand the difference of quality in pleasures? Explain.	15

M. A. Philosophy Examination 2024

Semester – II

Course: MA PHIL CP 202

Time: 3 Hours **Full Marks: 60**

Questions are of equal value or as indicated in the margin

Answer any 4 questions

1. What do you mean by the Man's Religion according to Tagore? Discuss. **15**
2. Discuss critically Tagore's distinction of the finite and the infinity nature of man. **15**
3. What is Swaraj, according to Gandhi? Is Swaraj different from the general concept of freedom? Analyse. **8+7**
4. Briefly analyse Vivekananda's idea of real worship. **15**
5. Explain and examine Aurobindo's theory of two negations. **15**
6. Discuss Iqbal's conception of "Secret of the Self". **15**

M. A. Final Examination - 2024

Semester - II

Philosophy

MAPHILCP 203 – Philosophy of Language (Indian)

Duration: 3 Hrs. **Max. Marks: 60**

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin

Answer any FOUR of the following questions:

1. How the problem of meaning is dealt in *Abhidha*, *Lakṣaṇnā* and *Vyañjanā*? **5 + 5 + 5**

2. What is import of words? Give a brief account on *Akṛtivāda*, *Vyaktivāda* and *Jātivāda*. **2 + 3 + 5 + 5**

3. Explain the *Sphota* theory of Patanjali, Bhartrhari and critically evaluate them in the light of later developments in Indian Philosophy of Language. **3 + 7 + 5**

4. Explain the theory of *Dhvani*. How was it received by the scholars? Add your comments. **8 + 4 + 4**

5. Elucidate Mimamsa theory of *Bhavana*. What do you know about Bhartrhari's theory of *Sabdabrahman* as the metaphysical basis of language. Explain. **7.5 + 7.5**

6. Write a short note on **ANY THREE** of the followings; **3 X 5 = 15**
   - i. Classes of Words
   - ii. *Tātparyajñāna*
   - iii. *Jātiviśiṣṭavyāktivāda*
   - iv. *Bhāṣaparichheda*
   - v. *Vākyapadīya*

M.A. Examination 2024
Semester - II
Philosophy
Paper –MAPHILCP204
LOGIC(Western)

Time: 3 Hours **Full Marks: 60**

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin.
Answer **any four** questions from the following.

1. a) Explain with example the difference between *mu* (μ) and *nu* (ν). 3

   b) Construct a formal proof of validity for each of the following: 3 x 4 = 12

   i. $(\exists x)(y)(Lx \equiv Jy)$ / $\therefore (y)(\exists x)(Lx \equiv Jy)$

   ii. $(x)(\exists y)(Ex \vee Fy)$ / $\therefore (x)(Ex \vee (\exists y)Fy$

   iii. $(x)(\exists y)(Kx \cdot Ly)$ / $\therefore (\exists y)(x)(Kx \cdot Ly)$

2. a) Under which condition $\Phi\mu$ will be identical with $\Phi\nu$? Explain with an example. 3

   b) Identify and explain all of the mistakes in the following erroneous "proofs":

   i. 1. $(\exists x)(y)[(Fx \cdot Gx) \supset Hy]$ / $\therefore (\exists x)[(Fx \cdot Gx) \supset Hx]$

→ 2. $(y)[(Fz \cdot Gz) \supset Hy]$		
3. $(Fz \cdot Gz) \supset Hy$	2, UI	
4. $(\exists x)[(Fx \cdot Gz) \supset Hy]$	3, EG	9
5. $(y)(\exists x)[(Fx \cdot Gy) \supset Hy]$	4, UG	
6. $(y)(\exists x)[(Fx \cdot Gy) \supset Hy]$	1, 2 – 5, EI	
7. $(\exists x)[(Fx \cdot Gx) \supset Hx]$	6, UI	

   ii. 1. $(\exists x)Fx$
   2. $(\exists x)Gx$ / $\therefore (\exists x)(Fx \cdot Gx)$

