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 (pauruṣa ya)
   (B) Not the products of human agency (apauruṣe ya)
   (C) The secondary sources
   (D) The texts prepared by the Aryans

2. The metaphysical categories of Jainism are
   (A) Jīva and ajīva
   (B) Prakriti and Purusa
   (C) Nirguna and saguna Brahman
   (D) jñāna and pramāṇa

3. The Bhagavad-gītā advocates
   (A) kaāmyakarma
   (B) sahācakarma
   (C) prārabdha karma
   (D) niṣ kāmyakarma

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 Mīmāmsā does not admit the following pramāṇa
   (A) pratyakṣa
   (B) aunmāṇa
   (C) arthāpatti
   (D) anupalabdhi

8. According to Advaita, the world is
   (A) sat
   (B) mithyā
   (C) asat
   (D) vīseṣa
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) uninterupted flow toward the object

14. Extra-ordinary perception (alaukika-pratyaksa) is an important concept of
    (A) Nyāya    (B) Sāmkhya    (C) Yoga    (D) Advaita

15. The Advaita theory of error is called
    (A) akhāyti    (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 interaction
    (C) occasionalism                 (D) phenomenaliSm

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) Merleau-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
   (C) modernism
   (B) foundationalism
   (D) logo-centrism

54. Soren Kierkegaard is the author of
   (A) Either Or
   (C) Monadology
   (B) Critique of Pure Reason
   (D) Social Contract

55. Freud’s psychoanalysis is basically concerned with
   (A) individual
   (C) unconscious element
   (B) conscious element
   (D) sub-conscious element

56. The main goal of critical theorists is
   (A) liberation
   (C) social emancipation
   (B) well-being
   (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

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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 Aurobindo, 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