

SIXTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2022**(CBCSS-UG)****Philosophy****PHL 6B 19—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 15****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 15.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 15 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

PHL 6B 19—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The method we employ for obtaining the _____ of the 'unknown' is Research.
- (A) Phenomena. (B) Vision.
(C) Value. (D) Knowledge.
2. _____ is "a statement or an opinion that is discussed in a logical way and presented with evidence in order to prove that it is true".
- (A) Essay. (B) Report.
(C) A thesis. (D) Synopsis.
3. _____ is carried out to scientifically enhance the organized body of knowledge of a discipline.
- (A) Fundamental research. (B) Mathematical research.
(C) Experimental research. (D) Experimental research.
4. Disciplines that study human conditions, in their wholeness are termed :
- (A) Natural sciences. (B) Humanities.
(C) Sciences. (D) Social Science.
5. Types of research methods :
- (A) Three. (B) Two.
(C) Five. (D) Six.
6. _____ is the basis of all progress or thought which creates a research program.
- (A) Hypothesis. (B) Primary hypothesis.
(C) Ignorance. (D) Mystic.

7. When a hypothesized association or a forecast is to be checked through scientific methods, it referred to as a :
- (A) Nun Hypothesis. (B) Hypothesis.
(C) Research hypothesis. (D) Doubt.
8. In _____ we find a collection of 'cuttings' from various periodicals and journals in one file ; these cuttings are about a specific subject or topic.
- (A) Magazine. (B) Life.
(C) Vertical file. (D) Journal.
9. The data is of _____ types.
- (A) Two. (B) Three.
(C) Nine. (D) Eight.
10. APA stands for :
- (A) American Psycho Association.
(B) American Physical Association.
(C) American Psychological Association.
(D) American Physics Association.
11. When a hypothesis stated negatively is called :
- (A) Relational hypothesis. (B) Situational Hypothesis.
(C) Null Hypothesis. (D) Causal Hypothesis.

12. The most popular anti-plagiarism software used by Indian universities is :

- (A) Ubuntu.
- (B) Red hat.
- (C) Urkund.
- (D) Mint.

13. The main concept behind doing research is to :

- (A) Study and explore knowledge.
- (B) Start with pre-defined and clear cut objectives.
- (C) Get new ideas.
- (D) All the above.

14. Name the three styles used today for writing :

- (A) AMA, MLA and Chicago Manual. (B) APA, PLA, and Chicago Manual.
- (C) APA, MLA and Chicago Manual. (D) APA,MLA and Miami Manual.

15. Action research means :

- (A) A longitudinal research.
- (B) An applied research.
- (C) A research initiated to solve an immediate problem.
- (D) A research with socio-economic objectives.

SIXTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2022**- (CBCSS—UG)****Philosophy****PHL 6B 15 (02)—PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

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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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PHL 6B 15 (02)—PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. _____ defines religion as, “the conservation of values.”
(A) Alexander. (B) Patric.
(C) William James. (D) Hoffoding.
2. Philosophy of religion generally committed on :
(A) Reason. (B) Intellect.
(C) Will. (D) Emotion.
3. _____ seeks to raise religious doctrine to a philosophical form by exercising a free criticism upon them.
(A) Theology. (B) Speculative Theology.
(C) Neo-theology. (D) Propositional theology.
4. The term Deism has originated from the Latin word :
(A) “Deus”. (B) “Deas”.
(C) Character “Dias”. (D) “Deaas”.
5. Pantheism literally means that :
(A) All is spirit. (B) God is great.
(C) All is God. (D) All is world.
6. The Upanishadic saying “aham Brahmasmi” and “sarvam khalavidam Brahma” having a similarity with :
(A) Pantheism (B) Deism.
(C) Monotheism (D) Theism
7. _____ was not only the God of the Hebrews but the Maker of heaven and earth.
(A) Jahweh. (B) Ahura Masda.
(C) Chemosh. (D) Dagon.

8. Atheism means :
- (A) There is God. (B) There is one God.
(C) There are many God. (D) There is no God.
9. _____ argues that religious beliefs are properly basic.
- (A) William Alston. (B) Alvin Plantinga.
(C) William James. (D) W.T Stace.
10. The idea that our belief-structures are and must be built upon basic beliefs, which are grounded in and justified by clear circumstances is called :
- (A) Foundationalism. (B) Fundamentalism.
(C) Experimentalism. (D) Justificationalism
11. _____ is confidence or trust in a person to thing, deity, in the doctrines or teachings of a religion, or view even without empirical evidence.
- (A) Belief. (B) Reason.
(C) Revelation. (D) Faith.
12. The term mysticism comes from the Greek word _____.
- (A) Mystikos. (B) Mytikos.
(C) Mithios. (D) Mystipos.
13. Teleological argument states that God is an intelligent _____.
- (A) Designer. (B) Creator.
(C) Protector. (D) Master.
14. To _____ first cause argument is known as cosmological.
- (A) David Hume. (B) St. Anselm.
(C) Paley. (D) Aristotle.
15. Matter was the source of all evil- Who made this assertion ?
- (A) David Hume. (B) St. Anselm.
(C) Philo. (D) Descartes.

16. The metaphysical evil is called the _____.
- (A) Moral evil. (B) Physical evil.
(C) Mental evil. (D) Natural evil.
17. Moral evil is a direct consequence of man's _____.
- (A) Free will. (B) Mind.
(C) Freedom. (D) Emotion.
18. _____ is a positive approach to life and existence.
- (A) Optimism. (B) Nihilism.
(C) Antagonism. (D) Pessimism.
19. According to Buddhism the soul is nothing but the _____.
- (A) Mind-body complex. (B) Illusion.
(C) Mind-body reaction. (D) None of these.
20. 'God or the Supreme Being is unaffected by evil and stands above relative good which is the correlative of evil'. Which tradition holds this position ?
- (A) Buddhist. (B) Samkhya.
(C) Mimamsa. (D) Vedanta.

SIXTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2022

(CBCSS—UG)

Philosophy

PHL 6B 15 (02)—PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A*Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Define theology.
2. What is the meaning of the term 'religion' ?
3. What is the core of philosophy of religion ?
4. What is mysticism ?
5. What is pessimism ?
6. Examine the nature of self, according to Gita.
7. What is Spinoza's view about immortality of the soul ?
8. What is Deism ?
9. Explain monotheism.
10. What is the meaning of atheism ?
11. Give Swami Vivekananda's definition of religion.
12. What is M-beliefs ?
13. What is the meaning of cause sui ?
14. Why do Cârvaṅka not believe in the existence of God ?
15. How can you define the term 'belief' ?

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B

*Answer at least **five** questions.*

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. What do you mean by fundamental belief ?
17. What is paradigmatic experience ?
18. What is the position of religious empiricism ?
19. Write a note on foundationalism.
20. Distinguish between natural theology and revealed theology.
21. What is the purpose of philosophy of religion ?
22. What is St. Anslem's opinion regarding evil ?
23. Examine the Ideological argument to prove the existence of God.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

*Answer any **two** questions.*

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Examine the nature and scope of philosophy of religion.
25. Discuss the different metaphysical theories of religion.
26. Examine the different views regarding faith and revelation.
27. Analyse the different views about the notion of immortality of the soul.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

SIXTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2022**(CBCSS—UG)****Philosophy****PHL 6B 15 (01)—GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

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PHL 6B 15 (01)—GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The central teaching of Gandhi's thought is :

(A) Spiritualism.	(B) Classless society.
(C) Truth and Non-violence.	(D) Brotherhood.
2. Many religious texts made deep influence upon Gandhi, _____ is ranked first among them.

(A) Upanisads.	(B) Ramayana.
(C) Quran.	(D) Gita.
3. Essential nature of God is described by Gandhi is :

(A) Satchidananda.	(B) Iswara.
(C) Jiva.	(D) Athman.
4. Gandhi said "It has afforded me invaluable help in my moments of gloom". In this assertion 'It' means :

(A) Gita.	(B) Upanisad.
(C) Bible.	(D) Quran.
5. _____ is considered as the great: apostle of Non-violence.

(A) Ruskin.	(B) Thoreau.
(C) Tolstoy.	(D) Hobbes.
6. For the formulation of the concept of Satyagraha Gandhi made strong reference on the concept of _____ by Tolstoy.

(A) Civil Disobedience.	(B) Bread Labour.
(C) Passive resistance.	(D) Active resistance.
7. "The Magic Spell of a Book". By this title Gandhi referred about :

(A) Song Celestial.	(B) The Kingdom of God within You.
(C) Unto this Last .	(D) Civil Disobedience.

8. Gandhi symbolise ——— is the incarnation of Ahimsa.
- (A) Woman. (B) Human.
(C) Rama. (D) cow.
9. Gandhi changed the expression 'Civil Disobedience' to ———.
- (A) Civil Disagreement. (B) Civil Resistance.
(C) Civil Protest. (D) Passive Resistance.
10. According to Gandhiji ——— must be as pure as ends.
- (A) Words. (B) Means.
(C) Practice. (D) None of these.
11. To Gandhi Truth is :
- (A) Theoretical Principle. (B) Pragmatic Principle.
(C) Instrumental Principle. (D) Dynamic Principle.
12. Satyagraha believes in the ——— of mass.
- (A) Brotherhood. (B) Strength.
(C) Potentiality. (D) Knowledge.
13. Satyagraha claims for itself the great virtue of :
- (A) Physical strength. (B) Power.
(C) Knowledge. (D) Fearlessness.
14. Kumarappa said, "——— basis is all embracing love".
- (A) Sarvodaya's. (B) Satyagraha's.
(C) Swadesi. (D) Trusteeship.
15. Gandhi take his concept of Trusteeship from :
- (A) Un to This Last. (B) Civil Disobedience.
(C) Isavasyaupanisad. (D) Gita.

16. The earliest trends of Trusteeship can be found in the visions of :
- (A) St. Ambrose. (B) St. Francis.
(C) Ruskin. (D) Tolstoy.
17. Gandhi said the political institutions of ——— will lay the foundations of economic decentralisation.
- (A) Democracy. (B) Socialism.
(C) Panchayati Raj. (D) Rashtra Raj.
18. Gandhi recommended economy which is :
- (A) Capital based. (B) Labour predominant.
(C) Industry predominant. (D) Technology devoid.
19. Gandhi said, "Politics without ——— is a thing to be avoided".
- (A) Socialism. (B) Justice.
(C) Morality. (D) Positive attitude.
20. Swaraj means :
- (A) Self government. (B) Political self government.
(C) Government. (D) Local government.

SIXTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2022

(CBCSS—UG)

Philosophy

PHL 6B 15 (01)—GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A*Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Swaraj.
2. Isavaya Upanishad.
3. Varnadharma.
4. Globalisation.
5. Casteism.
6. Antyodaya.
7. Unto this Last.
8. Untouchability.
9. Terrorism.
10. Civil disobedience.
11. Hind Swaraj.
12. Swadeshi.
13. Aparigraha.
14. Passive Resistance.
15. Khadi.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B

*Answer at least **five** questions.*

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Discuss the influence of Bhagavad Gita in the life and thought of Mahatma Gandhi.
17. Briefly explain the central teachings of 'Unto This Last.'
18. Why did Gandhi insist on purity of both end and means ? Explain.
19. Give an account of 'Elimination of Untouchability' as a Gandhian norm.
20. Elucidate Gandhi's views on Women education.
21. Expound Gandhian concept of Panchayati Raj.
22. Discuss Gandhi's doctrine of Trusteeship.
23. Explain briefly Gandhi's critique of modern civilization.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

*Answer any **two** questions.*

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Discuss contemporary relevance of Gandhian ideals.
25. 'Sarvodaya is the apex Gandhian Socialism.'—Explain this statement analyzing the different aspects of Sarvodaya.
26. Explain the importance of Truth and Non-violence in Gandhian thought.
27. Examine the socio-political significance of Satyagraha.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

SIXTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2022**(CBCSS—UG)****Philosophy****PHL 6B 14—APPLIED ETHICS****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

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PHL 6B 14—APPLIED ETHICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. 'The greatest happiness of the greatest number' is related with :
 - (A) Utilitarianism.
 - (B) Intuitionism.
 - (C) Emotivism.
 - (D) None of these.
2. Who makes strong condemnation to casuistry ?
 - (A) Moore.
 - (B) F.H. Bradley.
 - (C) Mackenzie.
 - (D) Bentham.
3. Universal happiness is related with :
 - (A) Evolutionary theory.
 - (B) Emotivism.
 - (C) Utilitarianism.
 - (D) None of these.
4. Who wrote the book 'A Theory of Justice' ?
 - (A) Keats.
 - (B) P.B. Shelly.
 - (C) Rudyard Kipling.
 - (D) John Rawls.
5. Rawls is using 'moral' in contrast to :
 - (A) Amoral.
 - (B) Good.
 - (C) Bad.
 - (D) Ugly.
6. The people of European descent are superior to those of other races. This is an example for :
 - (A) Sexist claim.
 - (B) Religious claim.
 - (C) Racist claim.
 - (D) None of these.
7. _____ shows the opposition to the idea that there are biological factors behind male dominance.
 - (A) Sexist.
 - (B) Initial Feminist.
 - (C) Racist.
 - (D) Anthropologist.

8. Equal status does not depend on intelligence—Who shows agreement with this view ?
- (A) Hobbes. (B) Thomas Jefferson.
(C) Rawls. (D) Arthur.
9. Who drafted the ringing assertion of equality with which the American Declaration of Independence ?
- (A) Steven Goldberg. (B) Thomas Jefferson.
(C) Arthur. (D) Maccoby.
10. Until _____ abortion was illegal in almost all the Western Democracies.
- (A) 1962. (B) 1967.
(C) 1968. (D) 1986.
11. Who was the first human to have been born from an embryo that had been fertilized outside a human body ?
- (A) Roe v Wade. (B) Louise Brown.
(C) Nancy Morrison. (D) Dolly.
12. Who has predicted that the embryo which is produced by IVF develops blood stem cells from the 17th days after fertilization ?
- (A) Edwards. (B) Nancy Morrison.
(C) Watson. (D) None of these.
13. Primitive streak will develop as :
- (A) Blood Stem Cell. (B) Heart.
(C) Brain. (D) Back Bone.
14. Conservatives argued _____ have the same human features and the same degree of awareness and capacity for feeling pain.
- (A) Child. (B) Cell.
(C) Embryo. (D) None of these.
15. Conservative claim that _____ is the deliberate killing of an innocent human being and in the same ethical category as murder.
- (A) Euthanasia. (B) Abortion.
(C) Genocide. (D) None of these.

16. The Greek term Euthanasia means :
- (A) Painless death. (B) Slow death.
(C) Calm death. (D) Good death.
17. Euthanasia as _____ when the person killed is capable of consenting to her own death but does not do so, either because she is not asked, or because she is asked and chooses to go on living.
- (A) Involuntary. (B) Non-voluntary.
(C) Voluntary. (D) None of these.
18. Active euthanasia occurs when the medical professionals _____ do something that causes the patient to die.
- (A) Deliberately. (B) Passively.
(C) Without intentionally. (D) None of these.
19. In India Right to Information Act is passed in the year of :
- (A) 2000. (B) 2003.
(C) 2001. (D) 2005.
20. 'Lesser breeds without the law' Who wrote this ?
- (A) Keats. (B) P.B. Shelly.
(C) Rudyard Kipling. (D) Oscar Wild.

SIXTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2022

(CBCSS—UG)

Philosophy

PHL 6B 14—APPLIED ETHICS

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A*Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Normative science.
2. Sex and Gender.
3. Deontology.
4. IVF.
5. Personhood.
6. Gender equality.
7. Quickening.
8. Active Euthanasia.
9. Infanticide.
10. Genetic diversity.
11. Induced abortion.
12. Racism.
13. Electronic media.
14. Case based reasoning.
15. RTI.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B

*Answer at least **five** questions.*

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Write a note on Casuistry.
17. Describe the basis of Equality.
18. State the problem of Abortion.
19. Give critical estimate on Problem of Racial discrimination.
20. Bring out the ethical issues related to passive euthanasia.
21. Elaborate use and misuse of Mass media.
22. Discuss the Problem of personhood.
23. Bring out the role of ethical theory in applied ethics.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

*Answer any **two** questions.*

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Examine the significance of Media ethics in the contemporary society analysing the principles of Media ethics.
25. Explain the Conservative and Liberalist arguments on the problem of Abortion.
26. Give a detailed account on John Rawls views regarding Justice and Equality.
27. Why Voluntary euthanasia is treated as most popular form ? Bring out the ethical issues related to this form of euthanasia.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

SIXTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2022

(CBCSS—UG)

