

**FIRST SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020**

(CCSS)

Philosophy

PHI 1C 04—ISSUES IN INDIAN PHILOSOPHY—I

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

*Answer any **eight** questions from the following.**Each question carries 10 marks.*

1. 'Perception is the only source of valid knowledge according to Carvaka.' - Explain this statement analyzing how Carvakas deny the validity of other sources of knowledge.
2. Examine the different kinds of knowledge accepted by Jainism.
3. Give an account of the different classifications of anumana in the Nyaya epistemology.
4. State and explain the different views of validity of knowledge and theories of error in the philosophy of Prabhakara and Kumarila Bhatta.
5. Analyse the role of Purusharthas, Varnadharmas and Ashrams of life which form the basis of ancient Indian social ethics.
6. Briefly explain the Four Noble Truth and Noble Eight Fold Path in Buddhism.
7. The Bhagavad Gita deals with metaphysics, religion and ethics and has been rightly called the gospel of Humanity.' - Comment your views of this statement.
8. 'The ethics of Carvaka regards pleasure as the summum bonum.'- Elucidate this argument.
9. Give a brief account of the pramanas accepted by Purva Mimamsa philosophy.
10. Briefly explain the naya vada of Jainism.
11. 'A sentence in order to be intelligible must conform to certain conditions.' - Explain these conditions highlighting the importance of sabda pramana in Nyaya epistemology.

12. Write short note on any three of the following :

- (a) Anirvacaniya kyati.
- (b) Nirvana.
- (c) Triratna.
- (d) Pancha sila.
- (e) Bna.

(8 x 10 = 80 marks)

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**FIRST SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020**

(CCSS)

Philosophy

PHI 1C 03—ANCIENT GREEK PHILOSOPHY

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

*Answer any **eight** questions from the following.**Each question carries 10 marks.*

1. 'We cannot even think or speak of no-being, because to think or speak of something is to think or speak of something'. Discuss this, view of Parmenides.
2. Give a critical account on Nihilism of Sophists.
3. 'Change came about because of the interplay between Love and Strife'. Examine this view of Empedocles.
4. 'Soul is the first actuality of a natural body'. Evaluate this view of Aristotle.
5. Analyze Ionian Naturalism.
6. Why Socratic method is called Midwifery method ?
7. Analyze how Plato tries to prove the very possibility of pre-existence of soul through Meno.
8. 'One cannot step into the same river twice'. Examine.
9. Elaborate Aristotle's Four types of explanations regarding reality.
10. Examine how Anaxagoras introduces and explain the necessity of 'nous'.
11. Examine how Pythagoras elucidate the order of the universe by his Number theory.
12. 'Reality is One and not made up of many things. Examine how Zeno substantiate this view.

(8 × 10 = 80 marks)

**FIRST SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020**

(CCSS)

Philosophy

PHI 1C 02—ETHICS

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

*Answer any **eight** of the following.*

1. Define Ethics. Discuss the implications of the ethical terms right and good.
2. 'Wrongness of the act is brought home to the criminal by punishing him.' Analyse this statement by explaining the three important theories of punishment.
3. What do you mean by Virtue ? Examine the concept of virtue in the philosophy of Aristotle and Socrates.
4. 'Critically evaluate the relevance of J.S. Mill's doctrine of 'greatest happiness of the greatest number.'
5. Examine Kant's theory of Categorical Imperative and bring out the criticisms leveled against it.
6. Explain the importance of Moral realism.
7. What do you mean by Ethical subjectivism ? Discuss the three views of subjectivism.
8. Give an account of Meta-ethics and bring out the importance of prescriptivism as a form of it.
9. Discuss the importance of Plato's Cardinal Virtues.
10. What is cloning ? Explain the major ethical issues related to it.
11. What do you mean by Bio-ethics ? Briefly explain the important issues which come under the scope of bio-ethics.
12. Write short note on any *three* of the following :
  - a) Business ethics.
  - b) Emotivism.
  - c) Ethical Hedonism.
  - d) Cognitivism.
  - e) Euthanasia.

(8 × 10 = 80 marks)

**FIRST SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020**

(CCSS)

Philosophy

PHI 1C 01—LOGIC

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Answer any *eight* questions from the following :

1. What is induction ? Explain the different kinds of induction and state the problem of induction.
2. Define logic. Distinguish between positive and normative sciences and explain why logic is treated as a normative science.
3. Highlight the relation between proposition and argument and examine the relationship between truth and validity.
4. Explain the distribution of terms in a proposition with the help of Euler's circle.
5. What do you mean by square of opposition ? Demonstrate truth relations between the categorical propositions by means of it.
6. Give a brief account of immediate inference and discuss the different forms of eduction.
7. What is the standard form of a categorical syllogism? Explain the rules and fallacies of Pure Categorical syllogism.
8. Describe the valid moods of all the four figures of a syllogism stating the rules of each figure.
9. Distinguish between statement and statement forms. Explain tautology, contradiction and contingent statement forms with the help of truth tables.
10. Define conjunction, negation and disjunction and draw truth table for illustrating the same.
11. Define formal proof of validity. Construct the formal proof of validity of the following argument.

 $N \supset M$  $M \supset D$  $M \supset P$  $\sim P$  $N \vee M / \therefore D.$

**FIRST SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020**

(CCSS)

Philosophy

PHI 1C 02—INDIAN PHILOSOPHY—I

(2009 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A***Answer all the questions.**Each answer carries 1 mark.*

Choose the correct answer from the options given :

1. Nyaya maintains the theory of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Svatahpramanyavada. (b) Akhyativada.  
(c) Paratahpramanyavada. (d) Kyativada.
2. Carvaka holds that consciousness is by-product orepi-phenomenon of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Matter. (b) Mind.  
(c) Sense organs. (d) Brain.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a direct knowledge according to Jainism.  
(a) Tarka. (b) Smrti.  
(c) Pratyabhijna. (d) Kevelajnana.
4. Yogaja is \_\_\_\_\_ perception, according to Nyaya.  
(a) Nirvikalpa. (b) Alaukika.  
(c) Laukika. (d) Savikalpa.
5. The invariable relation between hetu and the sadya is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Vyapti. (b) Paksa.  
(c) Linga. (d) Nigamana.

