

**FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021**

[November 2020 session for SDE/Private students]

(CBCSS)

Philosophy

PHL104—PHENOMENOLOGY AND EXISTENTIALISM

(2019 Admission onwards)

{Covid instructions are not applicable for Pvt/SDE students (November 2020 session)}

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
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PHL1C04—PHENOMENOLOGY AND EXISTENTIALISM

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?
 - (A) Leibnitz-Pragmatic theory of truth.
 - (B) Descartes-Correspondence theory of truth.
 - (C) Husserl-The self-evidence theory of truth.
 - (D) William James-Coherence theory of truth.
2. The theory which restricts our knowledge to phenomenal appearances of an inaccessible reality is :
 - (A) Phenomenology.
 - (B) Subjective Idealism.
 - (C) Phenomenalism.
 - (D) Absolute Idealism.
3. Which of the following is not included in analytical philosophy ?
 - (A) Logical atomism.
 - (B) Logical positivism.
 - (C) Linguistic analysis.
 - (D) Phenomenology.
4. Jean-Paul Sartre authored :
 - (A) An inquiry into meaning and truth.
 - (B) Being and Nothingness.
 - (C) Human knowledge : Its scope and limits.
 - (D) Discourse on method.
5. Distinctive type of experience :
 - (A) Phenomena.
 - (B) Phenomenon.
 - (C) Unreal objects.
 - (D) Projection.
6. Plural form of Phenomenon that encompasses multiple types of experiences :
 - (A) Projection.
 - (B) Phenomenon.
 - (C) Husserl.
 - (D) Phenomena.
7. What are the basic components of all human experience :
 - (A) Hermeneutics.
 - (B) Authentic.
 - (C) Transcendental Enquiry.
 - (D) Existential Phenomenology.

8. Being is partly hidden and in darkness and therefore more than phenomenological description is called for. Interpretive process of existence to allow Being to uncover itself :
- (A) Anxiety (Heidegger).
 - (B) Interpretive Phenomenology/Phenomenological Hermeneutics
 - (C) Phenomenological Reduction.
 - (D) Intentionality (Husserl).
9. Who is widely known as the first existentialist, despite never having used the word existentialism ?
- (A) Husserl. (B) Heidegger.
 - (C) Sartre. (D) Søren Kierkegaard.
10. What all existentialists have in common, according to Sartre, is the view that ?
- (A) God does not exist, and so everything is permitted.
 - (B) All humans share a common nature.
 - (C) Existence precedes essence.
 - (D) Essence precedes existence.
11. According to Sartre, we are condemned because :
- (A) We did not create ourselves. (B) We all will die.
 - (C) We all have sinned. (D) We are born evil.
12. Sartre claims that a person is nothing more than :
- (A) A rational animal. (B) A series of undertakings.
 - (C) A collection of unrealized potential. (D) A cog in a machine.
13. Which of the following concepts was invented by Kierkegaard ?
- (A) Absolute Mind. (B) Repetition.
 - (C) Recollection. (D) Dialectic.
14. Which of the following is not true about Sartre's conception of consciousness ?
- (A) Consciousness can be an object of the phenomenological description.
 - (B) Consciousness does not only mirror the external reality, but also creates an array of possibilities.
 - (C) Consciousness is a property of the self.
 - (D) Consciousness is sometimes overwhelmed by freedom.

15. Sartre claimed that “hell is other people” because :
- (A) He believed the mere presence of others robs one of one’s freedom.
 - (B) He believed others are existentially inferior to oneself.
 - (C) He believed others are a part of our society.
 - (D) He believed others are merely objects like tables and chairs.
16. Brentano’s understanding of philosophy as :
- (A) Radical science.
 - (B) Rigorous science.
 - (C) Philosophy of science.
 - (D) Cognitive science.
17. The major theme repeated in phenomenology is :
- (A) Back to the texts.
 - (B) Back to the things themselves.
 - (C) Becoming.
 - (D) Continue in traditions.
18. Transcendental subjectivity is the notion of :
- (A) Kierkegaard.
 - (B) Heidegger.
 - (C) Brentano.
 - (D) Husserl.
19. Phenomenology means the study of :
- (A) Subjectivity.
 - (B) Appearance.
 - (C) Essence.
 - (D) Consciousness.
20. Bracketing is a process of :
- (A) Suspend the real world.
 - (B) Reinstate natural attitude.
 - (C) Suspend life world.
 - (D) Suspend essence.

