

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2013.

Ph.D. (PHILOSOPHY)

COURSE CODE : 120

Register Number :

*Signature of the Invigilator
(with date)*

COURSE CODE : 120

Time : 2 Hours

Max : 400 Marks

Instructions to Candidates :

1. Write your Register Number within the box provided on the top of this page and fill in the page 1 of the answer sheet using pen.
2. Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet or answer sheet. Violation of this entails disqualification.
3. Read each of the question carefully and shade the relevant answer (A) or (B) or (C) or (D) in the relevant box of the ANSWER SHEET using HB pencil.
4. Avoid blind guessing. A wrong answer will fetch you -1 mark and the correct answer will fetch 4 marks.
5. Do not write anything in the question paper. Use the white sheets attached at the end for rough works.
6. Do not open the question paper until the start signal is given.
7. Do not attempt to answer after stop signal is given. Any such attempt will disqualify your candidature.
8. On stop signal, keep the question paper and the answer sheet on your table and wait for the invigilator to collect them.
9. Use of Calculators, Tables, etc. are prohibited.

1. The Vedas are
 - (A) The products of the human agency (*pauruśaya*)
 - (B) Not the products of human agency (*apauruśeua*)
 - (C) The secondary sources
 - (D) The texts prepared by the Aryans

2. The metaphysical categories of Jainism are
 - (A) *Jīva* and *ajīva*
 - (B) *Prakṛiti* and *Puruṣa*
 - (C) *Nirguṇa* and *saguna* Brahman
 - (D) *jñāna* and *pramā*

3. The Bhagavad-gīta advocates
 - (A) *kaāmyakarma*
 - (B) *sañcitakarma*
 - (C) *prārabdhakarma*
 - (D) *niṣkaāmyakarama*

4. Carvāka admits the following ultimate reality
 - (A) god
 - (B) soul
 - (C) matter
 - (D) aether

5. Wrong identification of the Self with the body, senses, and mind, in Advaita is called
 - (A) *aviveka*
 - (B) *avidyā*
 - (C) *māyā*
 - (D) *adhyāsa*

6. The author of Yoga-sūtra is
 - (A) Patanjali
 - (B) Rāmānuja
 - (C) Madhva
 - (D) Bādarāyaṇa

7. Prābhakar Mīmāṃsā does not admit the following *pramāṇa*
 - (A) *pratyakṣa*
 - (B) *anumāna*
 - (C) *arthāpatti*
 - (D) *anupalabdhi*

8. According to Advaita, the world is
 - (A) *sat*
 - (B) *mithyā*
 - (C) *asat*
 - (D) *viśeṣa*

9. The following is not one among the twelve links in the Doctrine of Dependent Origination (*Pratityasamutpada*) of Buddhism
 (A) *vedana* (B) *bhāva* (C) *jāti* (D) *bhāvana*
10. According to *Mīmāṃsā*, ————— is the means to liberation.
 (A) *karma* (B) *bhakti* (C) *dhyāna* (D) *jñāna*
11. The author of *Vaiśeṣikasūtra* is
 (A) Gautama (B) Patanjali (C) Jaimini (D) Kaṇāda
12. The second evolute in Sāṅkhya theory of evolution is
 (A) *manas* (B) *buddhi* (C) *ahamkāra* (D) *maha*
13. In Yoga *dhyāna* means
 (A) detachment of sense-organs from mind
 (B) detachment of sense-organs from body
 (C) detachment of sense-organs from external objects
 (D) uninterrupted flow toward the object
14. Extra-ordinary perception (*alaukika-pratyakṣa*) is an important concept of
 (A) *Nyāya* (B) *Sāṅkhya* (C) Yoga (D) Advaita
15. The Advaita theory of error is called
 (A) *akhāyati* (B) *ātma - khyāti*
 (C) *anirvacanīya - khyāti* (D) *anyathā - khyāti*
16. According to Gandhi, *satyāgraha* means
 (A) adherence to truth (B) adherence to the goal
 (C) sarvodaya (D) swadeshi

17. Sri Aurobindo 's philosophy is known as
(A) philosophical integralism (B) philosophical dualism
(C) philosophical monism (D) philosophical humanism
18. Radhakrishnan made a distinction between
(A) The East and West (B) The intellect and intuition
(C) The mind and body (D) Religion and philosophy
19. The term value refers to
(A) desire (B) fact (C) what is desirable (D) wish
20. The greatest happiness to the greatest number is the motto of
(A) pragmatism (B) naturalism (C) utilitarianism (D) emotivism
21. According to Sri Aurobindo, evolution presupposes
(A) widening (B) heightening (C) integration (D) Involution
22. Ambedkar fought for
(A) economic justice (B) social justice
(C) political justice (D) religious justice
23. The author of Arthasastra is
(A) Kautilya (B) Gandhi (C) Tagore (D) Kaniska
24. "All men by nature are brutish and selfish" is the view of
(A) Locke (B) Bentham (C) Rousseau (D) Hobbes
25. According to Plato, the eternal world consists of
(A) Objects (B) Forms
(C) Sensations (D) Copies of objects

