

Ph.D. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

PHILOSOPHY

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Part A

*Answer all questions.**Select the correct answer from the given choices.**Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. Propositions are _____ in their function.
 - (a) Expressive.
 - (b) Directive.
 - (c) Descriptive.
 - (d) All the above.
2. Which among the following relation is impossible in a valid argument ?
 - (a) True premise and true conclusion.
 - (b) False conclusion and false premise.
 - (c) False premise and true conclusion.
 - (d) None of the above.
3. If two categorical propositions having the same subject and predicate terms cannot both be false together, then their relationship is known as _____.
 - (a) Contrary.
 - (b) Contradictory.
 - (c) Sub-contrary.
 - (d) Subalternation.
4. A proposition and its converse are equivalent propositions in case of _____ propositions.
1. A 2. E 3. I 4. O
 - (a) 1 and 2.
 - (b) 2 and 3.
 - (c) 3 and 4.
 - (d) 4 and 1.

Turn over

5. Which among the following fallacy is committed, if any, by the argument :

All homed animals are tailed.

All homed animals are cloven hoofs.

Therefore some cloven hoofed animals are tailed.

(a) Fallacy of undistributed middle. (b) Fallacy of exclusive premises.

(c) Existential fallacy. (d) No fallacy is committed.

6. In a simple constructive dilemma, the _____.

(a) Major premise is a disjunction of two hypothetical propositions.

(b) The minor premise is the conjunction of the antecedents of the major premise.

(c) The major premise is the conjunction of the consequents of the minor premise.

(d) The minor premise is the disjunction of the antecedents of the major premise.

7. "Ram killed Ravana" and "Ravana is killed by Ram" are _____.

(a) Same proposition but two sentences.

(b) Two propositions and two sentences.

(c) Two propositions but same sentences.

(d) Same proposition and same sentence.

8. Bring the odd one out :

(a) Conjunction.

(b) Negation.

(c) Implication.

(d) Disjunction.

9. Which among the following are tautologies ?

1. All whales are mammals.

2. $A \supset (B \supset A)$.

(a) 1 only.

(b) 2 only.

(c) Both 1 and 2.

(d) Neither 1 nor 2.

10. Which among the following is the correct symbolisation of "Fruits and vegetables are delicious and nutritious".

- (a) $(x) [(Fx \cdot Vx) \supset (Dx \cdot Nx)]$, (b) $(x) [(Fx \cdot Vx) \supset (Dx \vee Nx)]$,
 (c) $(x) [(Fx \vee Vx) \supset (Dx \cdot Nx)]$, (d) $(x) [(Fx \vee Vx) \supset (Dx \vee Nx)]$.

11. Which among the following statements is true of Buddhist theory of causation ?

- (a) The effect pre-exist in the cause.
 (b) The effect doesn't pre-exist in the cause.
 (c) The effect is a manifestation of the cause.
 (d) The effect necessarily depends on the cause.

12. Which among the following sequences is true of Aurobindo's philosophy ?

- (a) Mind, illuminated mind, overmind, intuitive mind, supermind.
 (b) Mind, illuminated mind, higher mind, intuitive mind, overmind.
 (c) Mind, higher mind, illuminated mind, intuitive mind, overmind.
 (d) Mind, intuitive mind, overmind, illuminated mind.

13. Match the following :

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Brahma parinamavada | i) Nyaya. |
| (B) Prakruthi parinamavada | ii) Samkhya. |
| (C) Brahma vivartavada | iii) Advaita. |
| (D) Yadriscavada | iv) Visishtadvaita. |
| (E) Asatkaryavada | v) Carvakla |

- (a) A-iv); B-ii); C-iii); D-v); E-i). (b) A-iv); B-ii); C-iii); D-i); E-v).
 (c) A-i); B-ii); C-iii); D-iv) E-v). (d) A-ii); B-iv); C-iii); D-v); E-i).