**Turn over**

6. The theory of error accepted by \_\_\_\_\_ is anyatakhyati.
- (a) Samkhya. (b) Advaita.  
(c) Mimamsa. (d) Nyaya.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is an assumption of an unperceived fact in order to reconcile two apparently inconsistent perceived facts.
- (a) Anupalabधि. (b) Arthapatti.  
(c) Upamana. (d) Pratyaksha.
8. Prabhakara's theory of error is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Viparitakhyati. (b) Anyatakhyati.  
(c) Akhyativada. (d) Anirvacaniyakhyati.
9. Among the four factors of knowledge, \_\_\_\_\_ stands for valid knowledge.
- (a) Prameya. (b) Prama.  
(c) Pramana. (d) Pramata.
10. According to Mimamsa, the \_\_\_\_\_ section of Vedas give elaborate instructions as to how religious act should be performed.
- (a) Arthavada. (b) Nisedha.  
(c) Vidhi. (d) None of these.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

### Part B

Answer any **eight** questions.

Each question carries 5 marks.

11. Discuss the four conditions for valid cognition according to Mimamsa.
12. Briefly explain the three classification of inference in Nyaya epistemology.
13. Distinguish between laukika and alukikapratyaksha.
14. Explain how Carvakas deny the validity of inference.
15. Expound the five kinds of indirect knowledge according to jaina.
16. What do you mean by naya ? Explain briefly the seven nayas accepted by Jainism.
17. Write a short note on Svatapramanyavada.

18. Give a brief account of the theory of error accepted by Kumarila Bhatta.
19. Discuss the significance of anupalabdhi as a valid source of knowledge in Mimamsa epistemology.
20. Analyse the two stages of perception in Nyaya philosophy.

(8 × 5 = 40 marks)

### Part C

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 15 marks.*

21. Explain the Nyaya theory of inference and compare it with Western syllogism.
22. What do you mean by pramana ? Explain the important pramanas accepted by the Indian epistemology.
23. Examine the importance of Saptabhinginaya in Jainism.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)



**FIRST SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020**

(CCSS).

Philosophy

PHI 1C 01—ETHICS (INDIAN AND WESTERN)

(2009 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A**

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

1. Discuss the nature and scope of ethics. Discuss how ethics is related to metaphysics.
2. Make a note on the Buddhist ethical teachings.
3. Distinguish between psychological hedonism and ethical hedonism.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**Section B**

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

4. Explain the doctrine of Karma and its implication to morality.
5. Explain Bhagavad Gita conception of ideal man.
6. Write a note on Kant's theory of moral law.
7. Write a brief account of Purushartha.
8. Write a note on Jina ethics of anuvartans and Mahavaratas.
9. Evaluate the contribution of J S Mill to ethical theories.
10. What is Bentham Utilitarianism ? Explain.
11. Provide an account of Aristotle's theory of Eudaimonia.
12. Write a note on the main features of meta-ethics.
13. Explain Socrates moral teachings.
14. Examine the doctrine of Free will.
15. Elucidate the ethical teaching of Nishkamakarma in Bhagavad Gita.
16. Write a note on the ethical theory of emotivism.

(10 × 5 = 50 marks)

**FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)  
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020**

(CBCSS)

Philosophy

PHL 1C 04—PHENOMENOLOGY AND EXISTENTIALISM

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

**General Instructions**

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. *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.*

1. Phenomenology.
2. Naturalism.
3. Ontology.
4. Existentialism.
5. 'Being and Nothingness'.
6. Method of Bracketing.
7. Being-in-itself.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**Part B (Short Essays)**

*Answer any **four** questions.*

*Each question should not exceed 150 words.*

*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Examine the importance of eidetic reduction in Phenomenology.
9. Give an account of consciousness and intentionality.
10. Briefly explain 'epoche.'

**Turn over**

11. Discuss the importance of the concept of Bad faith in Sartre's Existentialism.
12. Highlight the differences between being-in-itself and being-for-itself in Sartre's philosophy.
13. Give an account of subjective truth in the philosophy of Kierkegaard.
14. Examine the relevance of Husserl's doctrine of essence.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

### **Part C (Essays)**

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question should not exceed 600 words.*

*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Elucidate the salient features of Existentialism.
16. Discuss the important aspects of Husserl's Phenomenology.
17. Explain the three stages of existence and highlight the contributions of Kierkegaard towards Existentialism.
18. Examine the differences in the concept of freedom in the philosophies of Kierkegaard and Sartre.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

**FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)  
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020**

(CBCSS)

Philosophy

PHL 1C03/PYL 1C 03—SYMBOLIC LOGIC

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

**General Instructions**

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. *There will be an overall ceiling for each Section / Part that is equivalent to the maximum weightage of the Section / Part.*

**Part A (Short Answer)**

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

1. Instantiation.
2. Modus Ponens.
3. Fallacy of Illicit Minor.
4. Conditional statement.
5. Conversion.
6. Constructive Dilemma.
7. Contradiction.
8. Symbolize, 'No birds are plants'.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**Part B (Short Essay)**

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

9. Distinguish between Singular and General propositions.
10. Analyze Traditional Square of Opposition.

**Turn over**

11. Elaborate the rules and fallacies of Disjunctive syllogism.
12. Examine the notion of Distribution of terms with the help of Euler's Circle.
13. Elaborate the nature of Disjunction, Implication and Material equivalence with their truth tables.
14. Discuss Statement and Statement forms.

(3 × 4 = 12 weightage)

### Part C (Essay)

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

15. Describe the features of Standard form of Categorical syllogism and elaborate the rules and fallacies of Categorical syllogism.
16. Check the validity of argument by the method of Indirect proof :

$$A \supset B$$

$$A \supset C$$

$$\sim B \vee \sim C$$

$$\therefore \sim A$$

17. State the Rules of Inference and Replacement and discuss the significance of them in the method of deduction.
18. Symbolize the Categorical propositions by means of Quantification and represent them in a square.

(5 × 2 =10 weightage)

**FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)  
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020**

(CBCSS)

Philosophy

PHL 1C 02—PHILOSOPHY OF KANT

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

**General Instructions**

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. *There will be an overall ceiling for each Section / Part that is equivalent to the maximum weightage of the Section / Part.*

**Part A (Short Answer)**

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

1. Phenomena.
2. Intuition.
3. Transcendental deduction.
4. Rationalism.
5. Antinomy.
6. Synthetic a priori judgment.
7. Synthetic judgment.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

**Part B (Short Essay)**

*Answer any **four** questions.*

*Each question should not exceed 150 words.*

*Each question carries three weightage.*

8. Distinguish between transcendental and transcendent according to Kant.
9. Why did Kant call his philosophy as empirical realism ?
10. Elucidate Kant's notion of synthetic unity of apperception.
11. Analyze the concept of metaphysics according to Kant.
12. 'Knowledge must begin with experience, but does not necessarily originate from it'.—Elucidate this statement.
13. Briefly explain what Kant meant by 'concept without precepts are empty and precepts without concepts are blind'.
14. Elucidate the twelve schematized categories according to Kant.

