

## THIRD SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020

(CCSS)

M.A. Philosophy

PHI 3C 08—EUROPEAN PHILOSOPHY—III

(2009 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A (Essays)**

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

1. Critically evaluate Hume's theory of knowledge.
2. Discuss Kant's contributions towards enlightenment of modern philosophy.
3. Explain Kant's view of space and time.
4. Write an essay on the Dialectic method of Hegel.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**Part B (Paragraph Questions)**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 5 marks.*

5. Discuss Hume's critique of Berkeleyan idealism.
6. Evaluate critically Hume's criticism of theory of causation.
7. Examine Hume's denial of Soul substance.
8. Explain categories of understanding and judgement.
9. Distinguish between *noumena* and *phenomenon*.
10. Explain antinomies of pure reason.
11. What is Transcendental Dialectic ? Discuss.
12. Evaluate Kant's view of categorical imperatives.
13. Differentiate between beauty and the sublime.
14. Critically examine Hegel's organic theory of Truth and Reality.
15. Discuss positive and negative determination of concepts.
16. Write a note on Philosophy of spirit.

(10 × 5 = 50 marks)

**THIRD SEMESTER P.G. (CBCSS) DEGREE [REGULAR] EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2020**

(SDE)

Philosophy

PHL 3E 06—PHILOSOPHY OF MARXISM

(2019 Admissions)

	DD		MM		YEAR					
<b>Date of Examination :</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	FN/AN
	<b>Time : 15 Minutes</b>				<b>Total No. of Questions : 20</b>					

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

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2. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, 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 3E 06—PHILOSOPHY OF MARXISM

## Multiple Choice Questions :

1. Which one of the following is not true about Marxian Socialism ?
  - (A) Capital is a theft.
  - (B) State will wither away.
  - (C) State promotes interests of all.
  - (D) State sides with the rich and not the poor.
2. The means of production include \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Property.
  - (B) Religious iconography.
  - (C) Assembly lines.
  - (D) Attitudes.
3. Marx divides society into those who \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Lease property, and those who sell it.
  - (B) Own property, and those who do not
  - (C) Want property, and those who buy it.
  - (D) Sell property, and those who buy it.
4. As things get worse, the workers become \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Alienated.
  - (B) Disgusted.
  - (C) Disillusioned.
  - (D) Preoccupied.
5. Marx's Communist Manifesto seeks to abolish \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Education for all children.
  - (B) Child factory labor.
  - (C) Parental rights.
  - (D) Child welfare laws.
6. Marx thinks that the bourgeoisie \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Make a middle-class living possible.
  - (B) Solidify their superior status.
  - (C) Unwittingly create their own undoing.
  - (D) Unwittingly make life better for themselves.
7. According to Marx, capitalism \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Establishes a middle class.
  - (B) Elevates the lower class.
  - (C) Exploits the lower class.
  - (D) Undermines the upper class.

8. Marx called the capacity of human labour to bring about utility in a commodity and produce simple use values as :
- (A) Useful labour. (B) Abstract labour.  
(C) Distinct labour. (D) Definite labour.
9. According to Marx, exploitation takes the form of surplus value in :
- (A) Feudalistic societies. (B) Capitalist societies.  
(C) Ancient societies. (D) Agricultural societies.
10. According to Marx, \_\_\_\_\_ breaks the fundamental connections human beings have to the means of production in terms of economic subsistence and survival.
- (A) Alienation. (B) Commoditization.  
(C) Production activity. (D) Exchange of goods.
11. Marx called the quality of a commodity to serve a particular human need or function as :
- (A) Exchange value. (B) Use value.  
(C) Surplus value. (D) Labour value.
12. According to Marx, history evolves through the interaction between :
- (A) Means of production and surplus value.  
(B) Means of production and mode of production.  
(C) Mode of production and relations of production.  
(D) Means of production and relations of production.
13. Marx believed that in the present capitalist system of society :
- (A) The number of workers will come down,  
(B) Middle class will become powerful.  
(C) Ranks of middle class will swallow.  
(D) Middle class will form the rank of the workers.
14. According to Karl Max proletariat revolution will be caused by :
- (A) Strong and centralised workers. (B) Trade Unions.  
(C) The landlords. (D) Industrial owners.

Turn over

15. By proletariat class Marx meant \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) The working class. (B) The middle class.  
(C) The capitalist class. (D) Middle class and capitalist class combine.
16. Marx predicts :
- (A) A classless society. (B) Communist society.  
(C) Society without contradictions. (D) All the above.
17. According to Marx all fundamental historical changes are determined by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) State. (B) Working class.  
(C) Capitalist class. (D) Economic forces.
18. According to Marx 'superstructure, constitutes \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Mode of production. (B) Social relations of productions.  
(C) Ideas of society. (D) All the above.
19. According to Marx, in the class war will come out victorious :
- (A) Bourgeoisie. (B) Capitalist Class.  
(C) Proletariat. (D) Middle Class.
20. Das Kapital published in :
- (A) 1981. (B) 1972.  
(C) 1867. (D) 1861.

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

[November 2020 for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Philosophy

PHL 3E 06—PHILOSOPHY OF MARXISM

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

**General Instructions (Not applicable to SDE/Private Students)**

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**Part A**

*Write short notes on any four of the following.*

*Each answer carries 2 weightage.*

*Answers should not exceed 50 words.*

1. Dialectical Materialism.
2. Commodification.
3. Commodity Fetishism.
4. Feudal Society.
5. Means of Production.
6. Exploitation.
7. Socialism.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**Turn over**

**Part B**

*Write short essays on any four of the following.*

*Each answer carries 3 weightage.*

*Answers should not exceed 150 words.*

8. *Capitalism is a mode of production based on private ownership of the means of production. Explain.*
9. *Examine the main tenets of the theory of alienation.*
10. *Discuss the nature of class struggle.*
11. *What is meant by withering away of the state ?*
12. *Give an account of the doctrine of Ideology.*
13. *Write a short account on Lenin's concept of Imperialism.*
14. *What is meant by superstructure according to Marxism ?*

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

**Part C**

*Write short essays on any two of the following.*

*Each answer carries 5 weightage.*

*Answers should not exceed 600 words.*

15. *Marx and Engels often referred to the "first" mode of production as primitive communism. Explain.*
16. *Analyse features of Socialist Feminism.*
17. *Give an account of Marx's understanding of the human-nature relationship.*
18. *Hegemony, to Gramsci, is the "cultural, moral and ideological" leadership of a group over allied and subaltern groups. Explain.*

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

THIRD SEMESTER P.G. (CBCSS) DEGREE [REGULAR] EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2020

(SDE)

Philosophy

PHL 3E 05—PHILOSOPHY OF NARAYANA GURU

(2019 Admissions)

	DD		MM		YEAR					
Date of Examination :	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	FN/AN
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## PHL 3E 05—PHILOSOPHY OF NARAYANA GURU

## Multiple Choice Questions :

1. Author of Upadesasahasri :

- (A) Sankara. (B) Madhava.  
(C) Ramanuja. (D) Narayana guru.

