

THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA, VADODARA

Ph. D. ENTRANCE TEST (PET) – 27th January 2019

Signature of Invigilators

Roll No.

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(in figures as in Hall Ticket)

Philosophy
(19/08)

Roll No. _____

(in words)

Maximum Marks: 50

No. Of Printed Pages : 8

Instruction for the Candidate:

1. Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page.
2. This paper consists of **FIFTY (50)** multiple choice type questions. Each Question carries **ONE (1)** mark.
3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below:
 - a. To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker seal and do not accept an open booklet.
 - b. Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faculty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
 - c. After this verification is over, the Test Booklet Number should be entered on the OMR Answer Sheet and the OMR Answer Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
4. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.

Example: (A) ● (C) (D) where (B) is correct response.
5. Your responses to the items are to be indicated on the OMR Answer Sheet under Paper – II only. If you mark your response at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
6. Read instructions given inside carefully.
7. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
8. If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, such as change of response by scratching or using white fluid, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
9. You have to return the original OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are however, allowed to carry original question booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Answer Sheet on conclusion of examination
10. Use only Blue/ Black Ball point pen.
11. Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.
12. There shall be no negative marking.

Philosophy

(19/08)

Note: This paper contains **FIFTY (50)** multiple-choice questions. Each Question carries **ONE (1)** mark.

- 01) In the Vedic religion rna is
A) a form of sacrifice
B) obligation
C) cosmic order
D) moral order
- 02) According to the Upanishads self (atman) is not
A) the same as Brahman
B) the ground of waking, dream and sleep states
C) an abstract formal principle of deep sleep
D) universal, immanent and transcendent
- 03) The Charvakas reject inference because
A) it is the same as testimony
B) materialistic schools of Philosophy cannot accept inference
C) they accept the validity of perception
D) induction is uncertain and deduction is argument in a circle
- 04) In Jainism substance is also defined as that which is characterized by
A) production, destruction and permanence
B) production, destruction and motion
C) production, destruction and impermanence
D) production, destruction and dependence
- 05) In Jainism the instruments of Mati and Shruta are
A) perception, inference and authority
B) perception and inference
C) perception, inference, authority and intuition
D) observation and experimentation
- 06) The most important doctrine of the Vaibhasika school of Buddhism is
A) Nairatmyavada
B) Kshanabhangavada
C) Syadvada
D) Svatantra-vijnanavada
- 07) According to Nyaya, the extra-ordinary perception of yogaja is
A) the perception of universals
B) like a condition to be fulfilled for a word to convey meaning
C) the bare awareness of things
D) like the aparokshanubhuti of the Vedantins
- 08) According to Nyaya the words, good, come, home, pest, ring, evil
A) fulfil the condition of tatparya
B) make a logical sentence
C) don't fulfil the condition of akanksha
D) make a complex sentence
- 09) Which of the following is true of the Vaisheshika concept of atoms
A) they remain inactive during dissolution
B) their combinations are eternal
C) there are five kinds of atoms
D) they combine in arithmetical progression
- 10) Which of the following is not true about the Sankhya concept of prakriti
A) it is unmanifest
B) it is intelligent
C) it is a state of equilibrium of the three gunas
D) it is uncaused and independent
- 11) According to Sankhya
A) liberation is a state of bliss
B) purusha undergoes bondage and liberation
C) liberation can be obtained through good karmas
D) there is no pleasure or happiness or bliss in liberation.
- 12) According to Vaisheshika negation that has no beginning but has an end, is
A) subsequent negation
B) mutual negation
C) absolute negation
D) antecedent negation
- 13) In the Yoga system viparyaya is
A) a type of inference
B) B)verbal cognition
C) wrong cognition
D) aversion
- 14) Which one of the following is not true about the Yoga concept of god
A) he is the moral governor of the universe
B) he cannot grant liberation
C) he has no concern with the bondage and liberation of the purushas
D) Aum is his symbol

- 15) Shabda pramana has the greatest importance in
- Sankhya
 - Purva Mimansa
 - Nyaya
 - Hinayana Buddhism
- 16) According to the Vedanta system which of the following is true about maya
- it is ultimately real
 - it is a mixing up of truth and error
 - it is beyond all phenomena
 - it is of the nature of ananda
- 17) The Vedantic concept, that Ishvara and jiva are the inexplicable appearances of Brahman is the theory of
- Pratibimbavada
 - Vijnanavada
 - Vivartavada
 - Avachchedavada
- 18) According to Ramanuja
- knowledge is undifferentiated pure consciousness
 - Reality is indeterminate
 - the distinction between higher and lower Brahman is justified
 - pure identity and pure difference are equally unreal
- 19) Aprithaksiddhi of Ramanuja is
- a relation of inseparability between body and soul
 - Is like the Nyaya concept of samavaya
 - an unreal relation
 - sublation
- 20) Madhavacharya regards god
- as the efficient and material cause of the universe
 - as only the efficient cause of the world
 - as nirguna Brahman
 - author of the Veda
- 21) According to Vivekananda one of the conditions to be satisfied by a universal religion is
- it must admit that no one is born with a particular religion
 - it must not transcend the boundaries of space and time
 - it must be exclusive by nature
 - none of the above
- 22) Which of the following is not true about Tagore's view of religion
- it is the realization of unity
 - it is the realization of the Universal within man
 - belief in a particular deity
 - it is through love that man begins his spiritual journey
- 23) According to Sri Aurobindo evolution involves
- a mechanical process
 - the presence of teleology
 - emergence of new forms
 - a process of widening, heightening and integration
- 24) Gandhi's satyagraha
- is an outdated doctrine
 - can be practised only by adults
 - can be practised without faith in god
 - is a technique of ahimsa
- 25) According to K.C.Bhattacharya the realization of the subject's freedom
- is a progressive process
 - is a process of negation only
 - is a cyclical process
 - is impossible to achieve
- 26) According to Dr.Radhakrishnan, the way to grasp the whole is
- by intuition alone
 - by intellect and intuition
 - only by intellect
 - by perception and inference
- 27) Whatever exists, exists in number, was the belief of
- Descartes
 - Pythagoras
 - Kant
 - Thales
- 28) Which one of the following is considered a towering figure amongst the world philosophers
- Socrates
 - Locke
 - Plato
 - Russell