→ 3. Fy		
→ 4. Gy		
5. $Fy \cdot Gy$	3,4, Conj.	3
6. $(\exists x)(Fx \cdot Gx)$	5, EG	
7. $(\exists x)(Fx \cdot Gx)$	2, 4 – 6, EI	
8. $(\exists x)(Fx \cdot Gx)$	1, 3 – 7, EI	

3. Construct a demonstration for each of the following: 3 x 5 = 15

   a) $[(x)Fx \vee (x)Gx] \supset (x)(Fx \vee Gx)$

   b) $[(\exists x)Fx \vee (\exists x)Gx] \equiv (\exists x)(Fx \vee Gx)$

   c) $(x)[Fx \supset (\exists y)Gy] \equiv (\exists y)[(\exists x)Fx \supset Gy]$

4. a) Symbolize each of the following propositions using the suggested notation:

i. If something is wrong with the house, then everyone in the house complains. (Px: x is a person, Wx: x is wrong with the house, Cx: x complains.)

ii. If any husband is unsuccessful, then if some wives are ambitious, he will be unhappy. (Hx: x is a husband, Sx: x is unsuccessful, Wx: x is a wife, Ax: x is ambitious, Ux: x will be unhappy.)

iii. If something is damaged, but nobody is blamed, then the tenant will not be charged for it. (Dx: x is damaged, Px: x is a person, Bx: x is blamed, Cx: x will not be charged to the tenant.)

iv. Anyone who accomplishes anything will be envied by everyone. (Px: x is a person, Axy: x accomplishes y, Exy: x envies y.)

v. There is a store from which everyone buys something. (Px: x is a person, Sx: x is a store, Bxyz: x buys y from z.)

vi. Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. (Ux: x lies uneasy, Hx: x is a head, Cx: x is a crown, Wxy: xwears y.)

b) Prove that all asymmetric relations must be irreflexive. 3

5. Construct a formal proof of validity for each of the following arguments (if needed, use suggested notation to make the symbolic formulas parallel to the English as close as possible):

a) $(x)(Fx \supset Kxa)$

$(\exists x)[Gx \cdot \sim(\exists y)(Kya \cdot Rxy)] \quad / \therefore (\exists x)[Gx \cdot \sim(\exists y)(Fy \cdot Rxy)]$ 4.5

b) $(x)\{[Bx \cdot (\exists y)[Cy \cdot Dyx \cdot (\exists z)(Ez \cdot Fxz)] \supset (\exists w)Gxwx$

$(x)(y)(Hxy \supset Dyx)$

$(x)(y)(Fxy \supset Fyx)$

$(x)(Ix \supset Ex) \quad / \therefore (x)\{Bx \supset [[(\exists y)(Cy \cdot Hxy) \cdot (\exists z)(Iz \cdot Fxz)] \supset (\exists u)(\exists w)Gxwu]\}$ 4.5

c) If there are any liberals, then all philosophers are liberals. If there are any humanitarians, then all liberals are humanitarians. So, if there are any humanitarians who are liberals, then all philosophers are humanitarians. (Lx: x is a liberal, Px; x is a philosopher, Hx: x is a humanitarian.) 6

6. a) Prove that each of the following arguments is invalid: 5 x 3 = 15

i. $(x)(\exists y)(Px \supset Qy)$

$(y)(\exists z)(Ry \supset Qz) \quad / \therefore (\exists x)(z)(Px \supset Rz)$

ii. $(x)(y)(Bx \supset Cy)$

$(x)Cx \supset [(\exists y)(Dy \cdot Ey) \cdot (\exists z)(Dz \cdot \sim Ez)] \quad / \therefore (x)(Bx \supset Dx)$

iii. $(x)(\exists y)(Fx \equiv Gy) \quad / \therefore (\exists y)(x)(Fx \equiv Gy)$