Philosophy

PHL 6B 13—RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A*Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Instrumentalism.
2. Positivism.
3. Falsification.
4. Being and Time.
5. Theistic existentialism.
6. Vienna circle.
7. C.S.Peirce's concept of truth.
8. *Tractatus Logico Philosophicus*.
9. Bracketing.
10. Analytic proposition.
11. *Dasein*.
12. Franz Brentano.
13. Picture theory.
14. Experimentalism.
15. Intentionality.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. How does Frege distinguish between sense and reference ?
17. Explain the concept 'existence precedes essence'.
18. Describe the term *epoché* in phenomenology.
19. Write a note on atheistic existentialism.
20. Discuss the logical positivist's views on metaphysics.
21. Give an account of William James' pragmatic test of truth.
22. Explain verification theory of meaning.
23. Discuss theological stage of the evolution of knowledge.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Give a detailed account on 'Linguistic Turn' in philosophy.
25. Discuss the chief characteristics of phenomenology.
26. Bring out the origin and development of pragmatism.
27. Explain Wittgenstein's contributions to philosophy of language.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

SIXTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2022

(CBCSS-UG)

Philosophy

PHL 6B 12—PHILOSOPHICAL CRITIQUE OF CASTE

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes**Total No. of Questions : 15****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

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PHL 6B 12—PHILOSOPHICAL CRITIQUE OF CASTE

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. _____ is the most important and popular of Dharmasastra.
- (A) The Manusmriti. (B) Veda.
(C) Purana. (D) Itihas.
2. The right of knowledge starts with :
- (A) Nayana. (B) Virtue.
(C) Upanayana. (D) Nirvana.
3. Others, called :
- (A) Ati-Shudras. (B) Shudras.
(C) Nobles. (D) Kings.
4. According to Ambedkar Caste is an _____ group.
- (A) Spiritual. (B) Rational.
(C) Endogamous. (D) Ideological.
5. According to Sankara, Atman, and Brahman are the :
- (A) Different. (B) Illusion.
(C) Ultimate. (D) Same
6. Hindu theological explanation of the origin and nature of human sufferings on the ground of :
- (A) Phala. (B) Muktha.
(C) Karma. (D) Moksha.

7. The caste system mainly relies on characteristics such as :
- (A) Heredity. (B) Rationally.
(C) Natural. (D) Choice.
8. The most elaborate system of caste found in :
- (A) Kerala. (B) Himalaya.
(C) Karnataka. (D) Delhi.
9. Narayana Guru dismisses the caste system not only philosophically also _____.
- (A) Scientifically. (B) Religious.
(C) Spiritual. (D) Irrational.
10. Guru considered that the distinction between individuals does not arise from :
- (A) Caste. (B) Knowledge.
(C) Brotherhood. (D) Humanity
11. For Ambedkar, the social evils like Sati, enforced widowhood, and child marriages are rooted in :
- (A) Monogamy. (B) Polygamy.
(C) Endogamy. (D) Polyandry.
12. Ambedkar considered Caste as an enclosed :
- (A) Clan. (B) Knowledge
(C) Path. (D) Class.
13. The _____ of people killed the possibilities of social interactions and created pseudo-consciousness among the castes.
- (A) Adjacent. (B) Spirituality.
(C) Bound. (D) Compartmentalization.

Turn over

14. Ambedkar pointed out that so-called untouchables are :

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| (A) Indigenous people. | (B) Slaves. |
| (C) Invaders. | (D) Gypsy. |

15. The practice of untouchability is :

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (A) Obligatory. | (B) Spiritual. |
| (C) Rational. | (D) Ideal. |

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SIXTH SEMESTER (U.G.) DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2022**(CBCSS—UG)****Philosophy****PHL 6B 11—CONTEMPORARY INDIAN PHILOSOPHY****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

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PHL 6B 11—CONTEMPORARY INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Contemporary Indian thinkers analyse the _____ conditions of man.
 - (A) Spiritualistic.
 - (B) Psychological.
 - (C) Political.
 - (D) Existential.
2. Vivekananda describes the true nature of man as :
 - (A) Soul force.
 - (B) Material force.
 - (C) Matter.
 - (D) Psychological.
3. Vivekananda says that _____ is a necessary stage in the practice of Jnana Yoga.
 - (A) Cleanliness.
 - (B) Determination.
 - (C) Knowledge.
 - (D) Renunciation.
4. According to Vivekananda _____ is the first stage of Bhakti - yoga.
 - (A) Prayer.
 - (B) External worship.
 - (C) Silent meditation.
 - (D) Feeling of oneness with God.
5. Vivekananda says that one must work like a :
 - (A) Master.
 - (B) Slave.
 - (C) Capitalist.
 - (D) Moderate.
6. Vivekananda says religion is :
 - (A) Doctrine.
 - (B) Theory.
 - (C) Realisation.
 - (D) Propaganda.
7. Roy asserts _____ that is the new solution for the problems of human kind.
 - (A) Parliamentary system.
 - (B) Marxism.
 - (C) New Materialism.
 - (D) New Humanism.

8. Who said 'individual is prior to society' ?
- (A) Vivekananda. (B) M.N. Roy.
(C) Sri. Aurobindo. (D) Gandhiji.
9. Which one is treated as magnum opus of M. N. Roy ?
- (A) Radical Humanism. (B) Humanist Manifesto.
(C) Humanism. (D) New Humanism-A Manifesto.
10. In Aurobindo's opinion principle of _____ occupies in the lower hemisphere of creation.
- (A) Bliss. (B) Existence.
(C) Mind. (D) Consciousness-force.
11. In Aurobindo's opinion principle of _____ occupies in the higher hemisphere of creation.
- (A) Mind. (B) Bliss.
(C) Psyche. (D) Life.
12. Aurobindo argues that, life can ascent to mind only because there has been a _____ of mind into life already.
- (A) Evolution. (B) Transmigration.
(C) Descent. (D) Liberation.
13. According to Gandhi, _____ is the means; Truth is the end.
- (A) Ahimsa. (B) Swadesi
(C) Karma. (D) Prayer.
14. Who among the following made a great influence upon Gandhi for his identification of Sarvodaya Ideal ?
- (A) Ruskin. (B) Tolstoy.
(C) Thoreau. (D) Rousseau.