(3 × 4 = 12 weightage)

**Part C (Essay)**

*Answer any **two** questions.*

*Each question should not exceed 600 words.*

*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Explain with examples Kant's scheme of judgments.
16. Discuss the metaphysical and transcendental exposition of time.
17. Give an account of the antinomies discussed by Kant.
18. Examine Kant's treatment of synthetic judgments a priori in pure mathematics and metaphysics.

(5 × 2 = 10 weightage)

**FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)  
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020**

(CBCSS)

Philosophy

PHL 1C 01—INDIAN EPISTEMOLOGY

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

**General Instructions**

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. *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.*

- |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Sabda pramāna.                  | 2. Paratah Prāmanya vāda.           |
| 3. Anyatha Khyati.                 | 4. Seven steps of Saptabhangi naya. |
| 5. Jñātata vāda.                   | 6. Alaukika pratyaksa.              |
| 7. Vrtti jñāna in Advaita Vedānta. |                                     |

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**Part B (Short Essays)**

*Answer any four questions.*

*Each question should not exceed 150 words.*

*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Explain, how the Carvakas deny the validity of inference.
9. Distinguish between Akhyāti and Anirvacaniya khyāti.

**Turn over**



10. Examine the difference between Nyaya syllogism and Aristotelian syllogism.
11. Explain the different kinds of fallacious knowledge according to Jainism.
12. Write a short note on the importance of Svatah pramānyavāda or the self-validity of knowledge in Purva Mimāmsa.
13. Give an account of the sixteen categories explained in Nyaya epistemology.
14. 'According to Sankara the discursive intellect cannot grasp the Absolute Reality.—Substantiate this view highlighting the importance of Sruti in the philosophy of Sankara.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

### Part C (Essays)

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question should not exceed 600 words.*

*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. 'What is arrived at by means of direct perception is the truth. That alone it exists.' —Critically evaluate this epistemological view of Carvakas.
16. Explain the various pramānās accepted by Advaita Vedānta.
17. Examine the Nyaya view of inference. Describe the various kinds of inference.
18. Give an account of the different sources of valid knowledge accepted by Prabhakara and Kumarila Bhatta.

(5 × 2 = 10 weightage)

**FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2020**

(CUCSS)

Philosophy

PY 1C 03—SYMBOLIC LOGIC

(2010 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 36 Weightage

**Part A (Short Answers)**

*Answer all questions.*

*Each question carries a weightage of 1.  
Each answer should not exceed 50 words.*

1. How logic is related to reasoning ?
2. Distinguish between proposition and argument.
3. Write a note on 'subalternation'.
4. Define categorical syllogism and show which terms appear as the subject and predicate of the conclusion.
5. Bring out the nature of the premises and conclusion in a disjunctive syllogism.
6. Identify the following syllogisms and supply their conclusions:
  - (a) Either P is true or Q is true.  
P is not true.
  - (b) If P is true, then Q is true.  
If Q is true, then R is true.
7. Distinguish between simple and compound statements and give examples.
8. If A and B are true and X and Y are false statements, determine the truth value of the following by using truth tables:
  - (a)  $A \supset X$ .
  - (b)  $(A \supset (B \supset Z))$ .
9. Distinguish between tautology and contradiction.
10. Define 'argument form' and give an example.

11. Construct formal proof of validity for the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad & A \supset B \\ & A \cdot C \\ & \therefore B. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad & D \vee E \\ & \sim D \cdot \sim F \\ & \therefore E. \end{aligned}$$

12. Present the symbolic forms of the logically equivalent expressions of Tautology.
13. Distinguish between individual constant and individual variable used for quantifying a singular proposition.
14. What is the procedure to be followed in writing an indirect proof of validity ?  
(14 × 1 = 14 weightage)

### Part B (Short Essays)

*Answer any seven of the following questions.  
Each question carries a weightage of 2.  
Each answer should not exceed 150 words.*

15. Distinguish between truth and validity.
16. Explain the rule which when violated results in the fallacy of four terms.
17. Analyze the following syllogism and answer the questions given below :  
If Gandhi fought untruth, then he was a Satyagrahi.  
Gandhi was a Satyagrahi.  
Therefore, Gandhi fought untruth.
- Identify the type of the syllogism.
  - Find out whether it is valid or invalid.
  - If invalid, what is the fallacy committed.
18. Demonstrate how the truth values 'p' and 'q' determine the truth value of 'p • q'.
19. Define 'substitution instance' and give an example and its argument form.
20. Distinguish between material equivalence and logical equivalence.
21. State the two expressions of logical equivalence as demonstrated by De Morgan.
22. Present the symbolic formulae of the elementary valid argument forms Hypothetical syllogism and Constructive Dilemma.
23. Distinguish between Modus Ponens and Modus Tollens and present their truth tables.
24. Using Conditional Proof method show that  $P \supset (P \vee Q)$  is a tautology.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

**Part C (Essays)**

*Answer any two of the following each not exceeding 450 words.  
Each question carries a weightage of 4.*

25. Describe the relation of opposition between the four types of categorical proposition. Demonstrate how the truth/falsity of each of four can be determined if the truth/falsity of each is given.
26. Present a table of the symbols and their names for conjunction, negation, disjunction and material implication. Demonstrate the truth tables for each one of them.
27. Define formal proof of validity and explain its advantages over the truth table method. Construct the proof for the following :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad & A \vee \sim B \\ & B \vee (A \vee C) \\ & \sim A \\ & \therefore C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad & E \supset F \\ & E \vee (G \cdot H) \\ & \sim F \cdot \sim I \\ & \therefore G. \end{aligned}$$

28. State the rule of Universal Instantiation and Existential Instantiation and explain the meaning of the symbols used therein. Present the formal proof of validity for the following by applying the relevant elementary valid argument form and the quantification rule :

$$\begin{aligned} & (x)(Ax \supset \sim Bx) \\ & Bs \\ & \therefore As \end{aligned}$$

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

**FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2020**

(CUCSS)