26. The distinction between finite and infinite spirits was made by
(A) Hume (B) Locke (C) Berkeley (D) Bentham
27. Kant is known for his
(A) deontic ethics (B) descriptive ethics
(C) metaethics (D) prescriptive ethics
28. The view that 'good is indefinable' is the view of
(A) Moore (B) Mill (C) Kant (D) Locke
29. Emotive theory of ethics was introduced by
(A) Russell (B) Wittgenstein (C) Ayer (D) Carnap
30. Berkeley does not believe in the existence of
(A) spirits (B) ideas (C) substance (D) matter
31. Descartes advocated
(A) psycho-physical parallelism (B) psycho-physical interactionism
(C) occasionalism (D) phenomenism
32. *Monadology* is authored by
(A) Leibniz (B) Descartes (C) Spinoza (D) Hume
33. The architect of phenomenology' is
(A) Gabriel Marcel (B) Martin Heidegger
(C) Jean Paul Sartre (D) Edmund Husserl
34. According to phenomenologists, the essential property of consciousness is
(A) non-intentionality (B) intentionality
(C) reflection (D) reaction

35. According to Berkeley, abstract ideas
 (A) exist (B) do not exist
 (C) constitute reality (D) constitute empirical knowledge
36. The mind is a blank sheet of paper in the beginning, according to
 (A) Hume (B) Berkeley (C) Mill (D) Locke
37. The following spoke of trans-valuation of values
 (A) Nietzsche (B) Husserl (C) Sartre (D) Kierkegaard
38. Hume's ontology admits
 (A) cause and effect relationship (B) material substance
 (C) spiritual substance (D) sense-impressions
39. *Social Contract* is the book written by
 (A) Rousseau (B) Hegel (C) Marx (D) Mill
40. The view that universals are only names is known as
 (A) nominalism (B) realism
 (C) idealism (D) phenomenalism
41. "Existence precedes the essence" is the slogan of
 (A) Sartre (B) Marcel (C) Heidegger (D) Merleu-Ponty
42. "The function of philosophy is the logical analysis of language" is the view of
 (A) pragmatists (B) existentialists
 (C) positivists (D) analysts
43. "Utility is the criterion of truth" is the slogan of
 (A) empiricists (B) pragmatists (C) rationalists (D) idealists

44. According to the law of non-contradiction, a proposition
 (A) is true if it is true
 (B) is both true and false simultaneously
 (C) must be either true or false
 (D) cannot be both true and false simultaneously
45. In a bi-conditional statement, if p is true and q is false then the statement is
 (A) true (B) false
 (C) both true and false (D) unpredictable
46. According to logicians, a proposition is significantly said to be
 (A) true (B) false
 (C) both true and false (D) either true or false
47. In a square of opposition, A and E are
 (A) contraries (B) contradictories
 (C) subalterns (D) sub-contraries
48. The following is not a logical connective
 (A) conjunction (B) disjunction
 (C) implication (D) negation
49. A syllogism consists of
 (A) two premises and a conclusion (B) one premise and two conclusions
 (C) three premises (D) two premises only
50. The concept of 'deep ecology' is introduced by
 (A) Arne Naess (B) Peter Singer (C) Vandana Shiva (D) Russell
51. 'Man is condemned to be free' is the slogan of
 (A) Plato (B) Aristotle (C) Sartre (D) Russell
52. Heidegger is basically interested in
 (A) ethics (B) fundamental ontology
 (C) logic (D) epistemology

53. Derrida attacked
 (A) formalism (B) foundationalism
 (C) modernism (D) logo-centrism
54. Soren Kierkegaard is the author of
 (A) *Either Or* (B) *Critique of Pure Reason*
 (C) *Monadology* (D) *Social Contract*
55. Freud's psychoanalysis is basically concerned with
 (A) individual (B) conscious element
 (C) unconscious element (D) sub-conscious element
56. The main goal of critical theorists is
 (A) liberation (B) well-being
 (C) social emancipation (D) profit making
57. The concept of 'general will' is introduced by
 (A) Locke (B) Hobbes (C) Rousseau (D) Sartre
58. The notion of 'bad faith' is discussed in the philosophy of
 (A) Sartre (B) Heidegger (C) Marcel (D) Husserl
59. "All real is rational and all rational is real" is the slogan of
 (A) Marx (B) Hegel (C) Kant (D) Bradley
60. The author of *My Station and Its Duties* is
 (A) Moore (B) Russell (C) Bradley (D) Hume
61. "Death is not an achievement in one's life" is the statement of
 (A) Ayer (B) Moore (C) Wittgenstein (D) Russell
62. The objective of Wittgenstein's *Tractatus* is to
 (A) Analyze the components of reality
 (B) Analyze the components of language
 (C) Show the isomorphic relation between language and reality
 (D) Analyze the methods of philosophy