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Philosophy

PHL1C04—PHENOMENOLOGY AND EXISTENTIALISM

(2019 Admission onwards)

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Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

General Instructions

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Part A

Write short notes on any four.

Each carries 2 weightage.

Answers should not exceed 50 words.

1. Atheistic form of existentialism.
2. Being-in-itself.
3. Eidetic reduction.
4. Husserl's notion of essence.
5. Naturalism.
6. Kierkegaard's notion of 'Existence.'
7. Husserl's Phenomenological method.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

Turn over

Part B

*Write short essays on any four.
Answer should not exceed 150 words.
Each carries 3 weightage.*

8. Discuss the relation between Phenomenology and Existentialism.
9. Explain the concept of Ontology according to Sartre.
10. Give an account of consciousness and intentionality.
11. What do you mean by 'Philosophical epoche' ? Explain.
12. 'Sartre's existentialism is considered as a form of humanism'.- Explain.
13. Explain the ideal of philosophy as a rigorous science, according to Husserl.
14. Briefly explain the three 'stages of life's way', according to Kierkegaard.

(3 × 4 = 12 weightage)

Part C

*Answer any two questions.
Answers should not exceed 600 words.
Each carries 5 weightage.*

15. Explain the different phases in Husserl's phenomenology and examine the important aspects of it.
16. 'Existence precedes essence is the heart of existentialist philosophy.'- Analyse this view and describe the features of existentialism.
17. Examine the differences in the notion of freedom with respect to the philosophies of Kierkegaard and Sartre.
18. 'Kierkegaard is considered as the father of Existentialism.'—Explain this statement highlighting the contributions of Kierkegaard towards existentialism.

(5 × 2 = 10 weightage)

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Philosophy

PHL 1C 03—SYMBOLIC LOGIC

(2019 Admission onwards)

{Covid instructions are not applicable for Pvt/SDE students (November 2020 session)}

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

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PHL 1C 03—SYMBOLIC LOGIC

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Every argument has a _____, in the analysis of which the terms 'Premise' and 'conclusion' are usually employed.

(A) Language.	(B) Context.
(C) Structure.	(D) Absolute.

2. The difference between old and new logic is one of _____ rather than of kind.

(A) Two.	(B) Essential.
(C) Degree.	(D) Difference

3. The truth value of _____ statement is true.

(A) False.	(B) True.
(C) Probable.	(D) Conjunction.

4. An invalid argument form is one that has at least one substitution _____ with true premises and a false conclusion.

(A) Variable.	(B) Element.
(C) Instance.	(D) Value.

5. Which rule of replacement names the following logically equivalent expressions $(p \supset q) \equiv (\sim q \supset \sim p)$?

(A) Transposition.	(B) Tautology.
(C) Double negation.	(D) Exportation.

6. Some fruits are not ripe is an example for :

(A) Universal affirmative statement.	(B) Particular negative statement.
(C) Universal Negative statement.	(D) Particular affirmative statement.

7. The compound statement formed when two statements are combined using the phrase if and only if, is called :

(A) Conjunctive statement.	(B) Conditional statement.
(C) Disjunctive statement.	(D) Bi-conditional statement.

8. The symbol used for Biconditional is :
- (A) \neq . (B) \equiv .
 (C) Ψ . (D) \sim .
9. Proposition is particular if the subject refers to only _____ of the class.
- (A) Part. (B) Whole.
 (C) Wide. (D) Full.
10. All cats are mammals is an example for :
- (A) Universal affirmative proposition. (B) Particular negative proposition.
 (C) Universal negative proposition. (D) Particular affirmative proposition.
11. An _____ proposition is said to distribute both subject and predicate terms.
- (A) E. (B) I.
 (C) O. (D) A.
12. A valid standard form categorical syllogism must contain exactly _____ terms, each of which is used in the same sense throughout the argument.
- (A) Two. (B) Three.
 (C) Four. (D) Five.
13. The statement form $p \supset q$ is logically equivalent to :
- (A) $\sim p \supset \sim q$. (B) $\sim q \supset \sim p$.
 (C) $p \vee q$. (D) $q \supset p$.
14. The weak implication symbolized by \supset is called a :
- (A) Disjunction. (B) Material implication.
 (C) Conjunction. (D) Negation.
15. Name the rule of inference
- P
- $\therefore p \vee q$
- (A) Conjunction. (B) Simplification.
 (C) Addition. (D) Modus ponens.