2. All the objects experienced in our normal waking consciousness are accorded the :

- (A) Prathibhasika-Satta. (B) Vyavaharika-Satta.  
(C) Paramarthika-Satta. (D) Prabancha-Satta.

3. The actualities of the empirical world belong only :

- (A) Criterion of truth. (B) Truth.  
(C) Real. (D) Relative reality.

4. From an epistemological point of view, Maya is our \_\_\_\_\_ of the difference between appearance and reality.

- (A) Vidya. (B) Avidya.  
(C) Karama. (D) Karya.

5. Brahman must be a qualified :

- (A) Matter. (B) Unity.  
(C) Pudgala. (D) Kosha.

6. According to Ramanuja, acit or unconscious substance is of \_\_\_\_\_ kinds.

- (A) Three. (B) Five.  
(C) Nine. (D) Ten.

7. Author of Gitabhasya :

- (A) Madhva. (B) Sankara.  
(C) Ramanuja. (D) Narayana guru.

8. According to Buddha, everything has a :
- (A) Cause. (B) Effect.  
(C) Relation. (D) Reflection.
9. Pratiyasamutpadavada also known as :
- (A) Syadvada. (B) Anekanthavada.  
(C) The twelfefold chain of causation. (D) Parinamavada.
10. The word Jainism is derived from :
- (A) Syadvada. (B) Anekanthavada.  
(C) Jina. (D) Prakriti parinamavada.
11. ——— is one of the chief traditions within Hinduism that worships Shiva as the Supreme Being.
- (A) Shaivism. (B) Vaishnavism.  
(C) Advaidic. (D) Dualism.
12. "Without differences of caste, Nor enmities of creed live like brothers at heart Here in this ideal place." Depicted in which temple wall.
- (A) Kuttipuram. (B) Aruvippuram.  
(C) Vaikom. (D) Sabarigiri.
13. Narayana Guru accepts ——— as the metaphysical basis for man's pratical concern in the world :
- (A) Dvaita. (B) Advaita.  
(C) Pluralism. (D) Liberalism.
14. Narayana Guru gives his concept of illusion or non-existence :
- (A) Pratiyasamutpadavada. (B) Parinamavada.  
(C) Maya Darsanam. (D) Asatya Darsanam.
15. The word Bhana refers to a vision that is not ———.
- (A) Ignorance. (B) Real.  
(C) Dogma. (D) Ideal.

Turn over

16. Sankara conceived Maya as having \_\_\_\_\_ powers.
- (A) Five. (B) Two.  
(C) Eight. (D) Three.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ is the race of humans.
- (A) Humanity. (B) Caste.  
(C) Varna. (D) Karma.
18. Sri Narayana Guru's view of the universal religion is identical with the \_\_\_\_\_ concept of the world.
- (A) Advaitic. (B) Pluralistic  
(C) Dualistic. (D) Trinity.
19. The guru says that God is the bliss that is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Uncertainty. (B) Knowledge.  
(C) Ignorance. (D) Consciousness.
20. According to the guru, the service of humanity is :
- (A) Service god. (B) Empathy.  
(C) Sympathy. (D) Ignorance.

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

[November 2020 for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Philosophy

PHL 3E 05—PHILOSOPHY OF NARAYANA GURU

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

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**Part A (Short Answers)**

*Answer any four questions.  
Each question carries 2 weightage.  
Answer should not exceed 50 words.*

Write short notes of the following :

1. Darsanamala.
2. Kshnanika vāda.
3. Three orders of Reality in Advaita Vedānta.
4. Anuvrtas and Mahavrtas.
5. Prapatti.
6. Jivan mukti and Videhamukti.
7. Aruvipuram installation.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**Turn over**

**Part B (Short Essays)***Answer any four questions.**Each question carries 3 weightage.**Each answer should not exceed 150 words.*

8. Differentiate between Satprapancavāda and Nisrapanca vāda.
9. Examine the importance of the concept of 'One Caste, One Religion, One God for Humanity,' in the Philosophy of Sri Narayana Guru.
10. Briefly discuss the concept of fivefold difference in the Philosophy of Madhva.
11. Examine the importance of education for social transformation in the social philosophy of Sri Narayana Guru.
12. Elucidate the Four Noble Truths in Buddhism.
13. Explain the concept of Saccidananda in Sri Narayana Guru's philosophy.
14. Analyse the eight fold path advocated by Sri Narayana Guru.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

**Part B (Essays)***Answer any two questions.**Each question carries 5 weightage.**Each answer should not exceed 600 words.*

15. 'The contemporary Indian Thinkers believe that philosophy is necessarily tied up with life.' - Examine this statement in the context of the philosophy of Sri Narayana Guru.
16. Bring out the characteristics of maya in Advaita Vedānta and discuss the various criticisms raised against it by Ramanuja.
17. Discuss the metaphysical views of Sri Narayana Guru.
18. Explain the contributions of Sri Narayana Guru as a social reformer committed to the eradication of untouchability and superstitions in the Kerala society.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

**THIRD SEMESTER P.G. (CBCSS) DEGREE [REGULAR] EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2020**

(SDE)

Philosophy

PHL 3E 04—PHILOSOPHY OF WITTGENSTEIN

(2019 Admissions)

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## PHL 3E 04—PHILOSOPHY OF WITTGENSTEIN