15. According to Dr. S. Radhakrishnan ultimate human destiny is nothing but the realisation of :
- (A) Self. (B) Oneness.
(C) Intellect. (D) Intuition.
16. Author of "India in Transition".
- (A) E.V. Ramaswamy. (B) Lenin.
(C) M.N. Roy. (D) Jotirao Phule.
17. Who founded the communist party in Mexico in 1918 ?
- (A) E.V. Ramaswamy. (B) Lenin.
(C) Jotirao Phule. (D) M.N. Roy.
18. M.N Roy developed a new social philosophy known as :
- (A) Radical Humanism. (B) Humanism.
(C) Communism. (D) D Nationalism.
19. According to Roy _____ is a negation of the concept of freedom.
- (A) Gandhi. (B) Nehru.
(C) Ambedkar. (D) Tagorep.
20. Roy says that the creation of _____ and the accumulation of capital is essential for both capitalist and socialist societies.
- (A) Value. (B) Labour.
(C) Surplus-value. (D) Ideology.

SIXTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2022

(CBCSS—UG)

Philosophy

PHL 6B 11—CONTEMPORARY INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A*Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Practical Vedānta.
2. Direct Action.
3. Bhakti Yoga.
4. Intuition
5. Spiritual Humanism.
6. Jivan mukti.
7. Daridranarayana.
8. Decent or involution.
9. Untouchability.
10. Purnādvaita.
11. Difference between Sarvodaya and Utilitarianism.
12. Idealism.
13. Karam yoga.
14. Sarvamukti.
15. Politics without Power.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section C

*Answer at least **five** questions.*

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Discuss Gandhi's views on end and means.
17. Examine the significance of the statement 'Truth is God' in Gandhian thought.
18. Explain Sri Aurobindo's view of Reality.
19. Elucidate the concept of Universal religion in the philosophy of Swami Vivekananda.
20. Discuss Dr. S. Radhakrishnan's view on Human destiny.
21. Analyze M. N. Roy's attitude towards decentralization.
22. Explain why Gandhi consider ahimsa as the supreme duty.
23. Examine M. N. Roy's arguments against dictatorship and parliamentary democracy.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

*Answer any **two** question.*

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. New Humanism of M. N. Roy helps the people to revive faith and potentialities in themselves.'- Analyze this statement highlighting the important aspects of Radical Humanism.
25. Elucidate the importanc of Integral Yoga in the philosophy of Sri Aurobindo.
26. Explain the important characteristics of Contemporary Indian philosophy.
27. 'Satyagraha is a tool or method of conflict resolution.'—Analyze this statement explaining the features of Satyagraha.'

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**SIXTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MARCH 2022**

Philosophy

PHL 6B 15 (02)—PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION

(2014 to 2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. According to Kant "Religion is a matter of the :
(a) Mind. (b) Soul.
(c) Will. (d) Intellect.
2. ——— explains, "Religion is the recognition that all things are manifestations of a power which transcends our knowledge".
(a) Kant. (b) Hoffding.
(c) William James. (d) Herbert Spencer.
3. *Causa sui* means :
(a) Generated within itself. (b) Material cause.
(c) Final cause. (d) Formal cause.
4. ——— is the core of philosophy of religion.
(a) Rituals. (b) Religious practice.
(c) Religious theories. (d) Spirituality.
5. According to Deism, God exists beyond ———.
(a) Matter. (b) Heaven.
(c) Human. (d) Time and space.

Turn over

6. _____ defines religion as, “the conservation of values.”
- (a) Alexander. (b) Patric.
(c) William James. (d) Hoffoding.
7. _____ is an act of divine or supernatural disclosure to humans of something relating to human existence.
- (a) Belief. (b) Reason.
(c) Revelation. (d) Faith.
8. Teleological argument attempts to prove the existence of God by :
- (a) Empirical means. (b) Reason.
(c) Imaginations. (d) Spiritual means.
9. Who wrote the famous essay “The Will to Believe” ?
- (a) William James. (b) C.S. Pierce.
(c) Spinoza. (d) Hegal.
10. _____ says that Atman is eternal, divine, changeless and everlasting one.
- (a) Buddhism (b) Jainism.
(c) Gita. (d) Samkhya-Yoga.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Section B (Short Answer Questions)

Answer at least four questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 12.

11. Religious faith.
12. Deism.
13. Religion without God.
14. Prayer.

15. Omnipresence.
16. Transmigration
17. Religious concept of sacredness.
18. Theism.

(4 × 3 = 12 marks)

Section C (Paragraph Answer Questions)

Answer at least four questions.

Each question carries 7 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 28.

19. Evaluate the notion of God in pantheism.
20. Examine the place of reason in religion.
21. State the criticisms against atheism.
22. Explain the role of revelation in religion.
23. Write a note on the concept of eternity.
24. What is the problem of evil ? Discuss.
25. Describe the concept of immortality soul.
26. Explain mysticism and mystical experience.
27. Discuss Karl Marx's views on religion.

(4 × 7 = 28 marks)

Section D (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 15 marks.