Philosophy

PYI C02—PHILOSOPHY OF KANT

(2010 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 36 Weightage

**Part A**

*Answer all questions.*

*Each question carries a weightage of 1.*

*Each answer should not exceed 50 words.*

1. Write a note on the central theme of *Critique of Pure Reason*.
2. Expand the idea in Kant's view that 'Our age is the age of criticism to which everything must submit'.
3. What is the central concern of Kant in "Transcendental Aesthetic" ?
4. Describe briefly the theme of the Transcendental Logic.
5. Distinguish between analytic and synthetic judgments.
6. What is Kant's reply to the question - Can we have any cognition of things as they are in themselves ?
7. Elucidate Kant's distinction between 'sensibility' and 'understanding'.
8. Bring out the three moments in Kant's exposition of the 'quantity of Judgments'.
9. Elucidate the nature of analytic judgments.
10. What according to Kant is the primary distinction between phenomena and noumena.
11. What according to Kant is distinction between the empirical and transcendental status of space and time ?
12. Which according to Kant are the pure forms of intuition ?
13. What is the subject matter of rational psychology according to Kant ?
14. Which are the three characteristics of 'the soul' according to rational doctrine of the soul ?

(14 × 1 = 14 weightage)

**Turn over**

**Part B**

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

*Each question carries a weightage of 2.*

Write short notes :

15. The purpose of Kantian critique.
16. A priori - a posteriori distinction.
17. Kant's conception of mathematical judgments.
18. Phenomena.
19. Appearance and thing-in-itself.
20. Pseudo-rational doctrines.
21. Mathematical and dynamical principles in Kant's table of categories.
22. Modality of Judgments.
23. Transcendental idealism.
24. God as the ideal of pure reason.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

**Part C**

*Answer any **two** of the following each not exceeding 450 words.*

*Each question carries a weightage of 4.*

25. Discuss the impact of the Copernican revolution that Kant had brought about in philosophy.
26. "Purereason never relates directly to objects, but to the concepts which understanding frames in regard to objects." Analyze the implications of this statement with reference to the dialectical illusion in rational psychology.
27. Bring out Kant's metaphysical exposition of time.
28. Write notes on any two of the following :
  - (a) Synthetic a priori judgments.
  - (b) Kant's tables of judgments.
  - (c) Transcendental exposition of space.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2020**

(CUCSS)

Philosophy

PYI C01—INDIAN EPISTEMOLOGY

(2010 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 36 Weightage

**Part A**

*Write short notes on all questions.  
Each answer should not exceed 50 words.  
Each answer carries 1 weightage.*

1. Metaphysics.
2. Heterodox systems.
3. Prama.
4. Spiritualism.
5. Mediate knowledge.
6. Digambara.
7. Svatah pramānya vāda.
8. Avadhi.
9. Sannidhi.
10. Advaita.
11. Mahavākyas.
12. Māya.
13. Pratibhāsika Satta.
14. Monism.

(14 × 1 = 14 weightage)

**Turn over**

**Part B**

*Answer any **seven** questions.*

*Each answer should not exceed 100 words.*

*Each answer carries 2 weightage.*

15. Give a brief account on Cārvāka view of perception.
16. Examine the Jaina theory of Anekānta 'vada.
17. Give a brief account of the Jaina theory of knowledge.
18. Distinguish between Nyāya and Vaisesika systems.
19. Discuss the major differences between aluakika and laukika Pratyaksa of Nyāya.
20. Explain the Nyāya view of Sabda pramāna.
21. Discuss the nature of Anyatākhyāti.
22. Evaluate Mimamsa theory of validity of knowledge.
23. Compare the views of Mimamsa and Nyāya on Upamāna.
24. Critically examine Advaita theory of Anirvacaniya khyāti.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

**Part C**

*Answer any **two** questions.*

*Each answer should not exceed 450 words.*

*Each answer carries 4 weightage.*

25. The seven forms of judgments are like scattered pearls or beads or flowers. Critically assess this standpoint of Jainism
26. Examine Nyaya theory of inference and compare it with syllogism of Aristotle.
27. Discuss Prabhakara's theory of error and compare it Kumarila's theory.
28. Explain Advaita view of antah-karana in the context of perception.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)



**M.A. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE (CBCSS) EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020**

(PVT/SDE)

M.A. Philosophy—First Semester

PHL 1C 04—PHENOMENOLOGY AND EXISTENTIALISM

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

**Part B**

## SECTION A (SHORT ANSWER)

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

1. Atheistic Existentialism
2. Bad faith.
3. Existence proceeds essence.
4. Rigorous science.
5. Idealism.
6. Humanism.
7. Being.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

## SECTION B (SHORT ESSAY)

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

8. Give an account of Intentionality.
9. Distinguish between theistic and atheistic forms of existentialism.
10. Examine the concept of freedom in the philosophy of Sartre.
11. 'Truth is Subjectivity.'- Explain this statement with reference to Kierkegaard's philosophy of Existentialism.
12. Discuss the relevance of bracketing in Phenomenology.

Turn over

13. Explain the ideal of philosophy as a rigorous science according to Husserl.
14. Examine the importance of Sartre's ontology.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

SECTION C (ESSAY)

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

15. 'The uniqueness and primacy of the so called existence is the supreme object of inquiry.'  
-Explain this statement analyzing the characteristics of Existentialism.
16. What do you mean by Phenomenology ? Examine the important aspects of it.
17. Elucidate the three stages of existence in Kierkegaard's philosophy.
18. Give an account of the three phases of Husserl's Phenomenology and analyze his contribution towards it.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

**M.A. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE (CBCSS) EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020**

(PVT/SDE)

M.A. Philosophy—First Semester

PHL 1C 04—PHENOMENOLOGY AND EXISTENTIALISM

(2019 Admissions)

**Part A**

	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 1C 04—PHENOMENOLOGY AND EXISTENTIALISM

## Part A

## Multiple Choice Questions :

1. The method of phenomenological inquiry is :
  - (A) Dialectical.
  - (B) Intuitive.
  - (C) Transcendental.
  - (D) Technique of Bracketing.
2. The founder of Modern Phenomenology was :
  - (A) Brentano.
  - (B) Heidegger.
  - (C) Husserl.
  - (D) Peirce.
3. Husserl authored :
  - (A) Tractatus Logico Philosophicus.
  - (B) Logical Investigations.
  - (C) On certainty.
  - (D) Zettle.
4. The problem of intentionality is that of understanding the relation between :
  - (A) A mental state and corresponding physical state.
  - (B) Different mental states.
  - (C) Mental state and the thing it is about.
  - (D) Different bodily states.
5. The objects of phenomenological inquiry are
  - (A) External objects.
  - (B) Intentional objects
  - (C) Extensional objects
  - (D) Ideal objects.
6. According to Kant ——— the proper objects of faith are :
  - (A) Phenomena.
  - (B) Noumena.
  - (C) Both Phenomena and Noumena.
  - (D) Neither Phenomena nor Noumena.
7. Who is marked as the 'First Existentialist Philosopher' with Soren Kierkegaard ?
  - (A) Friedrich Nietzsche.
  - (B) Schleiermacher.
  - (C) Jean-Paul Sartre.
  - (D) Zean Paul Sartre.