## Multiple Choice Questions :

1. According to Wittgenstein's followers in Vienna, called logical positivists, a sentence like "A soul is unified and indivisible," is :
  - (A) Part of religion rather than philosophy.
  - (B) Meaningless.
  - (C) Imprecise and needs to be restated in indefinite language.
  - (D) An example of what makes philosophy worthwhile.
2. In the second part of Wittgenstein's career, he said sentences are meaningful because :
  - (A) Each individual assigns his or her meaning to sentences.
  - (B) People have an inborn ability to understand language.
  - (C) People use language to do many different things.
  - (D) They are composed of words that are all defined in a dictionary.
3. According to the early Wittgenstein, what contains value ?
  - (A) Facts.
  - (B) Ethics.
  - (C) Everything except facts.
  - (D) Nothing in the world.
4. According to the early Wittgenstein, what is a simple sentence that cannot be broken down further called ?
  - (A) Logical relation.
  - (B) Atomic proposition.
  - (C) Constituent.
  - (D) Simple proposition.
5. Which of the following is NOT a word in the language game of section 2 ?
  - (A) "Block".
  - (B) "There".
  - (C) "Slab".
  - (D) "Beam".
6. Which of the following does Wittgenstein say is like understanding a sentence ?
  - (A) Understanding a musical theme.
  - (B) Understanding a foreign language.
  - (C) A feeling of expectation.
  - (D) A feeling of joy.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ claimed that words should be thought of as tools and that, in most cases at least, the meaning of a word is just its use in the language.
- (A) Husserl. (B) Wittgenstein.  
(C) Carnap. (D) Russel.
8. Where was Wittgenstein born ?
- (A) England. (B) Australia.  
(C) Kurdistan. (D) Germany.
9. Which of the following is NOT true of Wittgenstein's approach to philosophy ?
- (A) It is purely descriptive.  
(B) It emphasizes the use of words in ordinary contexts.  
(C) It explains the logical structure underlying propositions and thought.  
(D) It employs a wide variety of different methods.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the author of The Blue and Brown Books.
- (A) WV Quine. (B) Wittgenstein.  
(C) A J Ayer. (D) Tarski.
11. According to Wittgenstein, what ought we to do with the essence of language ?
- (A) Compare it to other languages to explore common roots and track human civilization  
(B) Understand the organization of our language in order to fully express logical concepts.  
(C) Use it to evaluate languages and find the most expressive ideal language as the logical choice.  
(D) Above all.
12. Who said that elementary propositions which give language the fundamental capacity to picture the world consist of names ?
- (A) Comte. (B) Husserl.  
(C) Heidegger. (D) Wittgenstein.
13. Wittgenstein emphasizing that traditional metaphysical problems are \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Nonsensical. (B) Logical.  
(C) Radical. (D) Liberal.

Turn over



14. Wittgenstein says that language is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Statement. (B) Picture of reality.  
(C) Judgment. (D) Concept.
15. In Philosophical Investigations Wittgenstein proposed a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Use theory. (B) Picture theory.  
(C) Both (A) and (B). (D) None of these.
16. This logical form of a picture is also called :
- (A) The form of rationality. (B) The form of dogma.  
(C) The form of reality. (D) The form of morality.
17. Philosophical Investigations put forward the idea of :
- (A) "Don't think, but look !". (B) Think.  
(C) Intuition. (D) Ideal.
18. Which was composed during the war ?
- (A) Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus. (B) Philosophical Investigations.  
(C) Blue and brown. (D) On Certainty.
19. The totality of propositions is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Language. (B) Lang.  
(C) Parole. (D) Identity.
20. Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus published in the year :
- (A) 1981. (B) 1987.  
(C) 1956. (D) 1921.

**THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)  
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[November 2020 for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Philosophy

PHL 3E 04—PHILOSOPHY OF WITTEGENSTEIN

(2019 Admission onwards)

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**Part A**

*Write short notes on any four of the following.*

*Each answer carries 2 weightage.*

*Answers should not exceed 50 words.*

1. Absolute Idealism.
2. Vienna circle.
3. Philosophy of language.
4. Ideal language.
5. States of affairs.
6. Language games.
7. Scientific rationality.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**Turn over**

**Part B**

*Write short essays on any four of the following.*

*Each answer carries 3 weightage.*

*Answers should not exceed 150 words.*

8. Explain Linguistic Turn in Philosophy
9. Examine the main tenets of Logical positivism.
10. Discuss the picture theory of language.
11. *A proposition is a truth-function of elementary propositions.* Examine this view of Tractatus.
12. What is meant by Correspondence theory of Truth ?
13. Write a short account on Later Wittgenstein.
14. Evaluate the features of Postmodernism.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

**Part C**

*Write short essays on any two of the following.*

*Each answer carries 5 weightage.*

*Answers should not exceed 600 words.*

15. Trace the growth and development of Analytical Philosophy.
16. Analyse Wittgenstein's conception of the relation between Language and the World.
17. Explain Wittgenstein's account of the Use theory of Meaning.
18. Examine the application of language game metaphor in Layotard's work *The Postmodern Condition*.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

THIRD SEMESTER P.G. (CBCSS) DEGREE [REGULAR] EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2020

(SDE)

Philosophy

PHL 3E 03—SOCIO POLITICAL THOUGHT

(2019 Admissions)

	DD		MM		YEAR					
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## PHL 3E 03—SOCIO POLITICAL THOUGHT

## Multiple Choice Questions :

1. Plato's ideal state is known as :
  - (A) The republic.
  - (B) Polity.
  - (C) Oligarchy.
  - (D) Autocracy.
2. "General will" is equal to :
  - (A) Peoples will.
  - (B) Rulers will.
  - (C) Workers will.
  - (D) None of these.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first "right" constitution identified by Aristotle.
  - (A) Oligarchy.
  - (B) Aristocracy.
  - (C) Tyranny.
  - (D) Monarchy.
4. In tyranny, the ruler is a single \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Dictator.
  - (B) King.
  - (C) Wise man.
  - (D) Peasant.
5. He classifies the Government in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Six.
  - (B) Nine.
  - (C) Five.
  - (D) Two.
6. Aristotle believes in the mixture of the democracy and oligarchy to create \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Polity.
  - (B) Democracy.
  - (C) Autocracy.
  - (D) Tyranny.
7. In a political, consideration is given to what or whom ?
  - (A) Wealth.
  - (B) The masses.
  - (C) Wealth and the masses.
  - (D) Wealth th masses and merit.
8. The first systematic classification of Government given by :
  - (A) Aristotle.
  - (B) Machiavelli.
  - (C) Plato.
  - (D) Rawly.