16. In the traditional square of opposition, the relationship between E and I proposition is :
- (A) Contrary. (B) Sub-altern.
 (C) Sub-contrary. (D) Contradiction.
17. The relationship between $(x)Mx$ and $(\exists x) \sim Mx$ is :
- (A) Sub-altern. (B) Sub-contrary.
 (C) Contradiction. (D) Contrary.
18. The term that occurs as the subject of the conclusion is called :
- (A) Major term. (B) Minor term.
 (C) Middle term. (D) Complement.
19. No Humans are mortal can be symbolised as :
- (A) $(x)(Hx \supset Mx)$. (B) $(x)(Hx \supset \sim Mx)$.
 (C) $\exists x(Hx.Mx)$. (D) $\exists x(Hx. \sim Mx)$.
20. According to A. N. Whitehead, "By the aid of symbolism, we can make transitions in reasoning almost ————— by eye".
- (A) Mechanically. (B) Difficult.
 (C) Easy. (D) Reduce.

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Philosophy

PHL 1C 03—SYMBOLIC LOGIC

(2019 Admission onwards)

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Part A (Short Answer)

*Answer any **four** questions.*

Each question carries 2 weightage.

Answer should not exceed 50 words.

1. Modus Ponens.
2. Statement form.
3. Existential fallacy.
4. Constructive Dilemma.
5. Bi-conditional.
6. Contraposition.
7. Instantiation.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Turn over

Part B

*Answer any **four** questions.*

Each question carries 3 weightage.

Answer should not exceed 150 words.

8. Explain syllogistic rules.
9. Construct the validity using the method of conditional proof.

$$Q \supset R$$

$$R \supset (P \supset S) \quad \therefore (P \cdot Q) \supset S$$

10. Distinguish between argument and argument form.
11. Explain the rule of Universal Instantiation (U.I.).
12. Explain the method of indirect proof and construct the validity using the method of indirect proof.

$$E \supset S$$

$$S \supset P$$

$$P \supset \sim E \quad \therefore \sim E$$

13. Write a note on disjunctive syllogism.
14. Explain the relationship between truth and validity. Give examples to show that truth and validity are independent.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Part C

*Answer any **two** questions.*

Each question carries 5 weightage.

Answer should not exceed 600 words.

15. State and explain the truth functional compound statements using truth tables.

16. Explain 10 rules of replacement and solve the following argument using formal proof of validity :

$$(A \vee B) \supset (C \vee D)$$

$$(C \vee F) \supset H$$

$$E \cdot \sim D$$

$$E \supset A \qquad \qquad \qquad / \therefore H \vee I$$

17. Draw a square of opposition to represent the A, E, I and O propositions and explain the nature of relation between these propositions.

18. Explain the salient features of symbolic logic and bring out its differences from traditional logic. (2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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Philosophy

PHL 1C 02—PHILOSOPHY OF KANT

(2019 Admission onwards)

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(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

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PHL 1C 02—PHILOSOPHY OF KANT

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. _____ and time are forms of intuition.
(A) Object. (B) Difference.
(C) Subject. (D) Space.
2. Through _____ intuitions acquire its object.
(A) Transformation. (B) Sensation.
(C) Hindrance. (D) Inference.
3. The judgements of experience based upon experience is called _____ judgements Aposteriori.
(A) Synthetic. (B) Analytic.
(C) Infinite. (D) Apriori.
4. Sensation is that knowledge which causes it to be called _____ knowledge.
(A) Aposteriori. (B) Analytic.
(C) Redundant. (D) Apriori.
5. _____ is not an empirical concept which has been derived from external experience.
(A) Solidity. (B) Space.
(C) Color. (D) Property.
6. It is impossible to imagine the absence of space, though it is possible to imagine it as without _____ to fill it.
(A) Directions. (B) Functions.
(C) Emotions. (D) Objects.
7. No knowledge of things in themselves could be acquired either through the forms of space and time or through _____.
(A) Reflection. (B) Association.
(C) Sensation. (D) Multiplicity.

8. Sensuous intuition it is stated, is the mode in which we are _____ by objects.
- (A) Devoid. (B) Affected.
(C) Converse. (D) Form.
9. The knowledge, content of which includes nothing _____ is pure apriori knowledge.
- (A) Spiritual. (B) Basic.
(C) Void. (D) Empirical.
10. Kant classified judgements as _____ and synthetic.
- (A) Aposteriori. (B) Analytic.
(C) Sound. (D) Different.
11. Natural _____ contains within itself synthetic apriori judgements as principles.
- (A) Habits. (B) Reference.
(C) Science. (D) Life.
12. Intuition and concepts constitute therefore, the _____ of all our knowledge.
- (A) Reflection. (B) Elements.
(C) Summary. (D) Appearance.
13. _____ of appearance is apriori, it can be given in the mind prior to the actual perceptions.
- (A) Limit. (B) Form.
(C) Determination. (D) Comprehension.
14. Kant's epistemological theory of knowledge is called Transcendental _____.
- (A) Idealism. (B) Realism.
(C) Naturalism. (D) Hedonism.
15. Undetermined object of empirical cognition is called _____.
- (A) Appearance. (B) Dialectic.
(C) Categories. (D) Noumena.

16. Transcendental analytic is part of Transcendental _____.
- (A) Dialectic. (B) Reflection.
(C) Logic. (D) Truth.
17. Explanation of the way in which concepts can relate to objects apriori is _____.
- (A) Empirical Deduction. (B) Aesthetics.
(C) Transcendental Deduction. (D) Sensibility.
18. Without the help by sensibility, understanding cannot provide us with _____.
- (A) Infinity. (B) Synthetic knowledge.
(C) Intuitions. (D) Explanation.
19. Space is the ground of all _____ intuitions.
- (A) Simple. (B) Similar.
(C) Wider. (D) Outer.
20. The fundamental sources from which cognition arises are in the first part the object is given to us and later the object is thought in relation to _____.
- (A) Certainty. (B) Representation.
(C) Sensible (D) Divine.

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Philosophy

PHLIC02—PHILOSOPHY OF KANT

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Part A

Answer any four questions.

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Answer should not exceed 50 words.

1. Critique of Practical Reason.
2. Rationalism.
3. Phenomena.
4. Transcendental Dialectic.
5. Synthetic Judgement
6. Dialectical Method.
7. Innate Ideas.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Turn over

Part B

Answer any four questions.

Each question should not exceed 150 words.

Each question carries 3 weightage.

8. Examine the limitation of empiricism according to Kant.
9. 'Knowledge must begin with experience, but does not necessarily originate from it.' - Explain this statement.
10. Briefly explain the twelve kinds of judgements according to Kant.
11. What was the Problem of Kant ? How has he answered it ?
12. Explain why Kant called his epistemological enquiry as Transcendental.
13. 'Kants empiricism is a Radical empiricism.' - Analyse this statement.
14. Briefly explain the two parts of Transcendental logic according to Kant.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

Part C (Essay)

Answer any two questions.

Each question should not exceed 600 words.

Each question carries 5 weightage.

