

THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA, VADODARA

Ph. D. ENTRANCE TEST (PET) 2023

Signature of Invigilator

Paper - II
Philosophy

Roll.
No.

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Maximum Marks: 50

No. Of Printed Pages: 8

Instruction for the Candidate:

1. This paper consists of **FIFTY (50)** multiple choice type questions. Each Question carries **ONE (1)** mark.
2. There is no Negative Marking for Wrong Answer.
3. A separate OMR Answer Sheet has been provided to answer questions. Your answers will be evaluated based on your response in the OMR Sheet only. No credit will be given for any answering made in question booklet.
4. Defective question booklet or OMR if noticed may immediately replace by the concerned invigilator.
5. Write roll number, subject code, booklet type, category and other information correctly in the OMR Sheet else your OMR Sheet will not be evaluated by machine.
6. Select most appropriate answer to the question and darken appropriate oval on the OMR answer sheet, with black / blue ball pen only. **DO NOT USE PENCIL** for darkening. In case of over writing on any answer, the same will be treated as invalid. Each question has exactly one correct answer and has four alternative responses (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
Example: (A) (B) (C) (D) where (B) is correct response.
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. Calculators, Log tables any other calculating devices, mobiles, slide rule, text manuals etc are **NOT** allowed in the examination hall. If any of above is seized from the candidates during examination time; he/she will be immediately debarred from the examination and corresponding disciplinary action will be initiated by the Center Supervisor as deemed fit.
10. **DO NOT FOLD or TEAR** OMR Answer sheet as machine will not be able to recognize torn or folded OMR Answer sheet.
11. **You have to return the 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 on conclusion of examination.

Paper - II

Philosophy

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

1. In the Vedic religion rna is
 - A) a form of sacrifice
 - B) obligation
 - C) cosmic order
 - D) moral order
2. 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
3. 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
4. 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
5. 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
6. The most important doctrine of the Vaibhasika school of Buddhism is
 - A) Nairatmyavada
 - B) Kshanabhangavada
 - C) Syadvada
 - D) Svatantra-vijnanavada
7. 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
8. 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

9. Which of the following is true of the Vaisheshika concept of atoms
- they remain inactive during dissolution
 - their combinations are eternal
 - there are five kinds of atoms
 - they combine in arithmetical progression
10. Which of the following is not true about the Sankhya concept of prakriti
- it is unmanifest
 - it is intelligent
 - it is a state of equilibrium of the three gunas
 - it is uncaused and independent
11. According to Sankhya
- liberation is a state of bliss
 - purusha undergoes bondage and liberation
 - liberation can be obtained through good karmas
 - there is no pleasure or happiness or bliss in liberation.
12. According to Vaisheshika negation that has no beginning but has an end, is
- subsequent negation
 - mutual negation
 - absolute negation
 - antecedent negation
13. In the Yoga system viparyaya is
- a type of inference
 - verbal cognition
 - wrong cognition
 - aversion
14. Which one of the following is not true about the Yoga concept of god
- he is the moral governor of the universe
 - he cannot grant liberation
 - he has no concern with the bondage and liberation of the purushas
 - Aum is his symbo
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
 - Avachchhedavada

18. According to Ramanuja
- A) knowledge is undifferentiated pure consciousness
 - B) Reality is indeterminate
 - C) the distinction between higher and lower Brahman is justified
 - D) pure identity and pure difference are equally unreal
19. Aprithaksiddhi of Ramanuja is
- A) a relation of inseparability between body and soul
 - B) Is like the Nyaya concept of samavaya
 - C) an unreal relation
 - D) sublation
20. Madhavacharya regards god
- A) as the efficient and material cause of the universe
 - B) as only the efficient cause of the world
 - C) as nirguna Brahman
 - D) author of the Veda
21. According to Vivekananda one of the conditions to be satisfied by a universal religion is
- A) it must admit that no one is born with a particular religion
 - B) it must not transcend the boundaries of space and time
 - C) it must be exclusive by nature
 - D) none of the above
22. Which of the following is not true about Tagore's view of religion
- A) it is the realization of unity
 - B) it is the realization of the Universal within man
 - C) belief in a particular deity
 - D) it is through love that man begins his spiritual journey
23. According to Sri Aurobindo evolution involves
- A) a mechanical process
 - B) the presence of teleology
 - C) emergence of new forms
 - D) a process of widening, heightening and integration
24. Gandhi's satyagraha
- A) is an outdated doctrine
 - B) can be practised only by adults
 - C) can be practised without faith in god
 - D) is a technique of ahimsa
25. According to K.C. Bhattacharya the realization of the subject's freedom
- A) is a progressive process
 - B) is a process of negation only
 - C) is a cyclical process
 - D) is impossible to achieve
26. According to Dr. Radhakrishnan, the way to grasp the whole is
- A) by intuition alone
 - B) by intellect and intuition
 - C) only by intellect
 - D) by perception and inference

27. Whatever exists, exists in number, was the belief of
A) Descartes
B) Pythagoras
C) Kant
D) Thales
28. Which one of the following is considered a towering figure amongst the world philosophers
A) Socrates
B) Locke
C) Plato
D) 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) free will 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) 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
- All Indians are wise
All Chinese are poor
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: