Sr No.	PhD Philosophy
1	Choose the missing term out of the given options: ___aa__ba__bb__ab__aab
Alt1	aaabb
Alt2	babab
Alt3	bbaab
Alt4	bbbaa

2	Choose word from the given options which bears the same relationship to the third word, as the first two bears: Hour : Second :: Tertiary : ?
Alt1	Intermediary
Alt2	Primary
Alt3	Ordinary
Alt4	Secondary

3	Select the lettered pair that has the same relationship as the original pair of words: Stickler :Insist
Alt1	Laggard: Outlast
Alt2	Braggart: Boast
Alt3	Haggler: Concede
Alt4	Trickster: Risk

4	Select the lettered pair that has the same relationship as the original pair of words: Necromancy : Ghosts
Alt1	Romance: Stories
Alt2	Magie: Amulets
Alt3	Alchemy: Gold
Alt4	Sorcery: Spirits

5	Find out the number that has the same relationship as the numbers of the given pair: MAD: JXA: RUN: ?
Alt1	ORK
Alt2	OSQ
Alt3	PRJ
Alt4	UXQ

6	Spot the defective segment from the following:
Alt1	Keep the miscreants
Alt2	at your arm's length
Alt3	for
Alt4	they will pull the wool over your eyes

7	The terrorists held the tourists ---------- for ransom.
Alt1	as hostages
Alt2	hostages
Alt3	hostage

Alt4	captives

8	If I ------- wealthy, I would have got many friends.
Alt1	had been
Alt2	were
Alt3	was
Alt4	am

9	Choose the option closest in meaning to the given word: NEOLOGISM
Alt1	inoculation
Alt2	coinage
Alt3	consistency
Alt4	mirth

10	Choose the antonymous option you consider the best: SUAVE
Alt1	crestfallen
Alt2	polite
Alt3	rough
Alt4	cherished

11	In a certain code, REFRIGERATOR is coded as ROTAREGIRFER. Which wordwould be coded as NOITINUMMA ?
Alt1	ANMOMIUTNI
Alt2	AMNTOMUIIN
Alt3	AMMUNITION
Alt4	NMMUNITIOA

12	Traffic : Road in the same way as
Alt1	Aeroplane : Aerodrome
Alt2	Blood : Veins
Alt3	Roots : Tree
Alt4	Car : Garage

13	The following information is given: One of M.Gopi, his wife, their son and Mr.Gopi's mother is an architect and another is a doctor. (i) If the doctor is younger than the architect, then the doctor and the architect are not blood relatives. (ii) If the doctor is a woman, then the doctor and the architect are blood relatives. (iii) If the architect is a man, then the doctor is a man. Whose occupation is known by this information?
Alt1	Mr. Gopi is the doctor
Alt2	Mr. Gopi's son is the architect
Alt3	Mrs. Gopi is the doctor
Alt4	Mr. Gopi's mother is the doctor

14	Gopal was ranked 5th from the top and 16th from the bottom in a test. How many students were there in his class
Alt1	19
Alt2	21
Alt3	22
Alt4	20

15	Median of 10o, 5o, -2o, -1o, -5o, 15o is
Alt1	-2o
Alt2	-1o
Alt3	2o
Alt4	3o

16	Which of the following is 'OXYMORON'?
Alt1	Found Missing
Alt2	TIT-TAT
Alt3	GOTO
Alt4	Misunderstood

17	There are 5 persons in a class. Each one is shaking hand with the other. Find the total number of hand shakes?
Alt1	5
Alt2	10
Alt3	20
Alt4	60

18	Of the 26 Capital letters, how many are symmetrical along with vertical and horizontal axes.
Alt1	4
Alt2	3
Alt3	6
Alt4	5

19	There are 30 boys and 60 girls in a village . There are 70 men and 40 women in that village. What is the percentage of boys in that village?
Alt1	0.1
Alt2	0.25
Alt3	0.2
Alt4	0.15

20	There are N students in a class and only 8 of them are girls. If 11 boys added to the class,how many students in the class are boys?
Alt1	N+3
Alt2	N-3
Alt3	N-19

Alt4	19

21	Which Philosopher has termed Prasthānatrya as Brahmakāṇḍa and not Jnanakanda?
Alt1	Bhavadeva
Alt2	Nārāyanā Tirtha
Alt3	Udayana
Alt4	Śāṇḍilya

22	Which of the Buddhist schools admit mind-independent external reality?
Alt1	Yogācāra
Alt2	Hinayana
Alt3	Sautrāntika
Alt4	Theravada

23	Which Philosophy argued that Atman and Brahman are synonymous and interchangeable?
Alt1	Advaita Vedanta
Alt2	Avyākṛta
Alt3	Sāṃkhya
Alt4	Mīmāṃsā

24	Which of the following definitions of Īśvara is appropriate in Advaita?
Alt1	reflection of consciousness in avidya
Alt2	reflection of consciousness in māyā
Alt3	Brahman with creative power of māyā.
Alt4	Jivanmukta

25	The cognizing self (Pramata) is self-luminous (svata-prakāṣa), as per Śaṅkara, because,
Alt1	consciousness resides in the self
Alt2	it has mind and sense organs
Alt3	consciousness is the very nature of the self and inseparable from it.
Alt4	it expresses through language.