28. Explain the origin and development of the different types of religion.
29. Discuss the nature and scope of philosophy of religion.
30. Analyze the different metaphysical positions of religion.
31. Give a detailed account on the proofs for the existence of God.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

SIXTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2022

Philosophy

PHL 6B 15(01)—GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

(2014 to 2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Multiple choice questions)

*Answer all questions.**Each answer carries 1 mark.*

1. Gandhi identified _____ with Good.
 - (a) Ahimsa.
 - (b) Truth.
 - (c) Brahmacharya.
 - (d) Asteya.
2. _____ became the symbol of Swadeshi in Gandhian economics.
 - (a) Chrakha.
 - (b) National flag.
 - (c) Ashoka Charka.
 - (d) None of these.
3. Gandhi held that the aim of _____ is to make everyone realise the dignity of labour.
 - (a) Trusteeship.
 - (b) Sarvodaya.
 - (c) Satyagraha.
 - (d) Bread labour.
4. According to Gandhi, Truth is end and _____ is the means.
 - (a) Asteya.
 - (b) Aparigraha.
 - (c) Ahimsa.
 - (d) Brahmacharya.
5. The work which Gandhi often referred to as his mother is _____.
 - (a) Ramayana.
 - (b) Bhagavad Gita.
 - (c) Light of Asia.
 - (d) Unto This Last.
6. Gandhi resorted to the system of political decentralisation through the system of _____.
 - (a) Panchayati raj.
 - (b) Swadeshi.
 - (c) Trusteeship.
 - (d) Satyagraha.

Turn over

7. The broad meaning of _____ is the use of all home-made things to the exclusion of foreign goods.
- (a) Trusteeship. (b) Swaraj.
(c) Ramarajya. (d) Swadeshi.
8. Antyodaya means the welfare of _____.
- (a) Children. (b) Poorest.
(c) Rich people. (d) Teachers.
9. Gandhi's doctrine of _____ is a sincere working out of the doctrine of non-possession.
- (a) Swadeshi. (b) Swaraj.
(c) Satyagraha. (d) Trusteeship.
10. According to Gandhi, _____ is a crime against God and man.
- (a) Caste. (b) Untouchability.
(c) Politics. (d) Trusteeship.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Section B (Short answer questions)

Answer at least four questions.

Each answer carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall ceiling 12.

Write short notes on the following :

11. Gandhian concept of Truth is God.
12. Influence of Tolstoy on Gandhi.
13. Gram Swaraj.
14. Removal of untouchability as a Gandhian norm.
15. Difference between Utilitarianism and Sarvodaya.
16. Two aspects of ahimsa.
17. Trusteeship.
18. Non-cooperation.

(4 × 3 = 12 marks)

Section C (Paragraph Questions)

Answer at least four questions.

Each answer carries 7 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 28.

19. Discuss the influence of John Ruskin on the life and thought of Gandhi.
20. Briefly explain the concept of Swadeshi in Gandhian thought.
21. Examine the importance of village and cottage industries in the economic philosophy of Gandhi.
22. How did Gandhi prove that to achieve good ends, the means must also be good ? Explain.
23. Analyse the relevance of Ramarajya as a concept of perfect democracy according to Gandhi.
24. Describe the Cardinal Virtues accepted by Gandhi.
25. Highlight the differences between Satyagraha and Passive Resistance.
26. Examine the significance of Hind Swaraj as the most authentic text of Gandhian sociopolitical thought.
27. Discuss Gandhian approach to machinery and industrialisation.

(4 × 7 = 28 marks)

Section D (Essay questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each answer carries 15 marks.

28. Explain the influence of the three great Western thinkers on the life and thought of Mahatma Gandhi.
29. Examine the socio-political significance of Satyagraha.
30. 'Sarvodaya is the apex of Gandhian Socialism.' - Elucidate this statement analysing the features of Sarvodaya and bringing out its differences from Socialism.
31. 'Truth and Non-violence are like the two sides of the same coin.' - Analyse this statement highlighting the importance of Truth and ahimsa in the Gandhian thought.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**SIXTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—U.G.) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MARCH 2022**

Philosophy

PHL 6B 14—APPLIED ETHICS

(2014 to 2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. _____ is considered as a fundamental principle of Journalism.
 - (a) Popularity.
 - (b) Subjectivity.
 - (c) Obligation to power.
 - (d) Fairness and Impartiality.
2. Name the method of euthanasia in which the patient is killed by giving a lethal injection :
 - (a) Passive euthanasia.
 - (b) Active euthanasia.
 - (c) Voluntary euthanasia.
 - (d) Non-voluntary euthanasia.
3. The method of Applied ethics is :
 - (a) Hermeneutics.
 - (b) Research.
 - (c) Experimentation.
 - (d) Casuistry.
4. Case of Roe V Wade is related to the issue of :
 - (a) Euthanasia.
 - (b) Surrogacy.
 - (c) Cloning.
 - (d) Abortion.
5. On liberty is written by :
 - (a) Peter Singer.
 - (b) Comte.
 - (c) J. S. Mill.
 - (d) John Locke.

Turn over

6. Euthanasia means :
- (a) Gentle and easy death. (b) Painless death.
(c) Unwanted death. (d) Calm less Death.
7. Euthanasia performed against the will of the patient is called :
- (a) Voluntary Euthanasia. (b) Involuntary Euthanasia.
(c) Non-voluntary Euthanasia. (d) Passive Euthanasia.
8. Right to Information Act is passed in India on :
- (a) 2004. (b) 2003.
(c) 2010. (d) 2005.
9. Identify the concept which is not a principle of media ethics.
- (a) Truth and accuracy. (b) Subjectivity.
(c) Fairness and impartiality. (d) Accuracy
10. 'The greatest happiness of the greatest number' is related to :
- (a) Prescriptivism. (b) Intuitionism.
(c) Utilitarianism. (d) Deontology.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Section B (Write Short Notes)

Answer at least four questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Over all ceiling 12 marks.