15. How did Kant reconcile empiricism and rationalism in his philosophy. Explain.
16. Critically evaluate Kant's views on Metaphysics.
17. Explain with examples Kant's scheme of Judgments.
18. What you mean by antinomies ? Give an account of the various antinomies discussed by Kant.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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Philosophy

PHL 1C 01—INDIAN EPISTEMOLOGY

(2019 Admission onwards)

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PHL 1C 01—INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Anupalabdi as a valid source of knowledge is accepted by _____.
 - (A) Kumarila.
 - (B) Prabhakara.
 - (C) Gotama.
 - (D) Kanada.
2. Nyaya accepts _____ number of pramanas or the valid source of knowledge.
 - (A) Three.
 - (B) Six.
 - (C) Five.
 - (D) Four.
3. The fourth member of Nyaya syllogism is called _____.
 - (A) Prtiijna.
 - (B) Hetu.
 - (C) Upanava.
 - (D) Nigamana.
4. Vyapti is the nerve of all inference. But the _____ school challenges this universal and invariable relationship of concomitance.
 - (A) Carvaka.
 - (B) Buddhism.
 - (C) Jainism.
 - (D) Nyaya.
5. Avadhi-jnana. Manah- paryaya-jnana and Kevala-jnana. are the three kinds of immediate knowledge which may be called as _____.
 - (A) Extra-ordinary perception.
 - (B) Sensory perception.
 - (C) Immediata perception.
 - (D) None of the above.
6. Jainism explains _____ Kinds of wrong knowledge.
 - (A) Two.
 - (B) Three.
 - (C) Four.
 - (D) None of the above.
7. There are _____ kinds of Nayas.
 - (A) Five.
 - (B) Seven.
 - (C) Eight.
 - (D) Three.

8. When taken as absolute, a 'naya' becomes a _____.
- (A) Artha-naya. (B) Shabda-naya.
(C) Nayabhasa. (D) None of the above.
9. _____ naya distinguishes terms according to their roots.
- (A) Vyavahāra-naya. (B) Shabda-naya.
(C) Samabhirūda-naya. (D) Rjusūtra-naya.
10. According to Jainism mistaking a partial truth for the whole and the absolute truth is called _____.
- (A) Abhava. (B) Error.
(C) Durniti. (D) Syad.
11. Nyaya system accepts _____ types of valid means of knowledge.
- (A) One. (B) Two.
(C) Three. (D) Four.
12. According to Naiyayikas, the perception which is 'well-defined' is known as _____.
- (A) Determinate. (B) Indeterminate.
(C) Ordinary. (D) Extra-ordinary.
13. _____ perception is the direct sense-experience which is undifferentiated and non-relational and is free from assimilation, discrimination, analysis and synthesis.
- (A) Savikalpaka perception. (B) Nirvikalpaka perception.
(C) Laukika perception. (D) Alaukika perception.
14. The presence of the middle term in the minor term is called _____.
- (A) Paramarsa. (B) Hetvabhasa.
(C) Vyapti. (D) Paksadharmata.
15. The methods of induction by which universal causal relationship is established may be _____.
- (A) Anvaya. (B) Vyatireka.
(C) Anvaya and Vyatireka. (D) Anvaya, Vyatireka or both.

16. According to _____ a sentence is defined as a collection of words and a word is defined as that which is potent to convey its meaning.
- (A) Perception. (B) Inference.
(C) Comparison. (D) Verbal testimony.
17. The method of inference is explained as consisting of three parts : pratijna, hetu, and _____.
- (A) Udaharana. (B) Upanaya.
(C) Drshtanta. (D) Dodshta.
18. When a varna is pronounced or written in ten different ways, there are not ten different varnas., but only ten different manifestations of the same _____.
- (A) Varna. (B) Shabda.
(C) Dhvani. (D) Pada.
19. The identity statements, according to Advaita, reveals the identity meaning by the application of _____ implication.
- (A) Exclusive. (B) Inclusive.
(C) Exclusive-inclusive. (D) Abstract.
20. Jaimini admits three pramanas, such as, perception, inference and _____.
- (A) Comparison. (B) Testimony.
(C) Implication. (D) Non-apprehension.

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PHL 1C 01—INDIAN EPISTEMOLOGY

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Part A

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1. Pramana.
2. Nirvikalpa perception.
3. Upamāna.
4. Hetvābhāsa.
5. Naya vāda.
6. Paratah pramāṇya vāda.
7. Arthāpatti.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Turn over

Part B

Answer any four questions. Answers should not exceed 150 words.

Each question carries 3 weightage.