9. Rousseau authored the book :
- (A) Social contract. (B) Republic.  
(C) The Prince. (D) Politics.
10. The author of the book 'Statesman is :
- (A) Aristotle. (B) Machiavelli.  
(C) Plato. (D) None of these.
11. The social contract is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) An agreement among people to share certain interests and make certain compromises for the good of them all.  
(B) Mainly an agreement of equally selfless and unselfish persons not to commit theft or murder.  
(C) A choice to serve the public interest at the expense of a small number of individuals.  
(D) The only popular political theory.
12. The first law of nature allowed Hobbes to derive the second. The second law can be paraphrased as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) The violation of faith. .  
(B) The laying down of one's rights to all things, so long as others do the same, namely, the social contract.  
(C) The law of the Gospel.  
(D) A proof of the existence of God.
13. The theory of social justice advanced by Rousseau and Hobbes, among others, is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Utilitarianism. (B) Universalism.  
(C) Legal premise theory. (D) Social contract theory.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is the view that all men and women are equal just by virtue of their being human :
- (A) Egalitarianism. (B) Feudalism.  
(C) Socialism. (D) Idealism.
15. According to John Locke your natural rights include \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Education, privacy and security. (B) Clothing, food and shelter.  
(C) Freedom, work and protection. (D) Life, liberty and property.

Turn over

16. According to John Locke, these are given by God and cannot be taken by the government. The protection of these is the purpose of the Government :
- (A) Divine rights. (B) Natural rights.  
(C) Systemic rights. (D) Preternatural rights.
17. John Locke wrote these essays to claim that there is a natural law that tells people what is right and wrong and that this law is learned by experience, and is not innate.
- (A) Essays on the Laws of Nature. (B) Essays on Human Nature.  
(C) Essays on the State of Nature. (D) Essays on Natural Rights.
18. According to Kant, morality requires us to :
- (A) Performs the action that leads to the greatest total happiness.  
(B) Act only on maxims that we can will to become universal laws.  
(C) Behave only in such a way as a perfectly virtuous person would behave.  
(D) Place the interests of others above the interests of ourselves.
19. To Aristotle the best form of government is :
- (A) Polity. (B) Aristocracy.  
(C) Plutocracy. (D) Democracy.
20. Which of the following does Aristotle consider a just Government ?
- (A) Democracy. (B) Oligarchy.  
(C) Tyranny. (D) Aristocracy.

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

[November 2020 for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Philosophy

PHL 3E 03—SOCIO POLITICAL THOUGHT

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

**General Instructions (Not applicable to SDE/Private Students)**

1. *In cases where choices are provided, students can attend all questions in each section.*
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4. *There will be an overall ceiling for each Section / Part that is equivalent to the maximum weightage of the Section / Part.*

**Part A (Short Answers)**

*Answer any four questions.*

*Answer should not exceed 50 words.*

*Each question carries 2 weightage.*

Write short notes on :

1. Marxism.
2. Liberalism.
3. Democracy.
4. Natural Rights.
5. Marx's theory of alienation.
6. Capitalism.
7. Equality.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**Turn over**



**Part B (Short Essays)**

*Answer any four questions.  
Each answer should not exceed 150 words.  
Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Examine the nature of Social Contract theory of Hobbes.
9. Analyze Plato's conception of Justice.
10. Discuss the state of nature of man outside the society according to Hobbes.
11. Briefly explain the welfare liberalism of John Rawls.
12. Examine the relevance of class struggle in Marxism.
13. Give an account of Classical liberalism.
14. What do you mean by Communitarianism ? Explain.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

**Part C (Essays)**

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

15. Explain the important doctrines of Marxism.
16. Critically analyze the theory of General Will in the political philosophy of Rousseau.
17. Evaluate Kant's contributions towards socio-political philosophy.
18. 'Political philosophy is a normative science of Politics.' Elucidate this statement analyzing the nature and scope of political philosophy.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

THIRD SEMESTER P.G. (CBCSS) DEGREE [REGULAR] EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2020

(SDE)

Philosophy

PHL 3E 02—PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY

(2019 Admissions)

	DD	MM	YEAR					
Date of Examination :	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	FN/AN
	Time : 15 Minutes			Total No. of Questions : 20				

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## PHL 3E 02—PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY

## Multiple Choice Questions :

1. The two forms of wisdom, axiology and ethics developed by philosophers constitutes the :  
(A) Value theory. (B) Gestalt shift.  
(C) Theory of relativity. (D) Reliable theory.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the belief that reality consists of God and all that God creates.  
(A) Theism. (B) Atheism.  
(C) Positivism. (D) Materialism.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ stated that Fire, air, earth and water are basic elements of all other things are composed.  
(A) Socrates. (B) Empedocles.  
(C) Aristotle. (D) Democritus.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ focuses on questions of moral right and wrong.  
(A) Ethics. (B) Ontology.  
(C) Logic. (D) Metaphysics.
5. A law is a statement that summarises an observed regularity or \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.  
(A) Difference. (B) Chaotic.  
(C) Visible. (D) Pattern.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ stated that universals are extremely real but are not separable from their particulars.  
(A) Kant. (B) Socrates.  
(C) Plato. (D) Aristotle.
7. According to a realist, universals have their own \_\_\_\_\_ existence.  
(A) Dependent. (B) Independent.  
(C) Complex. (D) Simple.
8. Nominalism is the doctrine that universals are mere \_\_\_\_\_ to think about class  
(A) Objects. (B) Words.  
(C) Dreams. (D) Illusions.

9. Laws of the biological sciences are ————— simple than that of physics and chemistry.
- (A) More. (B) Less.  
(C) Extra. (D) Highly.
10. In the case of human behaviour, it is only possible to state laws in a ————— and general way.
- (A) Vague. (B) Clear.  
(C) Precision. (D) Exact.
11. As the evidence increases more the induction becomes.
- (A) Certain. (B) Fixed.  
(C) Static. (D) Probable.
12. One of the chief functions of law is to serve as —————.
- (A) Intention. (B) Idea.  
(C) Explanation. (D) Necessity.
13. "Good" is an ————— word standing for a property which is not analysable in to other properties.
- (A) Inefinbale. (B) Definable.  
(C) Identity. (D) Confused.
14. The distinctive feature of ethical terms is not in their cognitive meaning, but their ————— meaning.
- (A) Positive. (B) Opposite.  
(C) Emotive. (D) Negative.
15. In an ————— statement the subject term is repeated in the predicate.
- (A) Aposteriori. (B) Analytic.  
(C) Synthetic. (D) Factual.
16. Analytic propositions are essentially ————— being all true by definition.
- (A) Numerical. (B) Verbal.  
(C) Empirical. (D) Contingent.

Turn over

17. To say A \_\_\_\_\_ with B is either to say that A is consistent with B or that A necessarily follows from B, or something more complex definable in terms of consistency or of 'necessarily following from' . 'necessarily following from'.
- (A) Coheres. (B) Corresponds.  
(C) Opposes. (D) Restricts.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ is the view that nothing exists except mind and their ideas.
- (A) Realism. (B) Representative realism.  
(C) Materialism. (D) Idealism,
19. Sense-datum stands not for the experience but for that which we experience; only it is what we \_\_\_\_\_ experience.
- (A) Immediately. (B) False.  
(C) Indirectly. (D) Superficially.
20. Time also differs from space in being \_\_\_\_\_ we cannot move backward in time.
- (A) Backward. (B) Reversible.  
(C) Irreversible. (D) Hindrance.

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

[November 2020 for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Philosophy

PHL 3E 02—PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

**General Instructions (Not applicable to SDE/Private Students)**

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**Part A (Short Answer)**

*Answer any four questions.*

*Each question carries 2 weightage.*

*Answer should not exceed 50 words.*

Write short notes on :

1. Realism.
2. Philosophy.
3. Metaphysics.
4. Correspondence theory of Truth.
5. Free will.
6. Value.
7. Objective Idealism.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**Turn over**

**Part B (Short Essay)**

*Answer any four questions.*

*Each answer should not exceed 150 words.*

*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Distinguish between extrinsic and intrinsic values.
9. Discuss the relation between value, morals and ethics.
10. Describe the relationship between reality and appearance according to Plato.
11. Give a brief account of Phenomenalism.
12. What do you mean by Subjective Idealism ? Explain.
13. Examine the relation between the self and the Absolute.
14. Discuss the notion of cause and its relation with effect in Philosophy.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

**Part C (Essay)**

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each answer should not exceed 600 words.*

*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Critically examine the views on Mind-Body relationship.
16. Examine the important features of transcendental idealism of Kant.
17. 'Philosophy consist of theories or insights arrived at as a result of systematic reflection.' -Explain this statement analyzing the nature of philosophy.
18. Explain the Pragmatic theory of truth. How is it different from Coherence and Correspondence theories of Truth ?

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

**THIRD SEMESTER P.G. (CBCSS) DEGREE [REGULAR] EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2020**

(SDE)

Philosophy

PHL 3E 01—PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

(2019 Admissions)

	DD		MM		YEAR					
<b>Date of Examination :</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	FN/AN
	<b>Time : 15 Minutes</b>				<b>Total No. of Questions : 20</b>					

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## PHL 3E 01—PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

## Multiple Choice Questions :

1. In a posterior analytics scholars could get new insights on science and \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Spirituality. (B) Scientific method.  
(C) Occult. (D) Myth.
2. The method of resolution and \_\_\_\_\_ was Aristotles work in theory of Scientific procedure.  
(A) Composition. (B) Difference.  
(C) Clarity. (D) Inherence.
3. It is the first principles of science that act as the \_\_\_\_\_ of the starting principles of science.  
(A) Vision. (B) Unobservable.  
(C) Demonstration. (D) Variable.
4. Final cause in Aristotles conception should be \_\_\_\_\_ in the account of scientific explanation of a process.  
(A) Negated. (B) Avoided.  
(C) Compared. (D) Included.
5. Aristotle held that satisfactory explanation does not include valid syllogisms with false premises and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) True conclusions. (B) False conclusions.  
(C) Contradictions. (D) Hidden conclusions.
6. According to Leibniz the metaphysical truth he formulated were necessary \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Falsity. (B) Contradiction.  
(C) Truth. (D) Contingent.
7. Leibniz tried to prove that there was strong links between metaphysical principles and empirical \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Assumptions. (B) Experience.  
(C) Laws. (D) Connection.

8. David Hume states that that we cannot have knowledge of necessary connectedness of :
- (A) Soul. (B) Spirit.  
(C) Phenomena. (D) Emotions.
9. First stage in scientific interpretation is the discovery of laws, next is the incorporation of these laws in to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Models. (B) Concepts.  
(C) Theories. (D) Fantasy.
10. William Whewell examined the process of \_\_\_\_\_ in different sciences and tried to see if any pattern is observable.
- (A) Discovery. (B) Experiment.  
(C) Risk. (D) Intention.
11. Whewell claimed scientific progress was successful union of facts and \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Myths. (B) Illusion.  
(C) Ideas. (D) Occult.
12. Aristotle considers knowledge of nature as an \_\_\_\_\_ in itself.
- (A) End. (B) Origin.  
(C) Start. (D) Beginning.
13. In Descartes conception the ultimate reason for motion in the universe is due to a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Illusion. (B) Perfect being.  
(C) Big bang. (D) Dream.
14. In Newton's conception, the movement of bodies in absolute space and absolute time is specified in the three laws of \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Thought. (B) Logic.  
(C) Motion. (D) Electricity.
15. In Newton's view space and time are ontologically \_\_\_\_\_ to motion of bodies.
- (A) Posterior. (B) Inferior.  
(C) Superior. (D) Prior.

Turn over

16. The first step in Newton's axiomatic method is formulating an \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Axiom system. (B) Image.  
(C) Conclusion. (D) Consequence.
17. The deductive consequences of axioms are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Hypothesis. (B) Theorems.  
(C) Errors. (D) References.
18. Mill identifies scientific discovery through the application of inductive :
- (A) Hierarchy. (B) Position.  
(C) Schema. (D) Substance.
19. According to Thomas Kuhn, the metaphysical picture underlying the new theories is completely \_\_\_\_\_ from underlying older theories
- (A) Same. (B) Different.  
(C) Eliminated. (D) Disordered.
20. There can be unsolved puzzles, Kuhn calls this failure to solve puzzles \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Discovery. (B) Confrontation.  
(C) Recurrence. (D) Anomalies.

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

[November 2020 for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Philosophy

PHL 3E 01—PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

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**Part A (Short Answer)**

*Write short notes on any four of the following.*

*Each answer carries 2 weightage.*

*Answers should not exceed 50 words.*

1. Deduction.
2. Material Cause.
3. Verification.
4. Demarcation Problem.
5. Mind-body dualism.
6. Mill's canon of method of difference.
7. Naturalism.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**Turn over**

**Part B**

*Write short essays on any four of the following.*

*Each answer carries 3 weightage.*

*Answers should not exceed 150 words.*

8. Explain Descartes' critique of Aristotle's Philosophy of Science.
9. The philosophy of science is concerned with all the assumptions, foundations, methods, implications of science. Explain
10. Give an account of Mill's definition of Cause.
11. Discuss features of Bacon's Inductive method.
12. The hypothetico-deductive model or method is a proposed description of the scientific method. Explain.
13. Explain the fundamental postulates of Newton's Axiomatic method.
14. Give a brief account on Scientific Revolution.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