8. Which of the following is not included in analytical philosophy ?
- (A) Logical atomism. (B) Logical positivism.  
(C) Linguistic analysis. (D) Phenomenology.
9. Any act of the subject directed towards an intentional object (the subject pole of experience).
- (A) Dasein. (B) Noema.  
(C) Noesis. (D) Eidetic Reduction
10. The philosophy that places experience at the center of the human struggle with freedom and responsibility. Systematic reflection and study of the structures of consciousness and the phenomena that appear in acts of consciousness.
- (A) Phenomenology. (B) Phenomenological Reduction.  
(C) Phenomena. (D) Ready to Hand.
11. What are the basic components of all human experience :
- (A) Hermeneutics. (B) Authentic.  
(C) Transcendental Enquiry. (D) Existential Phenomenology.
12. Conscious is always consciousness of something, whether physical objects or persons or ideas or imagined objects.
- (A) Authentic. (B) Existential Phenomenology.  
(C) Intentionality. (D) Transcendental Enquiry.
13. What all existentialists have in common, according to Sartre, is the view that :
- (A) God does not exist, and so everything is permitted.  
(B) All humans share a common nature.  
(C) Existence precedes essence.  
(D) Essence precedes existence.
14. In Sartre's view, when one chooses how to live one is choosing :
- (A) Only for oneself. (B) For all of one's family.  
(C) For all of one's friends. (D) For all people.

15. Sartre claims that when he speaks of forlornness, he means that :
- (A) God does not exist and we must face all the consequences of this.
  - (B) We can never truly know another human being.
  - (C) We are not responsible for our passions.
  - (D) All of the above.
16. According to Sartre, the existentialist finds the fact that God does not exist :
- (A) Liberating.
  - (B) Clarifying.
  - (C) Distressing.
  - (D) Unimportant.
17. Sartre claims that the value of ones, affection is determined by
- (A) The way one acts.
  - (B) The way one feels.
  - (C) The way one thinks.
  - (D) All of the above.
18. According to Sartre, freedom :
- (A) Is the free will possessed by every human individual.
  - (B) Results from our free choice.
  - (C) Is one of the most desirables goals that humans are striving for.
  - (D) Is something we cannot escape from.
19. Who believed that man makes himself ?
- (A) Husserl.
  - (B) Sartre.
  - (C) Heidegger.
  - (D) Kierkegaard.
20. *Philosophy as Rigorous Science* book by :
- (A) Kierkegaard.
  - (B) Sartre.
  - (C) Brentano.
  - (D) Husserl.

**M.A. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE [CBCSS] EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020**

(PVT/SDE)

M.A. Philosophy–First Semester

PHL 1C 03—SYMBOLIC LOGIC

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

**Part B**

## SECTION A (SHORT ANSWERS)

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

1. Propositional function.
2. Modus Tollens.
3. Fallacy of Excluded Middle.
4. Disjunction.
5. Obversion.
6. Tautologous.
7. Truth functionally compound propositions.
8. Symbolize, 'All philosophers are voters'.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

## SECTION B (SHORT ESSAYS)

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

9. Write a note on Preliminary Rule of Universal Generalization.
10. Elaborate the division of Categorical propositions based on quality and quantity.
11. Examine the rules and fallacies of Hypothetical syllogism.
12. Explain Standard form of Categorical syllogism.

13. Check the validity of given argument by Truth table technique

$\sim R \supset (D \cdot I)$

$\sim (R \supset I)$

D

$\therefore I$

14. State the Rules of Replacement.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

### SECTION C (ESSAYS)

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

*Answer should not exceed 600 words.*

15. Analyze Traditional Square of Opposition as a method of immediate inference.

16. Discuss the Method of Conditional proof with example.

17. Construct the formal proof of validity of the given arguments.

(a)  $(\sim P \vee Q) \supset R$

(b) S

$(S \vee R) \supset P$

$(S \cdot M) \supset I$

$P \supset Q$

$\sim (I \vee E)$

$\therefore Q$

$\therefore \sim M$

18. Construct the formal proof of validity of the following argument.

$(x)(Mx \supset Nx)$

$(\exists x)(Mx \cdot Ox)$

$\therefore (\exists x)(Ox \cdot Nx)$

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)



**M.A. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE [CBCSS] EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020**

(PVT/SDE)

M.A. Philosophy—First Semester

PHL 1C 03—SYMBOLIC LOGIC

(2019 Admissions)

**Part A**

	DD		MM		YEAR					
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## PHL 1C 03—SYMBOLIC LOGIC

## Part A

## Multiple Choice Questions :

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of an argument is that proposition which is affirmed on the basis of other propositions of the argument.  
(A) Premise. (B) Conclusion.  
(C) Synonym. (D) Sentence.
2. Deductive argument involve the claim that its premises provide \_\_\_\_\_ grounds for the truth of their conclusion.  
(A) Some. (B) False.  
(C) Absolute. (D) Vague.
3. The difference between old and new logic is one of \_\_\_\_\_ rather than of kind.  
(A) Two. (B) Essential.  
(C) Degree. (D) Difference.
4. The truth value of \_\_\_\_\_ statement is true.  
(A) False. (B) True.  
(C) Probable. (D) Conjunction.
5. An exclusive disjunction asserts that at least one of its \_\_\_\_\_ is true but they are not both true.  
(A) Part. (B) Disjuncts.  
(C) Value. (D) Reason.
6. The component between if and then is called the \_\_\_\_\_ and the component that follows then is called the consequent.  
(A) Variable. (B) Disjunction.  
(C) Negation. (D) Antecedent.
7. An invalid argument form is one that has at least one substitution \_\_\_\_\_ with true premises and a false conclusion.  
(A) Variable. (B) Element.  
(C) Instance. (D) Value.

8. The compound statement formed when two statements are combined using the phrase if and only if, is called :
- (A) Conjunctive statement. (B) Conditional statement.  
(C) Disjunctive statement. (D) Bi-conditional statement.
9. The symbol used for weak disjunction is :
- (A)  $\sim$ . (B)  $\supset$ .  
(C)  $\vee$ . (D)  $\neq$ .
10. The statement form  $\sim(p \sim q)$  is equivalent to which of the following :
- (A)  $\sim p \cdot q$  (B)  $\sim p \vee q$ .  
(C)  $p \sim q$ . (D)  $p \vee q$ .
11. Proposition is particular if the subject refers to only \_\_\_\_\_ of the class.
- (A) Part. (B) Whole.  
(C) Wide. (D) Full.
12. 'Some students are intelligent' is example for :
- (A) Universal affirmative proposition. (B) Particular negative proposition.  
(C) Universal negative proposition. (D) Particular affirmative proposition.
13. All cats are mammals is an example for :
- (A) Universal affirmative proposition. (B) Particular negative proposition.  
(C) Universal negative proposition. (D) Particular affirmative proposition.
14. In the conditional, the component statement that follows 'then' is called :
- (A) Antecedent. (B) Consequent.  
(C) Disjunct. (D) Complement.
15. Name the rule of inference
- $p$   
 $\therefore p \vee q$
- (A) Conjunction. (B) Simplification.  
(C) Addition. (D) Modus ponens.

16. There is atleast one  $x$  such that  $x$  is mortal can be symbolized as :

- (A)  $(x)Mx$ . (B)  $(\exists x)Mx$ .  
(C)  $(x)$ . (D)  $\exists x$ .

17. A deductive argument in which conclusion is inferred from two premises is called :

- (A) Syllogism. (B) Representation.  
(C) Analogy. (D) Opposition.

18. The term that occurs as the subject of the conclusion is called :

- (A) Major term. (B) Minor term.  
(C) Middle term. (D) Complement.

19. If  $(x)(Hx \supset Mx)$  is true, then  $(\exists x)(Hx \sim Mx)$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) False. (B) True or false.  
(C) True. (D) Valid.

20.  $p \cdot q$  is true if :

- (A)  $p$  and  $q$  both are true.  
(B)  $p$  is false and  $q$  is true.  
(C)  $p$  and  $q$  are false  
(D)  $p$  is true and  $q$  false.

**M.A. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE [CBCSS] EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020**

(PVT/SDE)

M.A. Philosophy—First Semester

PHL 1C 02—PHILOSOPHY OF KANT

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

**Part B**

## SECTION A (SHORT ANSWERS)

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

1. Judgment.
2. Idealism.
3. Paralogisms.
4. Transcendental dialectic.
5. Distinction between analytic and synthetic judgments.
6. Copernican Revolution.
7. Three important Critiques of Kant.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

## SECTION B (SHORT ESSAYS)

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

8. What is Kant's idea of Reason ?
9. Distinguish between a priori and a posteriori propositions.
10. Briefly explain the two parts of transcendental logic according to Kant.

**Turn over**

11. 'Empiricism and rationalism are right on what they affirm, but wrong in what they deny.'—Explain this statement.
12. What was the problem of Kant ? How has he answered it ?
13. How has Kant shown physics is, but metaphysics is not possible ?
14. Bring out the differences between the aims of transcendental analytic and transcendental dialectic.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

SECTION C (ESSAYS)

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question should not exceed 600 words.*

*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Explain Kant's exposition of space and time.
16. Examine Kant's scheme of judgments.
17. How does Kant show that synthetic judgments a priori are possible in mathematics and metaphysics ? Explain.
18. Give an account of the twelve schematized categories in the philosophy of Kant.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

**M.A. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE [CBCSS] EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020**

(PVT/SDE)

M.A. Philosophy–First Semester

PHL 1C 02—PHILOSOPHY OF KANT

(2019 Admissions)

**Part A**

	DD	MM	YEAR		
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## PHL 1C 02—PHILOSOPHY OF KANT

## Part A

## Multiple Choice Questions :

1. According to Kant, what is required is a \_\_\_\_\_ approach, a full enquiry regarding our reasoning powers is to be found.
 

(A) Dogmatic.	(B) Blind.
(C) Critical.	(D) Vague.
  
2. The capacity to obtain representation through the mode in which we are affected by objects is called \_\_\_\_\_.
 

(A) Sensibility.	(B) Objectivity.
(C) Subjectivity.	(D) Void.
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ and time are forms of intuition.
 

(A) Object.	(B) Difference.
(C) Subject.	(D) Space.
  
4. A system of apriori principles for correct employment of certain faculty of knowledge is called \_\_\_\_\_.
 

(A) Organon.	(B) Catharticon.
(C) Canon.	(D) Transcendental.
  
5. Time is a necessary representation in which all \_\_\_\_\_ depend.
 

(A) Errors.	(B) Intuition.
(C) Confusion.	(D) Necessary.
  
6. Appearances ; so far as they are thought as objects under the unity of the categories, are called \_\_\_\_\_.
 

(A) Apriori.	(B) Analytic.
(C) Phenomena.	(D) Infinite.
  
7. Space being a necessary \_\_\_\_\_, objects can be apprehended in and through it.
 

(A) Apriori.	(B) Aposteriori.
(C) Object.	(D) Limit.



8. Form of appearance is apriori, it can be given in the mind prior to the actual \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Emotions. (B) Perceptions.  
(C) Illusion. (D) Statement.
9. Kant classified judgements as \_\_\_\_\_ and synthetic.
- (A) Aposteriori. (B) Analytic.  
(C) Sound. (D) Different.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the product of sensibility.
- (A) Concept. (B) Soul.  
(C) Intuition. (D) Understanding.
11. The "Doctrine of the elements" is in turn divided into two main parts, the Transcendental \_\_\_\_\_ and Transcendental Logic.
- (A) Science. (B) Aesthetic.  
(C) Sensibility. (D) Reference.
12. Organising data both pure and empirical, making it intelligible based upon a conceptual scheme is the function of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Data. (B) Content.  
(C) Sensibility. (D) Understanding.
13. Transcendental analytic is part of Transcendental \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Dialectic. (B) Reflection.  
(C) Logic. (D) Truth.
14. In every human cognition understanding is a cognition through \_\_\_\_\_, not intuitive but discursive.
- (A) Logic. (B) Concepts.  
(C) Memory. (D) Choice.
15. Explanation of the way in which concepts can relate to objects apriori is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Empirical Deduction. (B) Aesthetics.  
(C) Transcendental Deduction. (D) Sensibility.