- 29) For Aristotle the source of philosophy is
 A) man's experience of the world
 B) man's ability to reason
 C) sense of wonder
 D) unknowable
- 30) The presence of moral evil can be attributed to
 A) god's will
 B) freewill of man
 C) the play of demons
 D) the natural elements
- 31) Kant's second criticism of the Ontological argument of St. Anselm states, that
 A) the argument is based on circular reasoning
 B) the argument is based on a mistaken logical assumption
 C) the argument in fact, proves the non-existence of god
 D) the argument involves a jump in the dark
- 32) The aim of the Cartesian method was
 A) to make philosophy like mathematics
 B) to provide a firm foundation for science
 C) to establish the existence of one's own self
 D) to obtain certainty in the field of knowledge
- 33) Spinoza's concept of the unity of god and nature, is
 A) pantheism
 B) panentheism
 C) henotheism
 D) deism
- 34) Leibniz's principle of pre-established harmony is
 A) man-centred
 B) based on sense perception
 C) Theocentric
 D) Self-contradictory
- 35) According to Locke, mind
 A) is active in the reception of simple ideas
 B) cannot understand simple ideas
 C) is passive in the reception of simple ideas
 D) constructs simple ideas
- 36) Berkeley's aim behind the refutation of abstract ideas was
 A) to establish materialism
 B) to refute the existence of god
 C) to create an illusion about harmony
 D) to establish immaterialism
- 37) Hume reduces causality to
 A) simultaneity
 B) constant conjunction
 C) an imaginary relation
 D) meaningless relation
- 38) The Copernican Revolution of Kant seeks to show, that
 A) there are certain a priori forms as pre-conditions of knowing
 B) objects are external to the mind
 C) empiricism and rationalism have failed to explain the process of knowledge
 D) rationalism and empiricism are inconsistent
- 39) In Hegel's idealistic interpretation of the world, Geist is
 A) spirit
 B) unity of man and spirit
 C) phenomena
 D) monad
- 40) Wittgenstein thinks that philosophy is
 A) nothing but analysis and discussion of language
 B) a metaphysical activity
 C) a theoretical study of the concept of god
 D) mystical
- 41) Logical Atomism was first propounded by
 A) A)Thales
 B) Aristotle
 C) Kant
 D) Russell
- 42) The fourfold scheme of propositions is based on
 A) quantity of propositions
 B) both quantity and quality of propositions
 C) quality of propositions
 D) neither quantity nor quality of propositions

43) According to the square of opposition of propositions

- A) contradictories can be true together
- B) sub-contraries can be false together
- C) in sub-altern relation, if the particular is true, the universal is false
- D) contraries cannot be true together, but both can be false together

44) The given syllogism commits the fallacy of

- i. All Indians are wise
- ii. All Chinese are poor
- iii. Therefore,- no conclusion

- A) fallacy of ambiguous middle
- B) fallacy of illicit minor
- C) fallacy of four terms
- D) fallacy of undistributed middle

45) If both premises are negative

- A) conclusion should be negative
- B) conclusion can be affirmative
- C) conclusion can be affirmative or negative
- D) no conclusion follows

46) The theory of Correspondence is a theory of

- A) truth
- B) error
- C) inference
- D) perception

47) The essence of induction is

- A) the principle of causation
- B) the inductive leap
- C) observation and experimentation
- D) the uniformity of nature

48) Aristotle's view of distributing flutes to those who have the ability for flute playing, is

- A) distributive justice
- B) conservative concept of justice
- C) unjust
- D) arithmetical justice

49) The theory ,that realization of man's potentialities is the highest good of life, is

- A) Utilitarianism
- B) Pragmatism
- C) Eudaemonism
- D) Intuitionism

50) The aim of the retributive theory of punishment is

- A) to reform the offender
- B) to inflict pain on the offender in much the same amount as the victim has suffered pain
- C) to deter potential criminals
- D) to make society free of crime

Rough Work: