

PU Ph D Philosophy

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_____ is the founder of Sūnyavāda Buddhism.

- Dharmakīrti
- Vasubandhu
- Nāgārjuna
- Dinnāga

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106 PU_2015_120

Prābhakara Mīmāṃsā does not admit _____ as a pramāṇa.

- anumāna
- pratyakṣa
- arthāpatti
- anupalabdhi

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ethics in medicine _____.

- asceticism is the way to lesson the guilt
- there is no way to lesson the guilt
- offerings to the gods is supposed to make the guiltless
- confession is supposed to make the guilt less

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According to the Upaniṣads, the ultimate Reality is _____.

- Īśvara
- Siva
- Siva
- Brahman

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180 PU_2015_120

Gandhiji considered _____ is the best of riches.

- selflessness
- Selfishness
- possessiveness

contentment

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217 PU_2015_120

Ethics related to beauty is called as _____.

epistemology

Aesthetics

metaphysics

logic

7 of 100

171 PU_2015_120

The main goal of critical theorists is _____.

profit making

liberation

well-being

social emancipation

8 of 100

148 PU_2015_120

The architect of phenomenology is _____.

Martin Heidegger

Gabriel Marcel

Jean Paul Sartre

Edmund Husserl

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108 PU_2015_120

_____ is not one among the twelve links in the Pratityasamutpada of Buddhism.

vedana

jāti

bhāva

bhāvana

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186 PU_2015_120

The moral law of karma is _____.

man's nature itself

regulated by Isvara

the expression of nature of absolute

the expression of nature of God

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190 PU_2015_120

Sri Aurobindo is a _____.

- mystic
- moralist
- atheist
- humanist

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219 PU_2015_120

That Brahman is totally different from the jiva is the view of _____.

- Madhva
- Śaṅkara
- Rāmānuja
- Patanjali

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182 PU_2015_120

Gandhiji considered God as _____.

- dispenser of rewards
- pure consciousness
- truth
- faith

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167 PU_2015_120

Heidegger is basically interested in _____.

- epistemology
- Being
- logic
- ethics

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129 PU_2015_120

Nyāya is primarily interested in _____.

- logic and epistemology
- ethics
- metaphysics

soteriology

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All contemporary Indian thinkers are _____.

theists

atheists

rationalists

pragmatists

17 of 100

147 PU_2015_120

Monadology is authored by:-

Hume

Leibniz

Descartes

Spinoza

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Immanuel Kant is the author of _____.

Monadology

Critique of Pure Reason

Either Or

Social Contract

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187 PU_2015_120

According to Gandhiji, the purpose of life is _____.

to serve others

to acquire more and more

to know others

to know one's own self

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117 PU_2015_120

Rta is popularly known as the _____.

beginning

season

first principle

cosmic moral order

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216 PU_2015_120

Situational ethics coined by _____.

T.H Green

J.S.Mill

Fletcher

Kant

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149 PU_2015_120

According to the Phenomenologists, the essential property of consciousness is _____.

non-intentionality

reflection

intentionality

reaction

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130 PU_2015_120

The author of the Sankhya-sūtra is _____.

Kanāda

Gautama

Jaimini

Kapila

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191 PU_2015_120

The philosophy of contemporary Indian -thinkers is based on _____ considerations.

logical

existential

pragmatic

traditional

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184 PU_2015_120

According to Gandhiji, _____ is the strongest weapon of purity.

Sarvodaya

Satyagraha

Swaraj

Swadeshi

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112 PU_2015_120

In Yoga, dhyāna means _____.

- detachment of sense-organs from mind
- uninterrupted flow towards the object
- detachment of senses from body
- detachment of senses from external objects

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107 PU_2015_120

According to Advaita, the world is _____.

- mithyā
- sat
- sadasat
- asat

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168 PU_2015_120

Derrida attacked _____.

- foundationalism
- formalism
- logo-centrism
- modernism

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170 PU_2015_120

Freud's psychoanalysis is basically concerned with _____.

- individual
- unconscious element
- sub-conscious element
- conscious element

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189 PU_2015_120

The pursuit of truth is the _____.

- end of life
- contract in life
- means of life

all of the above

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111 PU_2015_120

The second evolute in the Sāṅkhya theory of evolution is _____.

ahankāra

manas

buddhi

mahat

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185 PU_2015_120

Gandhiji believed that _____ is darkness.

faith

lack of awareness

lack of wisdom

ignorance

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110 PU_2015_120

The author of Vaiśeṣikasūtra is _____.

Jaimini

Kaṇāda

Patanjali

Gautama

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The author of the Yoga-sūtra is _____.