16. The spontaneous power to think of objects through concepts is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Understanding. (B) Explanation.  
(C) Sensibility. (D) Contradiction.
17. The apriori principles of understanding together with sensibility are the first principles of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Ethics. (B) Language.  
(C) Natural science. (D) Pragmatism.
18. Through \_\_\_\_\_ the object is given as appearance, and concept through which an object is thought related to this intuition.
- (A) Synthesis. (B) Judgement.  
(C) Intuition. (D) Reflection.
19. The fundamental sources from which cognition arises are in the first part the object is given to us and later the object is thought in relation to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Certainty. (B) Representation.  
(C) Sensible. (D) Divine.
20. According to Kant, the synthetic apriori truths about space is established by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Logic. (B) Geometry.  
(C) Dialectics. (D) Sophistry.

**M.A. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE [CBCSS] EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020**

(PVT/SDE)

**M.A. Philosophy—First Semester****PHL 1C 01—INDIAN EPISTEMOLOGY**

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

**Part B****SECTION A (SHORT ANSWER)***Answer any four questions.**Each question carries 2 weightage.**Answer should not exceed 50 words.*

1. Arthāpatti.
2. Akhyati vada.
3. Triputi pratyaksa vāda.
4. Artha naya and Samgraha naya.
5. Apta vākya.
6. Epistemology.
7. Fallacious knowledge or mithya-jñāna in Jainism.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**SECTION B (SHORT ESSAY)***Answer any four questions.**Each question should not exceed 150 words.**Each question carries 3 weightage*

8. Distinguish between ordinary and extra ordinary perception.
9. Examine the importance of Sabda pramana in Advaita Vedānta.
10. Discuss how Carvakas deny the validity of anumāna and sabda as valid source of knowledge.

**Turn over**

11. Briefly explain Anupalabdhi as a pramāna according to Kumarila Bhatta.
12. Differentiate between Svatah pramānya vāda and Paratah pramānya vāda.
13. Explain the various conditions that is required for valid cognition according to Purva Mimāmsa.
14. Examine the importance of vyāpti in an anumāna according to Nyaya.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

SECTION C (ESSAY)

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question should not exceed 600 words.*

*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Explain the importance of inference in Nyaya system and compare it with Western syllogism.
16. Give an account of the various sources of knowledge accepted by Pruva Mimāmsa School.
17. According to Syad vāda, we can know only some aspects of reality and so all our judgments are relative.' –Explain this statement highlighting the epistemological views of Jainism.
18. Examine the various pramānās recognized by Advaita Vedanta.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

**M.A. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE [CBCSS] EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020**

(PVT/SDE)

M.A. Philosophy—First Semester

PHL 1C 01—INDIAN EPISTEMOLOGY

(2019 Admissions)

**Part A**

	DD	MM	YEAR					
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## PHL 1C 01—INDIAN EPISTEMOLOGY

## Part A

## Multiple Choice Questions :

1. Philosophical knowledge does not aim to satisfying our theoretical interest, but also to :
  - (A) Realizing God.
  - (B) Realizing perfect good in life.
  - (C) Realizing the highest truth in life.
  - (D) None of these.
2. According to Mimamsa, \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important Pramana.
  - (A) Pratyaksa.
  - (B) Upamana.
  - (C) Anumana.
  - (D) Sabda.
3. The only pramana accepted by the Carvakas is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Testimony.
  - (B) Inference.
  - (C) Comparison.
  - (D) Perception.
4. Mimamsa literally means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Revered thought.
  - (B) Knowledge.
  - (C) Argumentation.
  - (D) Reasoning.
5. Nyaya theory of error is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Viparita-khyati.
  - (B) Anyata- khyati.
  - (C) Akhyati.
  - (D) Anirvacaniya-khyati.
6. The Jainas classify knowledge into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Internal and external.
  - (B) Mediate and immediate
  - (C) Mathi and shrutha
  - (D) None of the above.
7. In jainism mediate knowledge again divided into :
  - (A) Mathi and shrutha.
  - (B) Manahparyäya and Kevala.
  - (C) Avadhi and Manahparyäya.
  - (D) None of the above.

8. Shruta means knowledge derived from \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Authority. (B) Perception.  
(C) Inference. (D) None of the above.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is direct knowledge of things even at a distance of space or time.
- (A) Avadhi. (B) Manahpariyaya.  
(C) Kevala. (D) None of the above.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the unlimited and absolute knowledge.
- (A) Avadhi. (B) Manahpariyaya.  
(C) Kevala. (D) None of the above.
11. The standpoint in which the real is identified with the momentary is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Vyavahāra-naya. (B) Shabda-naya.  
(C) Nayābhāsa. (D) Rjusūtra-naya.
12. In 'Rjusūtra-naya the real is identified with the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Consistency. (B) Momentary.  
(C) Absolute. (D) None of these.
13. According to Jainism we can know an object in three ways such as \_\_\_\_\_ naya and pramana.
- (A) Vyavrti. (B) Durniti.  
(C) Nayabhasa. (D) Hetvabhasa.
14. Perceptual judgment or relational apprehension is :
- (A) Savikalpaka perception. (B) Nirvikalpaka perception.  
(C) Laukika perception. (D) Alaukika perception.
15. The clear perception of a thing together with its attributes is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Determinate. (B) Indeterminate.  
(C) Ordinary. (D) Extra-ordinary.

16. The invariable association of the middle term with the major term is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Paramarsa. (B) Hetvabhāsa.  
(C) Vyapti. (D) Paksadharmata.
17. Both Prabhakara and Kumarila recognize two kinds of knowledge, namely, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Ordinary and extra-ordinary. (B) Immediate and mediate.  
(C) Absolute and transcendental. (D) Real and Ideal.
18. The method of inference is explained as consisting of three parts : pratijna, hetu, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Udaharana. (B) Upanaya.  
(C) Drshtanta. (D) Dodshta.
19. Kumarila admits the distinction between existential and injunctive propositions and limits the scope of the Veda to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Vaidika vakya. (B) Aptavakya.  
(C) Siddhartha vakya. (D) Vidhayaka vākya.
20. A \_\_\_\_\_ is regarded as an articulated sound.
- (A) Varna. (B) Shabda.  
(C) Dhvani. (D) Pada.



**M.A. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020**

(PVT/SDE)

M.A. Philosophy

Paper I—CLASSICAL INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

(2000 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 150 Marks

**Section A**

*Answer any three questions.  
Each question carries 20 marks.  
Answers not to exceed 1,200 words.*

1. 'Brahmam Satya Jagat Mithya Jivo Brahmaiva naparah.'—Elucidate this advaitic statement.
2. Explain Nyaya theory of inference and compare it with Western syllogism.
3. Critically evaluate the Syad vada of Jainism.
4. 'The philosophy of Upanishads is monistic, spiritualistic and absolutist idealism.'—Explain.
5. Examine, how Samkhya establishes satkarya vada through its theory of evolution ?

(3 × 20 = 60 marks)

**Section B**

*Answer any nine questions.  
Each question carries 10 marks.  
Answers not to exceed 600 words.*

6. Distinguish between orthodox and heterodox schools of Indian thought.
7. Examine the importance of Aprathaksiddhi in Visistadvaita.
8. Write a short note on Nyaya theory of causation.
9. Discuss the two stages of Samadhi in Yoga system.
10. Differentiate between para vidya and aparavidya.
11. Discuss the four kinds of abhava in Vaisesika philosophy.
12. Distinguish between laukika and a laukika perception.

**Turn over**

13. Critically evaluate the epistemology of Charvaka.
14. Give a brief account of the Rg Vedic concept of Bra.
15. Analyse the Advaitic concept of maya.
16. Discuss the theory of error in Nyaya Vaisesika.
17. Examine the status of God in the philosophy of Sankara.
18. Distinguish between satprapanca vada and misprapanca vada.

**M.A. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020**

(PVT/SDE)

**M.A. Philosophy****Paper II—PHILOSOPHY OF KANT**

(2000 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 150 Marks

**Section A***Answer any three questions.**Each question carries 20 marks.**Answer not to exceed 1,200 words.*

1. Examine the role of Pure Concepts of Understanding in the process of understanding and experience on the basis of Transcendental Analytics.
2. State the idea of 'Transcendental Logic'. Give a detailed account on the general divisions of Transcendental logic.
3. Elucidate Kant's Metaphysical and Transcendental exposition of the concept of Space on the basis of the arguments of Transcendental Aesthetics.
4. Critically analyze Transcendental Dialectics as the study and critique of understanding and reason.
5. 'Kant tries to attempt to disprove the non-existence of God rather than proving the existence of God'. Discuss this view on the basis of Kant's criticisms against the proof for the existence of God by Rational theology.

(3 × 20 = 60 marks)

**Section B***Answer any nine questions.**Each question carries 10 marks.**Answer not to exceed 600 words.*

6. Define Antinomy. Describe the four Antinomies of Pure reason.
7. Analyze Space and Time as the axioms of intuition.

8. State third Analogy of Experience and identify it as Principle of Co-existence.
9. Elucidate how Kant criticized pure employment of reason.
10. 'Transcendental illusions are not causal, but natural'. Analyze this statement on the basis of Kant's approach to Transcendental illusion.
11. Why Kant propose 'Anticipations of perception' as a general principle governing every kind of sensation?
12. "The fourth Paralogism of the Identity of Outer Relation". Examine.
13. State the third Postulate of Empirical Thought and elaborate its utility.
14. Why Kant makes distinction between Phenomena and Noumena ?
15. Examine how Transcendental Aesthetic explains time as a pure a priori intuition.
16. Elaborate second Analogy of Experience regarding Principle of Succession.
17. Summarize Kant's objection to the ontological argument of Anselm and Descartes.
18. Why Transcendental Dialectics is called Logic of Illusion ?

(9 × 10 = 90 marks)

**M.A. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020**

(PVT/SDE)

M.A. Philosophy

Paper III—RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN WESTERN THOUGHT

(2000 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 150 Marks

**Section A***Answer any three questions.**Each question carries 20 marks.**Answers not to exceed 1,000 words.*

1. Discuss the development of Structuralism in Europe.
2. Describe the notion of centrality of the reader and decentred nature of the written product.
3. Evaluate Karl Marx's contributions in the context of Renaissance and Enlightenment.
4. Bring out the relation between Postmodernism and Globalisation.
5. Discuss the basic features of Deconstruction.

(3 × 20 = 60 marks)

**Section B***Answer any nine questions.**Each question carries 10 marks.**Answers not to exceed 600 words.*

6. Give an account of Saussure's concept of linguistic signs.
7. Interpellation expresses the idea that an idea is not simply yours alone. Examine the view.
8. Examine the basic features of poststructuralism.
9. Describe the concept of Ideology as material force.
10. All texts are constituted by difference from other texts. Examine the statement.
11. Write a short account on Structural Linguistics.

**Turn over**

12. What is meant by Commodification of knowledge ? Give a brief explanation.
13. Briefly analyse the relation between Enlightenment and Modernism.
14. Explain Raymond Williams's views on New Historicism.
15. Foucault conceived Power as continually articulated knowledge. Discuss.
16. Why New Historicism is referred as Cultural Poetics ? Substantiate the view.
17. Logocentrism is the view that speech and not writing is not central to language. Comment.
18. Connection between all signifiers and their signified object is arbitrary. Analyse the view.

(9 × 10 = 90 marks)

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**M.A. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020**

(PVT/SDE)

M.A. Philosophy

Paper IV—PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY

(2000 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 150 Marks

**Section A**

*Answer any three questions.  
Each question carries 20 marks.  
Answers not to exceed 1,200 words.*

1. Discuss the grounds on which Logical positivists rejected metaphysics.
2. What is the nature of matter according to phenomenalism ? Discuss.
3. Distinguish the cosmological proof from teleological proof for the existence of God.
4. Discuss how coherence theory of truth differs from correspondence theory of truth.
5. Define Metaphysics. Examine Idealism and Materialism as fundamental metaphysical positions.

(3 × 20 = 60 marks)

**Section B**

*Answer any nine questions.  
Each question carries 10 marks.  
Answers not to exceed 600 words.*

6. Explain absolute and relative views on space and time.
7. Evaluate critically Hume's criticism of theory of causation.
8. Is metaphysics a super science ? Discuss.
9. "To be meaningful a sentence must be verifiable". Explain.
10. Describe Locke's theory of Substance.

11. Explain Kantian view of Space and Time.
12. Is causality empirical or apriori. Discuss.
13. State the criticisms against ontological argument for the existence of God.
14. What is the Problem of Evil ? Explain.
15. Distinguish between Realism and Idealism.
16. Write a short note on Nominalism.
17. What is Family resemblance ? Explain.
18. Examine Pragmatic theory of truth.

(9 × 10 = 90 marks)

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