

Ph.D. Philosophy

Hall Ticket No. \_\_\_\_\_

Time : 2 hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions

1. The question paper consists of two parts : **Part-A** (35 marks) and **Part-B** (35 marks).
2. Answers for **Section-I** of **Part-A** and **Part-B** should be answered on the OMR answer sheet following the instructions provided thereupon.
3. **Section-II** of **Part-A** and **Part-B** consists of descriptive type questions and to be answered in the answer book provided.

Part-A

35 Marks

**Section-I (15 marks). Answer these questions in the OMR sheet.**

1. E and F are two statements. If E is true, F is false. If F is true, E is false. But both E and F can be false at the same time. What is the relation between E and F?
  - A. Contradictory
  - B. Contrary
  - C. Sub-contrary
  - D. Equivalence
2. Ethnocentrism may be described as
  - A. A group's use of some special words or terms
  - B. Evaluation of other cultures according to preconceptions originating in the standards and customs of one's own culture
  - C. The study of the cultural past of a group of people who are together by chance but originally belong to different ethnic groups
  - D. An external, social scientific view of reality
3. Survey is \_\_\_\_\_ study.
  - A. An analytical
  - B. A descriptive
  - C. A systematic
  - D. A fact finding
4. Which of the following is **not** the characteristic of a research?
  - A. Research is a process
  - B. Research is not passive

- C. Research is not systematic  
D. Research is not arbitrary
5. The term "Phenomenology" is associated with  
A. Qualitative research  
B. Probability sampling  
C. Analysis of variance  
D. Correlational study
6. Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process?  
A. Survey of related research  
B. Identification of problem  
C. Searching for solutions to the problem  
D. Searching different sources of information to go to the root of the problem
7. Choose the odd one out  
A. Acknowledgement  
B. Contents  
C. Library  
D. Bibliography
8. Which one is not a type of hypothesis?  
A. Null hypothesis  
B. Full hypothesis  
C. Alternative hypothesis  
D. Logical hypothesis
9. Which of the following subscribes to the idea that science is the only way to reach truth.  
A. Interpretivism  
B. Pragmatism  
C. Positivism  
D. Phenomenology
10. Which may be treated as the opposite of fundamental research?  
A. Qualitative research  
B. Scientific research  
C. Philosophical research  
D. Applied research
11. Which type of research is generally used by philosophers?  
A. Conceptual  
B. Empirical  
C. Experimental  
D. Data-based
12. Find the odd one out  
A. Collection of data  
B. Classification of data  
C. Analysis of data

- D. Publication of data
13. A scientist's research on the relative effectiveness of two drugs of typhoid would be classified as
- Experimental research
  - Descriptive survey
  - Ethnography
  - Case study
14. Philosophical hermeneutics has been developed by
- Hans-George-Gadamer
  - W.V.O. Quine
  - L.W. Wittgenstein
  - Rudolf Carnap
15. An assertion of "All of John's children are asleep" presupposes that
- All of John's children are dreaming something or other
  - All of John's children are not in the state of waking
  - John has more than one child
  - John has no child

### Section- II (20 marks)

#### Critical thinking: A

[10 Marks]

Quite a few philosophers have attempted to provide an argument in favour of God's existence. One popular method is an analogical argument. Given below is an example presented by William Paley:

... [S]uppose I had found a *watch* upon the ground, and it should be inquired how the watch happened to be in that place; I should hardly think ...that, for any thing I knew, the watch might have always been there. Yet why should not this answer serve for the watch as well as for the stone [that happened to be lying there on the ground]? For this reason, and for no other, viz. that, when we come to inspect the watch, we perceive ... that its several parts are framed and put together for a purpose, ... to produce motion, and that motion so regulated as to point out the hour of the day; that, if the different parts had been differently shaped from what they are, ... or placed... in any other order, than that in which they are placed, ... no motion at all would have been carried on in the machine ... the inference, we think, is inevitable, that the watch must have had a maker... [Likewise, to sum up his view, given the complexity of the universe and the precision at which it works, he concludes that the universe must be created by an intelligent creator].

Discuss if analogical argument can be used to establish the truth of one's belief, or it is mainly used to show the plausibility of one's belief. Do you think that the argument above is acceptable? Give reason to support your view. Your analysis need not exceed 300 words.

**Critical thinking: B****[10 Marks]**

William James, a philosopher of pragmatism, presented a very interesting and illuminating thought experiment. The situation may be presented as follows:

A squirrel is hiding behind a tree trunk with its back opposite to that of a man standing in front of a tree. The man wanted to get a view of the squirrel. However, whenever the man tries to see the squirrel by moving round the tree, the squirrel moves as fast in the opposite direction, and always manages to keep the tree between himself and the man. After several attempts, the man gives up.

The question is – *Does the man succeeded in going round the squirrel or not?* [Note: the question is not about whether or not the man could get the full view of the squirrel].

Analyze the situation presented above and critically respond to the question. Your response need not exceed 300 words.