8. How do Chārvākas deny the validity of Vedas ? Explain.
9. Briefly explain the five kinds of indirect knowledge according to Jainism.
10. Distinguish between Svārthanumāna and Parārthanumāna.-
11. Discuss the relevance of anupalabdhi as a valid source of knowledge in Mimāmsa.
12. Examine the importance of sabda pramāṇa in Advaita.
13. Analyze the two kinds of perception according to Nyaya.
14. Give an account of triputi pratyaksha vāda.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Part C

Answer any two questions.

Answers should not exceed 600 words.

Each question carries 5 weightage.

15. Critically analyze the Jaina theory of Syad vāda.
16. Examine the Nyaya theory of inference.
17. Explain the various pramāṇas accepted by Mimāmsa.
18. 'According to Charvaka epistemology, perception is the only source of valid knowledge.' -Explain.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

FIRST SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CCSS)

Philosophy

PHI 1C 03—ANCIENT GREEK PHILOSOPHY

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Answer any eight questions from the following.

1. Examine the basic trends of Milesian cosmology with special reference to Thales, Anaximander and Anaximenes.
2. Give an account of Aristotle's concept of Soul and Body.
3. Evaluate Anaxagoras "*Theory of Nous*".
4. Briefly explain the skepticism of Sophists.
5. Analyze Zeno's argument against multiplicity.
6. Analyze how Plato explains the notion of Immortality of soul by his doctrine of recollection.
7. Discuss how Empedocles explain the involvement of forces of Love and Strife in the process of change.
8. Discuss Pythagorean Number theory.
9. "Whatever is, is and whatever is not, is not". Examine this ontological position of Parmenides.
10. 'For Heraclitus fire was a metaphor of change'. Analyze.
11. Write a short note on 'Socratic irony'.
12. Summarize Aristotle's Theory of Four Causes.

(8 × 10 = 80 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CCSS)

M.A. Philosophy

PHI 1C 02—ETHICS

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Answer any eight of the following.

1. Define euthanasia and examine the ethical issues related to it.
2. Discuss the importance of Kant's Categorical Imperative.
3. What do you mean by Hedonism ? Briefly explain the various theories of hedonism.
4. Critically evaluate Utilitarianism of J.S. Mill.
5. Explain the major issues related to the ethical acceptability of abortion. Examine the arguments in support of and against abortion.
6. What do you mean by applied ethics ? Examine the importance of environmental ethics and business ethics.
7. Explain the important theories of punishment.
8. 'Plato's Cardinal Virtues may be accepted as the basis and adapted to the requirements of the modern society.' - Analyze this statement highlighting the Cardinal Virtues of Plato.
9. Examine the four implications of the term 'right and good' in ethics.
10. Critically analyze the emotive theory of A.J. Ayer.
11. Explain the distinction between Teleological and Deontological ethics.
12. Write a short notes on any *three* of the following :
 - a) Freedom of the will.
 - b) Eudemonism.
 - c) Prescriptivism.
 - d) Bio-ethics.
 - e) Instrumental values.

(8 × 10 = 80 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CCSS)

M.A. Philosophy

PHI 1C 01—LOGIC

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Answer any eight questions from the following.

1. Explain briefly Mill's inductive methods.
2. Discuss the nature and scope of logic and explain the uses of studying it.
3. Distinguish between deduction and induction.
4. What do you mean by a proposition ? Explain the classification of propositions.
5. Examine the four kinds of propositions and the rules of distribution.
6. 'Two categorical propositions are said to be opposite if they differ either in quality or quantity or in both quality and quantity.' Explain this statement by means of traditional square of opposition.
7. Define education and examine the different forms of education.
8. What do you mean by a mixed syllogism ? Explain the three different kinds of mixed syllogisms.
9. Define dilemma. Explain the different types of dilemma.
10. Explain the salient features of symbolic logic and bring out its differences from traditional logic.
11. Construct formal validity of the following argument.

$$p \supset \sim q$$

$$\sim q \supset r$$

$$r \supset s$$

$$(p.s) \supset u / \therefore p \supset u$$

12. Write short note on any three of the following : a) Negation ; b) Normative science ; c) Argument d) Mood of a syllogism ; e) Fallacy of ambiguous use of terms.

(8 × 10 = 80 marks)