Bādarāyaṇa

Rāmānuja

Madhva

Patanjali

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134 PU_2015_120

Nyāya reduces arthāpatti to _____.

verbal testimony

verbal testimony

perception

inference

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133 PU_2015_120

In Nyāya inference, pakṣa represents the _____.

reason

major term

middle term

minor term

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181 PU_2015_120

The moral duties of man are _____.

acquiring

respect for character & truth

respect for life & freedom

confessions

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The Vedas are divided into _____.

karmakānda & Upaniṣads

jñānakānda & Āraṇyakas

Āraṇyakas & Upaniṣads

karmakānda & jñānakānda

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The orders of human life in traditional Hindu society are arranged in _____.

brahmacarya, sannyasa, grhastha, vanaprastha

brahmacarya, grhastha, vanaprastha, sannyasa

grhastha, brahmacarya, vanaprastha, sannyasa

sannyasa, grhastha, vanaprastha, brahmacarya

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Extra-ordinary perception (alaukika-pratyakṣa) is an important concept of _____.

Advaita

Nyāya

Sāṃkhya

Yoga

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127 PU_2015_120

According to Buddhism, reality is _____.

- multiple
- impermanent
- permanent
- one

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164 PU_2015_120

A syllogism consists of _____.

- three premises
- one premise and two conclusions
- two premises only
- two premises and a conclusion

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215 PU_2015_120

_____ is the king of all Yogas.

- Jnana-yoga
- Karma-yoga
- Raja-yoga
- Bhakti-yoga

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According to Vaiśeṣika, the padārthas are _____.

- five
- ten
- seven
- nine

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Jñānakānda consists of the _____.

- Āranyakas and the Upaniṣads
- Samhitas and the Upaniṣads
- Brāhmanas and the Upaniṣads

Samhitas and the Brāhmanas

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Leibneiz advocated _____.

- phenomenalism
- psycho-physical parallelism
- occasionalism
- psycho-physical interactionism

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145 PU_2015_120

Berkeley does not believe in the existence of _____.

- spirits
- substance
- matter
- ideas

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Tagore is a _____.

- pragmatist
- economist
- naturalist
- Humanist

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166 PU_2015_120

'Man is condemned to be free' is the slogan of:-

- Aristotle
- Russell
- Sartre
- Plato

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109 PU_2015_120

According to Mīmāṃsā, _____ is the means to liberation.

- karma
- dhyāna
- jñāna

bhakti

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_____ is necessary to attain *moksa*.

Detachment

Attachment

faith

Trust

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128 PU_2015_120

_____ is a *pramāṇa* not acceptable to Nyāya.

Perception

Non-apprehension

Verbal-testimony

Inference

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165 PU_2015_120

The concept of 'deep ecology' is introduced by _____.

Russell

Vandana Shiva

Arne Naess

Peter Singer

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192 PU_2015_120

Moksa is a state of _____.

confusion

ananda & non-ananda

ananda

pain

55 of 100

126 PU_2015_120

The word "jina" means _____.

master

saviour

observer

conquerer

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214 PU_2015_120

The greatest good of the greatest number is called as _____.

utilitarianism

naturalism

pragmatism

emotivism

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163 PU_2015_120

The following is not a logical constant _____.

negation

disjunction

conjunction

implication

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114 PU_2015_120

The Advaita theory of error is called _____.

ātma-khyāti

akhāyī

anyathā-khyāti

anirvacanīya-khyāti

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The Aṣṭāṅga-Yoga of Patanjali does not include _____.

pratyāhāra

dṛṣṭi

niyama

yama

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The concept of Dharma is a means to _____.

love

bondage

moksa

suffering

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224 PU_2015_120

The author of the *Sribhasya* is _____.

- Kapila
- Sankara
- Ramanuja
- Gautama

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245 PU_2015_120

Descartes advocated _____.

- methodological skepticism
- psycho-physical parallelism
- occasionalism
- phenomenism

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The *Prasthan-traya* includes _____.

- the *Bhagavad-gita*, *Upanishads*, and *Puranas*
- the *Agamas*, the *Puranas*, and the *Itihasas*
- the *Upanishads*, the *Bhagavad-gita*, and the *Brahma-sutra*
- Vedas*, *Manu-smriti*, and *Agamas*

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Valmiki is the author of the _____.

- Bhagavad-gita*
- Brahma-sutra*
- Ramayana*
- Nyaya-sutra*

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244 PU_2015_120

Berkeley does not believe in the existence of _____.

- substance
- spirits
- matter

ideas

66 of 100

235 PU_2015_120

A school in Indian philosophy is heterodox (nastika) because it rejects _____.

Karma

God

Vedas

liberation

67 of 100

241 PU_2015_120

Kant is known for his _____.

descriptive ethics

prescriptive ethics

meta-ethics

critical philosophy

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221 PU_2015_120

The organs of knowledge (jnanendriyas) are _____.

body, senses, mind, ego and prakriti

ear, nose, tongue, skin, and eyes

mind, intellect, memory, ego and body

hands, legs, tongue, organs of excretion, and generation

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240 PU_2015_120

The distinction between primary and secondary qualities is made by _____.

Hume

Locke

Berkeley

Bentham

70 of 100

256 PU_2015_120

The founder of pragmatism was _____.

Hegel

Kant

William James

Pierce

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232 PU_2015_120

Advaita is _____.

theistic

agnostic

anti-theistic

trans-theistic

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255 PU_2015_120

Euthanasia refers to _____.

homicide

mercy killing

Killing

accident

73 of 100

242 PU_2015_120

The view that "good is not a natural property" is the view of _____.

moore

kant

mill

Locke

74 of 100

233 PU_2015_120

Which is not a school of Vedanta?

Visistadvaita

Dvaita

Yoga

Advaita

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230 PU_2015_120

Liberation after death is called _____.

Videha-mukti

Sadyomukti

Krama-mukti

Jivan-mukti

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234 PU_2015_120

The *Itihasas* are _____.

Bhagavad-gita and *Manu-smṛti*

Ramayana and *Mahabharata*

Agamas and *Puranas*

Sruti and *Smṛti*

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According to Yoga, *citta* means _____.

Self

mind

prakṛti

buddhi, *ahankara* and *manas*

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223 PU_2015_120

Patanjali is the systematizer _____.

Mimamsa

Yoga

Sankhya

Advaita

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243 PU_2015_120

"Values do not exist in this world" is the view of _____.

Wittgenstein

Russell

Ayer

Carnap

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231 PU_2015_120

Sundarar is a great philosopher of _____.

Advaita

Kashmir-Saivism

Virasaivism

Saiva-Siddhanta

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290 PU_2015_120

The following is not a logical connective _____.

disjunction

conjunction

implication

negation

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260 PU_2015_120

According to Patanjali, God is never _____.

without purpose

free

cruel

in bondage

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262 PU_2015_120

Consequentialism is also called as _____ theory.

metaphysical

teleological

ontological

cosmological

84 of 100

270 PU_2015_120

According to Advaita, _____ is the *pramana* for cognizing non-existence (*abhava*)

pratyaksa

anumana

anupalabdhi

upamana

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Social Contract is the book written by _____.

Mill

Rousseau

Hegel

Marx

86 of 100

263 PU_2015_120

Ethical egoism is a _____ theory.

- naturalistic
- descriptive
- normative
- idealistic

87 of 100

261 PU_2015_120

Who is the founder of the Yoga system?

- Buddha
- Sankara
- Mahavira
- Patanjali

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According to Advaita, in upamana we get knowledge on the basis of _____.

- sadrsya
- smrti
- pratyaksa
- samskara

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274 PU_2015_120

Cetana and acetana dravyas are found in the metaphysics of _____.

- Jainism
- Dvaita
- Advaita
- Buddhism

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272 PU_2015_120

Fallacies of reasoning are known as _____.

- chala
- cidabhasa
- hetvabhasa

pramanabhasa

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264 PU_2015_120

Manu-dharma explains about _____ values.

- aesthetic
- moral
- economic
- absolute

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293 PU_2015_120

According to Aurobindo, evolution means:-

- destruction
- involution
- creation
- maintenance

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280 PU_2015_120

Basavesvara is a famous philosopher of _____.

- Kashmir-Saivism
- Advaita
- Virasaivism
- Saiva-Siddhanta

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298 PU_2015_120

Gandhiji is in favor of _____.

- supremacy
- decentralization
- capitalism
- communism

95 of 100

295 PU_2015_120

Yoga, according to Aurobindo is _____.

- Realization of truth
- Attainment of god
- Attainment of supernatural existence

Realization of divinity

96 of 100

294 PU_2015_120

Integral philosophy means _____.

ascent through descent

Enlargement

expansion

contraction

97 of 100

273 PU_2015_120

The two most important concepts of Dvaita are _____.

dhyana & bhakti

bhakti & prapatti

bheda & adhinatva

karma & jnana

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Tagore's philosophy focuses on _____.

peace

Freedom

humanism

Justice

99 of 100

289 PU_2015_120

_____ is a Pre-Socratic philosopher.

Moore

Hegel

Thales

Kant

100 of 100

271 PU_2015_120

Vaisesika admits _____ pramanas.

three

six

two

Four