**Part C (Essay)**

*Write short essays on any two of the following.*

*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

*Answers should not exceed 600 words.*

15. Aristotle thought that the aim of scientific knowledge was the attainment of universal and necessary truths. Explain.
16. Discuss the significance of Popper's theory of falsification in scientific method.
17. Critically examine Kuhn's view of Paradigm Shift.
18. Examine Anarchistic Philosophy of Science of Feyerabend.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

THIRD SEMESTER P.G. (CBCSS) DEGREE [REGULAR] EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2020

(SDE)

Philosophy

PHL 3C 10—PHILOSOPHY OF MIND

(2019 Admissions)

	DD		MM		YEAR					
Date of Examination :	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	FN/AN
	Time : 15 Minutes				Total No. of Questions : 20					

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## PHL 3C 10—PHILOSOPHY OF MIND

## Multiple Choice Questions :

1. Searle uses the \_\_\_\_\_ to show the mind is not a computer program.
  - (A) Folk psychology.
  - (B) Chinese room argument.
  - (C) Zombie argument.
  - (D) Turing.
2. Turing Holds that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) At best, computers will be able to win the imitation game half the time.
  - (B) A computer will never be able to regularly win the imitation game
  - (C) Eventually, there will be computers that regularly win the imitation game.
  - (D) Eventually, there will be no difference between a machine and a human.
3. The application/applications of Artificial Intelligence is/are :
  - (A) Expert system.
  - (B) Gaming.
  - (C) Vision system.
  - (D) All the above.
4. Artificial Intelligence is about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Playing a game on Computer.
  - (B) Making a machine Intelligent.
  - (C) Programming on Machine with your Own Intelligence.
  - (D) Putting your intelligence in Machine.
5. Which one of the following approaches mainly focuses on Consciousness ?
  - (A) Ethnomethodology.
  - (B) Comparative method.
  - (C) Phenomenology.
  - (D) Functionalism.
6. We create our own knowledge of the world based on individual experiences :
  - (A) Constructivism.
  - (B) Behaviorism.
  - (C) Cognitivism.
  - (D) Socialism.
7. According folk psychology should be replaced by :
  - (A) Logic.
  - (B) Epistemology.
  - (C) Metaphysic.
  - (D) Scientific theory of the mind-brain.

8. Common-sense background of mentalistic understanding, this structure of intentional portrayal, explanation, and prediction, among numerous other uses, has come to be labelled :
- (A) Eliminative Materialism. (B) Behaviorism.  
(C) Folk psychology. (D) Functionalism.
9. Behaviorism was introduced to philosophy, by :
- (A) Churchland, Paul M. (B) Descartes.  
(C) Leibniz. (D) G. Ryle.
10. Radical behaviorism is founded on :
- (A) Metaphysical notion. (B) Rationalist behaviorism.  
(C) Scientific hypothesis. (D) Normative behaviorism.
11. The what-it-is-like aspects of experiences are called :
- (A) Reason. (B) Thinking.  
(C) Analyzing. (D) Qualia.
12. Symbolic AI, connectionism, situated robotics, and evolutionary programming are :
- (A) Method. (B) AI methodologies.  
(C) Material. (D) Origin.
13. John Haugeland's label classical AI as :
- (A) Gods mind AI. (B) Good Old-Fashioned AI.  
(C) Good one AI. (D) Rational AI.
14. In the \_\_\_\_\_ premises entail or logically necessitate the conclusion.
- (A) Deductive. (B) Inductive.  
(C) Normative. (D) Rational.
15. The *Turing* test is a \_\_\_\_\_ type of experiment.
- (A) Orange box. (B) White box.  
(C) Red box. (D) Black box.

Turn over



16. A typical connectionist network, there are \_\_\_\_\_ layers.
- (A) Four. (B) Five.  
(C) Three. (D) Nine.
17. The human intelligence can be understood to arise out of the whole structure of neural systems in the brain. Such a philosophical approach is called :
- (A) Philosophy. (B) Mind.  
(C) Moral philosophy. (D) Neuro-philosophy.
18. The key to Ryle's analysis is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Disposition. (B) Identity theory.  
(C) Functionalism. (D) Dualism.
19. *Incorrigibility* is the term philosophers, especially Descartes, have given to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Persistent afterimages.  
(B) The immediate certainty of our own conscious experiences.  
(C) The arbitrary nature of intentional objects.  
(D) Dogmatic beliefs.
20. Churchland aims to offer a new framework for thinking about \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Folk psychology.  
(B) Functionalism.  
(C) The ontology of mental states, like belief, desire, and pain.  
(D) None of the above.

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

[November 2020 for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Philosophy

PHL 3C 10—PHILOSOPHY OF MIND

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

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**Part A (Short Answer)**

*Answer any four questions.*

*Each question carries 2 weightage.*

*Each answer should not exceed 50 words.*

1. Logical behaviourism.
2. Materialism.
3. Rationality
4. Folk psychology.
5. Divisibility argument.
6. Inverted spectrum argument
7. Qualia.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**Turn over**

**Part B (Short Essay)**

*Answer any four questions.*

*Each answer should not exceed 150 words.*

*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Explain the basic tenets of eliminative materialism.
9. Elucidate methodological behaviourism.
10. What is intentional mental state, and how does it differ from non-intentional mental state ?
11. Write a note on propositional attitudes.
12. What does the Chinese room argument claim to show about consciousness ?
13. Differentiate between “type-type” mind-brain identity theory and “token-token” mind-brain identity theory ?
14. Explain the difference between weak and strong artificial intelligence ?

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

**Part C (Essay)**

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each answer should not exceed 600 words.*

*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. ‘All forms of materialism are reductive in one way or another.’ Discuss.
16. Describe the chief tenets of Descartes’ theory of interactive dualism.
17. Explain functionalism. What advantages does functionalism have over physicalism ?
18. How does the subjectivity of consciousness affects the possibility of a science of consciousness ? Discuss.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

**THIRD SEMESTER P.G. (CBCSS) DEGREE [REGULAR] EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2020**

(SDE)

Philosophy

PHL 3C 09—THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY OF MAHATMA GANDHI

(2019 Admissions)

	DD		MM		YEAR					
<b>Date of Examination :</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	FN/AN
	<b>Time : 15 Minutes</b>				<b>Total No. of Questions : 20</b>					

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PHL 3C 09—THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY OF MAHATMA GANDHI

Multiple Choice Questions :

1. The ideology of Sarvodaya has a higher significance as the idea is derived from the ideal of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Niskamakarma. (B) Jnanayoga.  
 (C) Loakasangraha. (D) Bhaktiyoga.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the ultimate Reality in Gandhi's metaphysics, is the law of the Universe.  
 (A) God. (B) Truth.  
 (C) Brahman. (D) Sat.
3. For Gandhi the picture of the ideal man is largely drawn from the \_\_\_\_\_ described in the Gita.  
 (A) Karmayogi. (B) Lokasangraha.  
 (C) *Sthitaprajna*. (D) None of these.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is considered by Gandhi to be free from evils like 'politics without principle' 'wealth without work' 'knowledge without character' and service without sacrifice'.  
 (A) Panjayathraj. (B) Swaraj.  
 (C) Sarvodaya. (D) None of the above.
5. Like the Jains, \_\_\_\_\_ conceives Ahimsa not only in action but in thought Ahimsa thus must be practiced in Thought, word and deed.  
 (A) Tagore. (B) Ambedkar.  
 (C) Gandhi. (D) None of the above.
6. For Gandhi, \_\_\_\_\_ becomes the cardinal ethical principle.  
 (A) Ahimsa. (B) Sathya.  
 (C) Brahamacharya. (D) None of the above.
7. According to Gandhi, industry was a joint enterprise of labour and capital in which 'owners' and 'workers' were \_\_\_\_\_ for society.  
 (A) Protectors. (B) Distributers.  
 (C) Co-trustees. (D) Owners.

8. The term \_\_\_\_\_ was first coined by Gandhi as the title of his translation of John Ruskin's "Unto This Last".
- (A) Sarvodaya. (B) Swaraj.  
(C) Swadeshi. (D) Trusteeship.
9. According to Gandhiji \_\_\_\_\_ represents the ideal social order.
- (A) Sarvodaya. (B) Swaraj.  
(C) Swadeshi. (D) Panchayat raj.
10. According to \_\_\_\_\_ "Civilization in the real sense of the term consists not in the multiplication but in the deliberate and voluntary reduction of wants.
- (A) Tolstoy. (B) Gandhi.  
(C) Ruskin. (D) None of the above.
11. Gandhi adopted \_\_\_\_\_ as a philosophy and an ideal way of life.
- (A) Satyagraha. (B) Non-violence.  
(C) Brahamacharya. (D) None of the above.
12. Gandhi's non-violence is the correlation between non-violence and :
- (A) Truth. (B) Non-violence.  
(C) Love. (D) None of the above.
13. According to Gandhi \_\_\_\_\_ is an inherent birthright of a person.
- (A) Satyagraha. (B) Sarvodaya.  
(C) Ahimsa. (D) None of the above.
14. Who's greatest gift in the sphere of education is known as 'The Wardha Scheme of Education' or 'Nai Talim'.
- (A) Gandhi. (B) Ambedkar.  
(C) Tagore. (D) None of the above.
15. Gandhi conducted a historic campaign for the removal of \_\_\_\_\_ in all its forms and practices between November 1933 and August 1934.
- (A) British rule. (B) Caste system.  
(C) Untouchability. (D) None of the above.

Turn over

16. \_\_\_\_\_ involves a systematic distribution of powers and functions across different political and economic agents in a society.
- (A) Democracy. (B) Centralization.  
(C) Decentralization. (D) None of the above.
17. Decentralized form of Government, where each village would be responsible for its own affairs. The term for such a vision of Gandhi was \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Gram Swaraj. (B) Swaraj.  
(C) Swadeshi. (D) None of the above.
18. For Gandhi \_\_\_\_\_ is the content of an integral revolution that encompasses all spheres of life.
- (A) Swaraj. (B) Gram Swaraj.  
(C) Swadeshi. (D) None of the above.
19. Mahatma Gandhi used \_\_\_\_\_ as a powerful tool for removing economic and social disparity and ultimately establishing peace in the society.
- (A) Sarvodaya. (B) Swaraj.  
(C) Trusteeship. (D) None of the above.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ was a popularly used terminology of Mahatma Gandhi for politically and economically awakening the Indian masses during the freedom movement.
- (A) Jai Hind. (B) Quit India.  
(C) Khadi. (D) None of the above.

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

[November 2020 for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Philosophy

PHL 3C 09—THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY OF MAHATMA GANDHI

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

**General Instructions (Not applicable to SDE/Private Students)**

1. *In cases where choices are provided, students can attend all questions in each section.*
2. *The minimum number of questions to be attended from the Section / Part shall remain the same.*
3. *The instruction if any, to attend a minimum number of questions from each sub section / sub part / sub division may be ignored.*
4. *There will be an overall ceiling for each Section / Part that is equivalent to the maximum weightage of the Section / Part.*

**Part A (Short Answers)**

*Answer any four questions.  
Each question carries 2 weightage.  
Answer should not exceed 50 words.*

Write Short notes of the following :

1. Influence of Bhagavad Gita on Gandhi.
2. Varna dharma.
3. Importance of Khadi according to Gandhi.
4. Swadeshi.
5. Civil disobedience.
6. Gandhian concept of end and means.
7. Leo Tolstoy's influence on Gandhi.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**Turn over**



**Part B (Short Essays)**

*Answer any four questions.*

*Each question should not exceed 150 words.*

*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Discuss the influence of Jainism on Gandhian thought.
9. Briefly explain the different forms of Satyagraha that Gandhi favoured most.
10. Give an account of Gandhian concept of Panchayati Raj.
11. Discuss the contributions of Gandhi as a social reformer committed to social equality with special reference to the problem of untouchability.
12. Explain the difference between 'God is Truth' and 'Truth is God' in Gandhian thought.
13. Examine the Gandhian concept of democracy and its significance.
14. Explain briefly Gandhi's critique of modern civilisation.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

**Part C (Essays)**

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question should not exceed 600 words.*

*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Highlight the importance of Truth and Non-Violence in Gandhian thought.
16. Explain the main features of Sarvodaya according to Gandhi.
17. 'Satyagraha is essentially a tool or method of conflict resolution.' - Explain this statement.
18. Examine the important aspects of economic philosophy of Gandhi.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

## THIRD SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CCSS)

Philosophy

PHI 3E 09—ISSUES IN BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

*Answer any **eight** questions from the following.**Each question carries 10 marks.**Answer not to exceed 500 words.*

1. 'Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had great reverence for the life and message of Buddha'.—Explain.
2. Discuss the importance of Mahayana sutras in the development of Madhyamika school of Mahayana Buddhism.
3. Briefly explain the nature of the supreme Transcendental Reality, Tathata, in the philosophy of Ashvagosa.
4. Discuss the significance of Aryasatyas in the development of early Buddhist philosophy..
5. Critically examine the position that Yogacara school of Buddhism upholds Subjective idealism.
6. Discuss the nature of Reality as explained by Sautrantika school of Buddhism.
7. Analyse the differences in interpretation of the concept of Nirvana explained in Hinayana and Mahayana school of Buddhism.
8. Examine the importance of Perception as a pramana according to Dharmakirti. Bring out different classifications of it.
9. Briefly discuss the metaphysical views of Hinayana school of Buddhism.
10. "The Doctrine of Dependent origination is the central teachings of Buddhism"—Substantiate this statement.
11. 'Buddha was primarily an ethical teacher and a social reformer than a theoretical philosopher.' - Evaluate this view..
12. Explain whether the philosophy Vasabandhu can be regarded as Absolute Idealism.