63. The concept of 'category mistake' was introduced by
 (A) Wittgenstein (B) Frege (C) Ryle (D) Austin
64. Vivekananda is popularly known as a
 (A) vedantin (B) practical vedantin
 (C) advaita vedantin (D) mystic
65. Tagore is basically consider to be a
 (A) mystic poet (B) imaginary poet (C) nature poet (D) romantic poet
66. Ramakrishna is known as a
 (A) mystic (B) transcendentalist
 (C) pragmatist (D) populist
67. There is no concept of 'God' in the following religion.
 (A) Jainism (B) Christianity (C) Islam (D) Judaism
68. The philosophy of Sri Aurobindo is popularly known as
 (A) integralism (B) realism (C) mysticism (D) idealism
69. Aristotle's ethics is popularly branded as
 (A) applied ethics (B) virtue ethics (C) deontic ethics (D) meta-ethics
70. Chipko movement is a
 (A) feminist movement (B) national movement
 (C) environmental movement (D) human rights movement
71. Gilbert Ryle in his *Concept of Mind* made the following distinction between
 (A) mind and body (B) sentence and statement
 (C) use and misuse (D) knowing how and knowing that
72. According to early Wittgenstein, the smallest units of language are
 (A) words (B) names (C) sentences (D) propositions

73. The purpose of introducing the principle of verification by logical positivists is to
 (A) eliminate metaphysics (B) eliminate scientific statements
 (C) eliminate matters concerning religion (D) eliminate ordinary language
74. According to emotivists, the statements of morality are
 (A) pseudo-statements (B) meaningful statements
 (C) non-sensical statements (D) mere emotions of the speaker
75. "Mathematics is the boyhood of logic, and logic is the adulthood of mathematics" is the statement of
 (A) Ayer (B) Wittgenstein (C) Ryle (D) Russell
76. According to moral prescriptivists,
 (A) 'ought' cannot be derived from 'is' (B) 'ought' can be derived from 'is'
 (C) there is no 'ought' only 'is' (D) there is only 'ought' no 'is'
77. According to analytic philosophers, existence is
 (A) not a predicate (B) is a predicate (C) a quality (D) a category
78. Immanuel Kant made a distinction between
 (A) appearance and reality (B) noumenon and phenomenon
 (C) ontic and ontological (D) ontology and metaphysics
79. Moore practiced
 (A) realism and analysis (B) logical atomism and analysis
 (C) logical positivism and analysis (D) ordinary language and analysis
80. Spinoza is a
 (A) panentheist (B) theist (C) pantheist (D) deist
81. Leibnitz recognized the following truths
 (A) relations of ideas and matters of fact
 (B) contingent and necessary truths
 (C) relative and absolute truths
 (D) a priori and a posteriori truths

82. "As regards substance, I know not what it is" is the statement of
 (A) Locke (B) Berkeley (C) Hume (D) Kant
83. According to Kant, ————— constitute knowledge.
 (A) statements (B) propositions (C) ideas (D) judgments
84. The Transcendental Aesthetic in Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason* deals with
 (A) noumenon and phenomenon (B) mind and body
 (C) space and time (D) god and morality
85. Subjective idealism boils down to ————— in its extreme form.
 (A) idealism (B) phenomenalism
 (C) realism (D) existentialism
86. By treating moral qualities as natural qualities results in
 (A) formal fallacy (B) material fallacy
 (C) reductionism (D) naturalistic fallacy
87. According to St. Augustine, the origin of the world is from
 (A) divine miracle (B) emanation
 (C) the material principle (D) matter and form
88. St. Anselm advanced the following proof for the existence of God.
 (A) causal proof (B) argument from design
 (C) ontological argument (D) teleological proof
89. According to St. Aquinas, the starting point of all knowledge is
 (A) sensation (B) reason (C) intuition (D) perception
90. According to Descartes, the idea of God is
 (A) adventitious (B) fictitious
 (C) innate (D) demonstrative
91. Vivekananda asserts that *ānanda* is in
 (A) sacrifice (B) love (C) surrender (D) service

92. According to Sri Aurobinod, evolution is a
(A) triple process (B) dual process
(C) fourfold-process (D) five-fold process
93. According to Radhakrishnan, the ultimate human destiny is
(A) *jeevanmukti* (B) *videhamukti* (C) *sarvamukti* (D) *mukti*
94. Iqbal accepts the only way in which God's existence can be apprehended. It is
(A) intuition (B) the authority of Quran
(C) teleological (D) cosmological
95. Ordinary religions, according to Tagore are
(A) working for the welfare of human beings
(B) are just aimless wanderings
(C) god's work
(D) external manifestations
96. The innermost truth in man, according to Tagore is
(A) animity (B) manhood (C) priesthood (D) humaneness
97. According to Nāgārjuna, the world is
(A) describable (B) indescribable (C) real (D) unreal
98. The life of the ego, according to Iqbal is constituted by
(A) experiences (B) feelings (C) volitions (D) all the above
99. According to Tagore, the strength of foreign government lies in the
(A) almy power (B) people's ignorance
(C) political power (D) all the above
100. The supreme good, according to Gandhi, is
(A) morality (B) ahimsa (C) god (D) religion