11. Define normative ethics.
12. Write a note on Casuistry.
13. Define Gender.
14. Write a note on A Theory of Justice

15. Examine issue of Infanticide.
16. Explain Involuntary euthanasia.
17. Examine Fourth estate.
18. Write a note on Mass media.

(4 × 3 = 12 marks)

Section C (Paragraph Answer Questions)

*Answer at least four questions.
Each question carries 7 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Over all ceiling 28 marks.*

19. Elaborate the relation between ethical theory and practice.
20. Bring out the main criticisms levelled against Casuistry.
21. Bring out the ethical issues related to Racial inequality.
22. Elucidate the significance of Gender equality.
23. Examine Liberalists argument of abortion.
24. Explain Non-Voluntary euthanasia and its ethical issues.
25. Describe the ethical issues related to Electronic media addiction of younger generation.
26. Analyse the nature and scope of Applied ethics.
27. Define Voluntary euthanasia and bring out the ethical issues involved in the practice of Voluntary euthanasia.

(4 × 7 = 28 marks)

Section D (Essay Questions)

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 15 marks.*

28. Write an essay on the Ethical issues of Advertising.
29. Elaborate the bring out the features of Active and Passive euthanasia along with examples and discuss the ethical issues regarding each of them.
30. Elaborate Rawl's notion of Equality and Justice.
31. Discuss the problem of Abortion and examine various arguments regarding for and against abortion.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

SIXTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2022

Philosophy

PHL 6B 13—RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

(2014 to 2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Multiple Choice Questions)*Answer all questions.**Each answer carries 1 mark.*

1. *How to Make Our Ideas Clear* is the work of _____.
(a) Nietzsche. (b) Husserl.
(c) C.S. Peirce. (d) Sartre.
2. According to _____ a picture is a mode of reality.
(a) Husserl. (b) William James.
(c) Frege. (d) Wittgenstein.
3. *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* is written by _____.
(a) Russell. (b) Husserl.
(c) Wittgenstein. (d) Frege.
4. Who said that science is not about verification, but falsification ?
(a) Carnap. (b) Popper.
(c) Husserl. (d) Sartre.
5. _____ divides all meaningful propositions into two categories : analytic propositions and synthetic propositions.
(a) Logical positivist. (b) Existentialist.
(c) Phenomenologist. (d) Rationalist.

Turn over

6. According to Comte, the human mind successively passes through _____ stages of thinking.
- (a) Two. (b) Four.
(c) Five. (d) Three.
7. John Dewey's philosophy is commonly referred as :
- (a) Intuitionism. (b) Utilitarianism.
(c) Hedonism. (d) Instrumentalism.
8. _____ is a characteristic feature of C. S. Pierce's theory of cognition.
- (a) Fallibilism. (b) Agnosticism.
(c) Scepticism. (d) Solipsism.
9. Being and Nothingness is written by :
- (a) Heidegger. (b) Jaspers.
(c) Sartre. (d) Kierkegaard.
10. Existence precedes the essence'- is related with :
- (a) Essentialism. (b) Existentialism.
(c) Phenomenology. (d) Scepticism.

(10 × 1= 10 marks)

Section B (Short Answer Questions)

Answer at least four questions.

Each answer carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall ceiling 12.

11. Instrumentalism.
12. Theistic Existentialism.
13. Vienna Circle.
14. *Being and Time*.
15. Analytic propositions.
16. Intentionality.

17. C.S.Peirce's concept of Truth.
18. Bracketing.

(4 × 3 = 12 marks)

Section C (Paragraph Questions)

*Answer at least **four** questions.*

Each answer carries 7 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 28.

19. Write a short note on William James' Pragmatic test of truth.
20. Discuss the Logical positivist's views on metaphysics.
21. How does Frege distinguish between sense and reference?
22. Write a note on Atheistic Existentialism.
23. Explain verification theory of meaning.
24. Elucidate Picture theory of meaning.
25. Explain theological stage of the evolution of knowledge.
26. Describe the term *Epoché* in phenomenology.
27. Explain experimentalism.

(4 × 7 = 28 marks)

Section D (Essay Questions)

*Answer any **two** questions.*

Each answer carries 15 marks.

28. Discuss the origin and development of Pragmatism.
29. Give a detailed account of the 'Linguistic Turn' in philosophy.
30. Bring out the origin and development of Logical positivism.
31. Narrate the chief characteristics of Existentialism.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

SIXTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2022

Philosophy

PHL 6B 12—PHILOSOPHICAL CRITIQUE OF CASTE

(2014 to 2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Multiple choice questions)*Answer all questions.**Each answer carries 1 mark.*

1. According to varna system, the responsibility of government defence and political order were left to _____.
(a) Brahmanas. (b) Kshatriyas.
(c) Vaishayas. (d) Sudras.
2. The word varna is derived from the root 'vri' which means to _____.
(a) Work. (b) Be born.
(c) Be equal. (d) Choose.
3. Gandhi considered _____ as a sin against God and man.
(a) Untouchability. (b) Varna system.
(c) Purdah system. (d) Sati.
4. _____ has the first reference to the division of Hindu society into four classes.
(a) Bhagavad Gita. (b) Manusmrti.
(c) Purushasukthas. (d) Jait Mimamsa.
5. The author of 'Annihilation of Caste' is _____.
(a) Gandhi. (b) Sree Narayana Guru.
(c) Swami Vivekananda. (d) Ambedkar.