14. In Jainism, 'Dharma' means _____.
- (a) The world order.
 - (b) Duty in general.
 - (c) One's duty according to one's social role.
 - (d) The principle of motion.
15. The root cause of suffering according to Buddha is :
- (a) Attachment.
 - (b) Ignorance.
 - (c) Desire.
 - (d) Craving.
16. Samyama in Patanjala Yoga includes _____.
- (a) Yama, Niyama and Pranayama.
 - (b) Yama Niyama and Dyana.
 - (c) Dharana, Dhyana and Samadhi.
 - (d) Pratyahara, Dharana and Dyana.
17. Bring the odd one out :
- (a) Jainism.
 - (b) Buddhism.
 - (c) Nyaya.
 - (d) Samkhya.
18. Carvaka rejects inference since, _____.
- (a) Vyapti cannot be established through perception.
 - (b) Establishing vyapti through inference amounts to begging the question.
 - (c) Vyapti cannot be established through sabda.
 - (d) All the above.
19. According to Mimamsa, knowledge is _____.
- (a) To be validated externally.
 - (b) To be validated internally.
 - (c) Intrinsically valid.
 - (d) Extrinsically valid.

20. The doctrine of prapatti is unique to _____ philosophy.
- (a) Advaita. (b) Dvaita.
(c) Visishtadvaita. (d) Yoga.
21. The law of sufficient reason is attributed to _____.
- (a) Aristotle. (b) Leibniz.
(c) Mill. (d) Russell.
22. Which among the following positions is true of Socrates?
- (a) A good state can produce good individuals.
(b) A democratic state can produce good individuals.
(c) Good individuals can produce a society.
(d) Individuals following democracy can produce a good society.
23. The geometric method was utilized by _____.
- (a) Spinoza in his "Ethics".
(b) Kant in his "Critique of Pure Reason".
(c) Descartes in his "Meditations on First Philosophy".
(d) Russell and Whitehead in their "Principia Mathematica".
24. Why is Kant's method called transcendental?
- (a) It moves from the experience to the preconditions of experience.
(b) It reaches out in the unperceivable god.
(c) It goes beyond experience to the nature of things in themselves.
(d) It declares noumenon as unknowable.
25. Any piece of valid knowledge, according to Hume must belong to _____ category.
- (a) Relations of ideas. (b) Matters of fact.
(c) Either (a) or (b). (d) Both (a) and (b).

26. Which among the following are primarily true of Spinoza's philosophy ?
- (A) Substance dualism
 - (B) Neutral monism
 - (C) Pantheism
 - (D) Panpsychism
- (a) A and B. (b) B and C.
(c) C and D. (d) D and A.
27. According to Descartes :
- (a) Mind and matter are two properties of God.
 - (b) Mind and matter are two relative substances.
 - (c) Mind and matter share some qualities in common but not all.
 - (d) Mind and matter are two absolute and independent substances.
28. Who among the following considered man as the highest creature in the world ?
- (a) St. Anselm. (b) St. Augustine.
 - (c) St. Thomas Aquinas. (d) All the above.
29. Which among the following is/ are true of David Hume ?
- (A) Agnostic
 - (B) Rationalist
 - (C) Sceptic
 - (D) Positivist
- (a) A and C only. (b) B and C only.
(c) A, B and C only. (d) A, C and D only.
30. The kind of truth held in science is ————— theory of truth.
- (a) Correspondence. (b) Coherence.
 - (c) Pragmatic. (d) Semantic.

31. Who among the following is the propounder of commonsense philosophy ?
- (a) Hegel.
 - (b) Schilling.
 - (c) Moore.
 - (d) Wittgenstein.
32. Which among the following is true of logical positivism ?
- (a) It is optimistic about the future philosophy.
 - (b) It finds metaphysics as an existing, but inaccessible reality.
 - (c) It considers falsifiability as a criterion of science.
 - (d) It asserts the empirical nature of knowledge.
33. According to Frege :
- (a) Truth cannot be an attribute of a statement.
 - (b) The statement 'Five is a prime number is true' is different from the statement 'Five is a prime number'.
 - (c) Truth and falsity are necessary attributes of propositions.
 - (d) The truth value of a proposition is intrinsic to the proposition itself.
34. Truth, according to John Dewey is _____.
- (a) Fixed and is relative to a time and place and purpose.
 - (b) Ever-changing but is not relative to a time and place and purpose.
 - (c) Sometimes changing and sometimes fixed.
 - (d) Ever-changing; it is relative to a time and place and purpose.
35. Which among the following is true of Early Wittgenstein ?
- (a) Language may be used to represent the world but cannot be used to represent how language represents.
 - (b) Language may be used to represent the world and may also be used to represent how language represents.
 - (c) Language cannot be used to represent the world but may be used to represent how language represents.
 - (d) Language can neither be used to represent the world nor can it be used to represent how language represents.