**Part-B****35 Marks****Section-I (15 marks)**

Answer these questions in the OMR sheet

16. In Aristotle's syllogistic reasoning in *Prior Analytics*, the propositions in the premises are .
- Categorical
  - Hypothetical
  - Disjunctive
  - Conjunctive
17. Philosophical logic is primarily
- A philosophical enquiry into logical concepts
  - A formal enquiry into logical concepts
  - An extension of first order logic
  - An axiomatic system for first order logic
18. In propositional logic, if any new information is added to the set of premises of a valid argument,
- It changes the validity of the argument
  - It makes the argument stronger
  - It does not change the validity of the argument
  - It makes the argument weaker
19. In pure hypothetical syllogism,
- The premises are mere assumption
  - The propositions are hypothetical
  - The conclusion is conditionally true
  - The propositions are quantificational

20. The philosopher who said "To be is to be the value of a bound variable" did **not** accept
- A. That ontology is doubly relative
  - B. That there is no entity without identity
  - C. That there is analytic-synthetic distinction
  - D. That there is indeterminacy of translation
21. According to Descartes,
- A. *Cogito ergo sum*(I think therefore I am) is not a syllogistic inference
  - B. Mind has extension although Body has no consciousness
  - C. Body has consciousness although mind has no extension
  - D. *Cogito ergo sum* is a syllogistic inference
22. According to Leibnitz,
- A. Monads are windowless and there is a pre-established harmony
  - B. Monads are windowless but there is no pre-established harmony
  - C. Neither monads are windowless nor is there a pre-established harmony
  - D. Monads are not windowless although there is pre-established harmony.
23. In accordance to Kant's proposed list of twelve categories of understanding, which is not listed under Modality?
- A. Necessity
  - B. Existence
  - C. Reality
  - D. Possibility
24. Berkeley was against
- A. Idealism and empiricism
  - B. Materialism and scepticism
  - C. Materialism and empiricism
  - D. Empiricism and scepticism
25. Austin divides speech acts to
- A. Locutionary acts, Propositional acts and perlocutionary acts
  - B. Locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and propositional acts
  - C. Constatives, performatives and propositional acts
  - D. Locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts
26. According to Heidegger, *Dasein* (Being) is **not**
- A. essentially temporal
  - B. the Being-in-the-world
  - C. fallen into a world in which there are daseins and non-daseins
  - D. essentially non-temporal

27. Match the philosopher with his famous notion/assertion

- |                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| a. Nietzsche    | i. Language-Game          |
| b. Wittgenstein | ii. Chinese Room Argument |
| c. Descartes    | iii. Cogito ergo sum      |
| d. John Searle  | iv. Will to Power         |

- A. a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv  
 B. a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii  
 C. a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii  
 D. a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv

28. Which one of the following entries on in the columns A (Dialogue) and B (Upaniṣad) do not match each other:

Column A (Dialogue)

Column B (Upaniṣad)

- |                                             |                   |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| i. between Nachiketā and Yama               | a) Kathā          |
| ii. between Maitreyi and Yajñavalkya        | b) Brihadāraṇyaka |
| iii. between Uddālaka and his son Śwetaketu | c) Chāndogya      |
| iv. between Ajātashatru and Gārgya          | d) Kenopaniṣad    |

- A. I, a  
 B. II, b  
 C. III, c  
 D. IV, d

29. Match the following columns:

Column-I

Column-II

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| i. Sāmkhyakārika      | a) Śankrācārya  |
| ii. Brahmasutrabhāṣya | b) Rāmānuja     |
| iii. Yogabhāṣya       | c) Iśvarakriṣṇa |
| iv. Sri Bhāṣya        | d) Vyāsa        |

- A. I-c, II-a, III-d, IV-b  
 B. I-b, II-a, III-d, IV-c  
 C. I-c, II-a, III-b, IV-d  
 D. I-d, II-a, III-c, IV-b

30. A priori intuitions, for Kant, are

- A. Intuitions of the intellect  
 B. The forms of reason  
 C. The forms of the understanding.  
 D. The forms of sensibility

**Section-II (20 marks)**

Answer any **two** of the following in **500 words each** choosing **at least one from each group**. All questions carry equal value. **Answer these questions in the booklet provided.**

**Group-I**

1. What is a proposition? Discuss various types of proposition in logic.
2. What is formal logic? Contrast formal logic with informal logic.
3. Write an essay on Wittgenstein's Private Language Argument.
4. Write an essay on Foucault's notion of 'power/knowledge'.
5. Explain and examine Austin's Locutionary-illocutionary distinction.
6. Explain how, according to Kant, synthetic a priori propositions of geometry are possible. Critically examine Kant's argument giving your reason against or in support of his position on mathematical propositions.
7. Explain Logical Positivist's argument against metaphysics. Regarding the logical positivist's take on metaphysics, Popper maintains that along with metaphysics logical positivists do away with science as well. Do you agree with popper? Give reasons for your answer.
8. "Man is condemned to be free". Explain and examine.

**Group-2**

1. What is the theory of causation of Sāmkhya? Does the theory of causality justify the process of evolution? Explain your answer.
2. Make a critical assessment of the ethics of Bhagavad Gitā.
3. Is Brahman *Satcitānanda*? Explain your answer.
4. Write an essay on *Anekāntavāda*.
5. Explain and examine *Catuṣkoti*.
6. Explain and examine *Anumāna* (Inference) as a *pramāṇa*.
7. Make a comparison between the viewpoints of Advaita Vedānta and Viśiṣṭādvaita Vedānta on Brahman.
8. Write an essay on Gandhian non-violence.

**Keys for Ph. D. Philosophy**

1. B
2. B
3. D
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. C
10. D
11. A
12. D
13. A
14. A
15. C
16. A
17. A
18. C
19. B
20. C
21. A
22. A
23. C
24. B
25. D
26. D
27. B
28. D
29. A
30. D

*ABass*  
Department of Philosophy