6. Jati identity is based on :
- (a) Service. (b) Birth.
(c) Education. (d) Work.
7. Ambedkar introduced the Hindu Code Bill in the Parliament in the year _____.
- (a) 1931. (b) 1941.
(c) 1951. (d) 1961.
8. The famous dictum '*One Caste, One Religion, One God for Humanity*' was enunciated by :
- (a) Sree Narayana Guru. (b) Ayyankali.
(c) Gandhi. (d) Ambedkar.
9. _____ is famous work of Sree Narayana Guru.
- (a) Atmavidya. (b) Vedadhikara Nirupanam.
(c) Jati Nirnayam. (d) Moksapradeepam.
10. Ambedkar considered _____ as the 'greatest Shudra of Modern India.'
- (a) Swami Vivekananda. (b) Tilak.
(c) Jyothibha Phule. (d) M.G. Ranade.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Section B (Short answer questions)

Answer at least four questions.

Each answer carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall ceiling 12.

Write short notes on the following :

11. Vaishyas.
12. Kerala Renaissance.
13. Untouchability.
14. Jyotibha Phule.
15. Buddha and his Dhamma.

16. Caste and class.
17. Sadhamma.
18. Aruvippuram Installation.

(4 × 3 = 12 marks)

Section C (Paragraph Questions)

Answer at least four questions.

Each answer carries 7 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 28.

19. Give a brief account of Manusmṛti.
20. Examine Gandhi's views on varna system.
21. Discuss the reasons that made Ambedkar to accept Buddhism.
22. Write a short note on removal of untouchability as a Gandhian norm.
23. Why did Gandhi disapprove the idea of separate electorate? Explain.
24. Analyse the role of Sree Narayana Guru in the Hindu reform movements.
25. Examine the influence of Jyothibha Phule in the social philosophy of Ambedkar.
26. Explain briefly the features of varna system.
27. Discuss the importance of Purushasuktha in Vedas.

(4 × 7 = 28 marks)

Section D (Essay questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each answer carries 15 marks.

28. Explain the differences in the socio-political views of Gandhi and Ambedkar.
29. Examine the merits and demerits of caste system.
30. Analyse the contribution of Ambedkar as the chief architect of Indian Constitution.
31. 'The Advaita vision leads Sree Narayana Guru to affirm human equality.'—Elucidate this statement analysing the Advaita interpretation in the social philosophy of Sree Narayana Guru.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

SIXTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2022

Philosophy

PHL 6B 11—CONTEMPORARY INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

(2014 to 2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Multiple Choice Questions)*Answer all questions.**Each answer carries 1 mark.*

1. _____ was propounded by M.N. Roy.
(a) Spiritual humanism. (b) Radical humanism.
(c) Pragmatic humanism. (d) Secular humanism.
2. Integral Yoga was advocated by _____.
(a) Patanjali. (b) Swami Vivekananda.
(c) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. (d) Sri Aurobindo.
3. The thinker who influenced Gandhi to develop the concept of Sarvodaya is _____.
(a) Tolstoy. (b) Ruskin.
(c) Thoreau. (d) Russell.
4. The knowledge that is directly apprehended without the help of sense organ is _____.
(a) Perception. (b) Inference.
(c) Intuition. (d) Comparison.
5. According to Gandhi, _____ is the highest virtue.
(a) Ahimsa. (b) Abhaya.
(c) Asteya. (d) Aparigraha.
6. According to Dr .S. Radhakrishnan, the ultimate human destiny is _____.
(a) Jivan mukti. (b) Karma mukti.
(c) Videha mukti. (d) Sarva mukti.

Turn over

7. _____ is a philosophy in which man occupies the central place.
- (a) Idealism. (b) Spiritualism.
(c) Humanism. (d) Materialism.
8. _____ is the apex of Gandhian Socialism.
- (a) Satyagraha. (b) Sarvodaya.
(c) Swaraj. (d) Swadeshi.
9. According to Sri Aurobindo descent of spirit to matter is called _____
- (a) Evolution. (b) Integration.
(c) Involution. (d) Revolution.
10. Swami Vivekananda thought _____ as the most suitable philosophy to establish harmony between various religions.
- (a) Buddhism. (b) Vedanta.
(c) Jainism. (d) Secularism.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Section B (Short Answer Questions)

Answer at least four questions.

Each answer carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall ceiling 12.

Write short notes on the following :

11. Neo-Vedanta.
12. Karma yoga.
13. Saccidānanda.
14. Fasting.
15. Higher mind.
16. Divine Life.
17. Monism.
18. Two aspects of ahimsa.

(4 × 3 = 12 marks)

Section C (Paragraph Questions)

*Answer at least **four** questions.*

Each answer carries 7 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 28.

19. Discuss the implications of the formulation 'Truth is God' in Gandhian thought.
20. Examine Dr.S. Radhakrishnan's concept of man and his destiny.
21. Analyse M.N. Roy's attitude towards decentralisation.
22. How did Swami Vivekananda explain bhakti yoga ?
23. Highlight the differences between intellect and intuition, according to Dr.S. Radhakrishnan.
24. Briefly explain the three steps of Integral Yoga.
25. Why did Gandhi insist on the means rather than end ? Explain.
26. Examine M.N. Roy's concept of freedom.
27. Give a brief account of Supermind in the philosophy of Sri Aurobindo.

(4 × 7 = 28 marks)

Section D (Essay Questions)

*Answer any **two** questions.*

Each answer carries 15 marks.

28. 'The Contemporary Indian thinkers believe that philosophy is essentially tied up with life.'-Elucidate this statement analysing the characteristics of Contemporary Indian thought.
29. Explain the salient features of Radical Humanism of M.N. Roy.
30. Highlight the importance of Truth and Ahimsa in Gandhian thought.
31. Examine the important features of Spiritual humanism of Swami Vivekananda.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)