36. In Kantian philosophy, the belief in God is _____.
- (a) Contingent on ethical principles.
 - (b) Presupposition of ethics.
 - (c) Irrelevant to ethics.
 - (d) Identical with ethical principles.
37. Mill modified Bentham's ethical theory by:
- (a) Making a distinction between general terms and singular terms.
 - (b) Including a qualitative distinction between pleasures.
 - (c) Rejecting utilitarianism.
 - (d) Rejecting notions of obligation by employing logic.
38. Which one of the following is not true of Dasein, according to Heidegger?
- (a) Its real nature is revealed in its temporality.
 - (b) It is concernfully engaged with the world.
 - (c) It is always an actuality, never a possibility.
 - (d) It is essentially self-conscious.
39. Which among the following metaphysical statements is true?
- (a) No monistic theory can be pluralistic.
 - (b) No pluralistic theories can be dualistic.
 - (c) All monistic theories are singularistic.
 - (d) All singularistic theories are monistic.
40. Phenomenology, according to Husserl, rests upon which of the following radical conviction?
- (a) Meaning is in the mind alone.
 - (b) Meaning is in the world alone.
 - (c) Meaning is neither in the mind nor in the world.
 - (d) Meaning is in the intentional relationship between the mind and the world.

41. Among the following, who holds the view that the restrictions of being in a moral frame makes it impossible to realise the perfect truth ?
- (a) MK Gandhi. (b) Sri Aurobindo.
(c) S Radhakrishnan. (d) J Krishnamurthy.
42. The distinction between 'pour-soi' and 'en-soi' belongs to —————.
- (a) Edmund Husserl. (b) Martin Heidegger.
(c) Jean Paul Sartre. (d) Karl Jaspers.
43. Who among the following put forward the notion of 'my station and its duties' ?
- (a) Mill. (b) Hume.
(c) Moore. (d) Bradley.
44. Who among the following can be said to have a reading of Sankara from an Hegelian point of view ?
- (a) Sri Aurobindo.
(b) J. Krishnamurthy.
(c) Swami Vivekananda.
(d) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
45. The transcendental reduction in Husserlian phenomenology is aimed at the discovery of —————.
- (a) Empirical ego. (b) Phenomenological ego.
(c) Intersubjective ego. (d) Transcendental ego.
46. Who among the following holds that hermeneutics is an ontology ?
- (a) Schleiermacher. (b) Dilthey.
(c) Husserl. (d) Heidegger.

47. Which among the following is true of the statement "All bodies are extended" according to Kantian epistemology ?
- (a) It is a synthetic proposition.
 - (b) It is an analytic proposition.
 - (c) It is a synthetic a priori proposition.
 - (d) It is an analytic a posteriori proposition.
48. Who among the following held a theory of meaning of ordinary language derived from the formal language truth ?
- (a) Wittgenstein.
 - (b) Moore.
 - (c) Davidson.
 - (d) Tarski.
49. Which among the theories of mind rely on the notion of multiple readability for their explanation of mind ?
- (a) Behaviourism.
 - (b) Identity theory.
 - (c) Eliminative materialism.
 - (d) Functionalism.
50. The notions of normal science and crisis in normal science is the contribution of :
- (a) Paul Feyerabend.
 - (b) Thomas Kuhn.
 - (c) Karl Popper.
 - (d) AJ Ayer.

(50 × 1 = 50 marks)

Part B

Answer all questions.

Answer any five questions in about 500-600 words.

Each question carries 10 marks.

51. Which is your area of interest in philosophy ? Explain the reasons for taking interest in that area.
52. What aim would you find in doing any research in philosophy ? Can this be of any use to society ?
53. What kind of significance, if any, can you see in the ancient philosophies of India ?

54. Explain the significance of the two Copernican revolutions in philosophy.
55. Do you think that the study of logic is necessary in doing philosophy ? Why ?
56. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected human life globally. Approach this issue from any of the philosophical standpoints.
57. "Philosophy is a battle against the bewitchment of our intelligence by means of language." discuss.

Or

Discuss the significance of the notion of discipline in Foucault.

(5 × 10 = 50 marks)