(8 × 10 = 80 marks)

## THIRD SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CCSS)

Philosophy

PHI 3E 06—PHILOSOPHY AND MEDIA THEORIES

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

*Answer any eight questions from the following.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

*Answers not to exceed 500 words.*

1. Evaluate the role of mass media in highlighting the issues that concern the general public.
2. Give an account of the dimensions of Symbolic Interactionism as a media theory that helps to develop self through human interaction.
3. *Cultivation analysis theory most commonly applies to analyses of television because of that medium's uniquely pervasive, repetitive nature.* Discuss.
4. Examine Benjamin's account of the significant effects of film and photography on the decline of autonomous aesthetic experience.
5. Analyse views of Habermas in propagating public debate through mass media.
6. *Williamson deconstructs the process by which meaning is created, and along with it, the way in which advertisements create consumers.* Examine the view.
7. Discuss Laura Mulvey's Male gaze theory in the context of feminist perspectives.
8. *Radical feminism opposes existing political and social organization in general because it is inherently tied to patriarchy.* Critically assess this view.
9. Explain the sociological implications of masculine behaviour highlighted by Clare in *Masculinity in Crisis*.
10. Analyse the propaganda model for the manufacture of public consent applied to the reporting of news in mass communications media by Herman and Chomsky.
11. Hyper reality is a representation, a sign, without an original referent. Explain this perspective of Baudrillard.
12. *Postmodernism according to Jameson is therefore a cultural form which has developed in the wake of the socio-economical order of present day capitalism.* Discuss.

(8 × 10 = 80 marks).

**THIRD SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021**

(CCSS)

Philosophy

PHI 3E 04—SELF AND THE OTHER

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

*Answer any **eight** questions from the following.**Each question carries 10 marks.**Answers not to exceed 500 words.*

1. Examine Charles Taylor's views on social conception of Self and Morality.
2. Explain Daniel Dennett's account of the *Self as a Center of Narrative Gravity*.
3. Critically evaluate the conception of Narrative Identity in Paul Ricoeur.
4. Discuss the unique features of Hegel's notion of self-consciousness.
5. What are the salient features of Master-Slave dialectic of Hegel ?
6. *We perceive ourselves being perceived and come to objectify ourselves in the same way we are being objectified.* Evaluate this view of Sartre
7. *"Man's desire is the desire of the other.* Discuss this conception of Lacan.
8. What is abjection according to Julia Kristeva ?
9. Critically examine Deleuze's attitude on traditional psychoanalytic conceptions of the structure of personality.
10. Elucidate the philosophical dimensions of the concept of Alterity developed by Levinas.
11. *Levinas's idea of ethics as first philosophy is certainly a big idea and it has had enormous impact on Continental philosophy over the past twenty five years.* Examine the view.
12. *Jean-Luc Nancy tackles the question of how we can speak of a plurality of a "we" without making the "we" a singular identity.* Discuss.

(8 × 10 = 80 marks)

## THIRD SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CCSS)

Philosophy

PHI 3C 09—PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

*Answer any eight questions from the following.**Each question carries 10 marks.**Answers not to exceed 500 words each.*

1. Explain how the demarcation problem refers to the distinction between science and non-science.
2. Explain how the logical empiricists have applied the verifiability theory of meaning for the elimination of metaphysics.
3. Write notes on any *two* of the following :
  - a) Conceptual relativism.
  - b) Constructive Empiricism.
  - c) Naturalism.
4. Explain how the social constructivists view the nature of reality and knowledge.
5. Bring out the implications of Alan Sokal's hoax.
6. Analyze the feminist critique of positivism in the light of the statement-Scientific knowledge and the male scientist acquires a central position in this narrative and heroically takes mankind forward with unwavering objective knowledge. All knowledge is assumed to be tangible and quantifiable, capable of knowing by seeing, touching, hearing, and other senses. Whatever cannot be known in this manner is not considered valid knowledge and therefore not worthy of knowing at all.
7. Bring out the characteristic features of the Deductive-Nomological Model, and explain the deductive and nomological components of this model.
8. Expound the concept of the theory- observation correlation put forth by Duhem, Kuhn, and Feyerabend.

**Turn over**

9. "Debates about scientific realism concern the extent to which we are entitled to hope or believe that science will tell us what the world is really like. Realists tend to be optimistic ; antirealists do not." With reference to this, analyze the Realism-Antirealism debate.
10. Bring out the differences between operationalism, scientific realism and instrumentalism.
11. Bring out Kuhn's account of normal science and paradigm shift.
12. 'Science was science because it subjected its theories to rigorous tests which offered a high probability of failing and thus refilling the theory'. With reference to this, expound the falsification theory.

(8 × 10 = 80 marks)

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## THIRD SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CCSS)

Philosophy

PHI 3C 08—PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

*Answer any eight questions from the following.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

*Answers not to exceed 500 words.*

1. Discuss the salient features of Philosophy of Language.
2. *The linguistic turn originated with Wittgenstein's Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus.* Discuss.
3. Examine Frege's account of the relation between a sense of sign and its meaning.
4. *Russell argues that statements can be broken down into a series of constituent assumptions.* Evaluate this view.
5. Explain Russell's account of co-referring expressions and non-referring expressions.
6. Examine the salient features of *Logical Positivism*.
7. Describe Wittgenstein's account of states of affairs in Tractatus.
8. Give a brief account of the central argument of Wittgenstein for his picture theory of meaning.
9. Critically examine Wittgenstein's concept of *Forms of life*.
10. Distinguish between Austin's account of Illocutionary act and Perlocutionary act.
11. Give a critical account of Dummett's views on anti-realism.
12. Give a short account of the structure of semantic theory developed by Davidson.

(8 × 10 = 80 marks)