26	Atman is the source of all knowledge, as per Advaita, because,
Alt1	it belongs to Brahman
Alt2	it has the capacity to cast away māyā.
Alt3	self-effulgent Atman is the knower and director of our mind
Alt4	it is Absolute self.

27	Immortality is a realization, as per Advaita, which is,
Alt1	a realization that the self-knowledge and existence go together.
Alt2	a realization that Atman is the eternal being
Alt3	a realization that there is life after death
Alt4	a realization that good deeds go beyond bodily death.

28	Vasubandhu belongs to which school?
Alt1	Sautrāntikas
Alt2	Sarvāstivādins

Alt3	Yogācāra
Alt4	All the above.

29	Avadhi Jnana and Kevala Jnana are
Alt1	knowledge of the universe
Alt2	direct knowledge
Alt3	sensory knowledge
Alt4	scriptural knowledge

30	Who, for the first time, gave a theory of dhvani siddhānta (theory of suggestion)?
Alt1	Mahima Bhatta
Alt2	Ācārya Kshemendra
Alt3	Anandavardhana
Alt4	Kalidasa.

31	Who authored Saundaryalahari?
Alt1	Gaudapada
Alt2	Jayadeva
Alt3	Vatsyayana
Alt4	shri adi shankracharya

32	Who, among the following argued that at the state of Nirvana, 'suffering exists, but not the sufferer'?
Alt1	Mahavir
Alt2	Buddha
Alt3	Kātyāyana
Alt4	Uddyotakara

33	Nirvikalpa Pratyaksa means,
Alt1	the distinction (vikalpa) between knower, act of knowing and the object known is dissolved
Alt2	without apriori conception
Alt3	perception without distinguishing features of the percept.
Alt4	all the above.

34	In Buddhist nominalism, universals are given in
Alt1	determiantae perception
Alt2	indeterminate perception
Alt3	perception of non classes
Alt4	negative perceptions.

35	Vṛitti-Jñana requires perception of Self as
Alt1	Introspective evidence of reflexive 'I'
Alt2	subject of pratyakṣa
Alt3	modification of qualities perceived
Alt4	transcendental unity of apperception

36	Dharma means,

Alt1	moral foundations of social order
Alt2	"that which holds together the people of the universe"
Alt3	religious belief in cosmic order
Alt4	a way of life.

37	Cultural universals in Indian culture are
Alt1	transhistorical nd transtemporal
Alt2	specific to diverse cultures of India
Alt3	universal values embedded in Indian way of life
Alt4	Varnasrama dharma

38	The text, "Swaraj in Ideas" is written by
Alt1	Kalidas Bhattacharyya
Alt2	Mahatma Gandhi
Alt3	Krishna Chandra Bhattacharyya
Alt4	Rabindrantah Tagore

39	Who wrote the text "Riddles in Hindusim"?
Alt1	Mahatma Jyotibarao Phule
Alt2	Babasaheb Ambedkar
Alt3	Guru Ravidas
Alt4	Balgangadhar Tilak

40	Surplus in Tagore means,
Alt1	the transcendent
Alt2	the Infinite
Alt3	the creative impulse
Alt4	the universal man

41	Rawls claims that when his two principles come into conflict:
Alt1	neither takes precedence over the other
Alt2	the first principle (concerning liberty) takes precedence over the second (concerning inequality).
Alt3	Both the principles work at cross-purposes
Alt4	the second principle (concerning inequality) takes precedence over the first (concerning liberty).

42	In Aristotle reference for each virtue can be fixed by
Alt1	conventional use
Alt2	grounding experiences
Alt3	a thick description of virtue
Alt4	tradition.

43	Who argued that morality consists in treating others as ends and not as means?
Alt1	Sidgwick
Alt2	rawls
Alt3	Kant
Alt4	All the above.

44	Which of the following schools take death penalty as morally permissible punishment?
Alt1	deontology
Alt2	normative ethics
Alt3	virtue ethics
Alt4	metaethics

45	Assisted suicide means,
Alt1	passive euthanasia
Alt2	active euthanasia
Alt3	intentional hastening of death of a terminally ill-patient by assistance from physician, relative or another person.
Alt4	mercy killing.

46	Synthetic apriori judgements, for Kant are those
Alt1	which establish apriori relationship between concepts by referring to experience of objects from real world to which this relationship can apply.
Alt2	which establish formal conditions necessary to experience something as an object.
Alt3	mind-dependent experience of objects that make judgments about the objective world.
Alt4	subjective modes of experience that give us information about the objective world.

47	Who among the following argue that atomic facts are simple and not singular?
Alt1	Russell
Alt2	Frege
Alt3	Wittgenstein
Alt4	Malcolm

48	Who argued that 'propositional content of a sentence in a context is not its modal content'?
Alt1	C.I.Lewis
Alt2	Stalnaker
Alt3	Jason Stanley
Alt4	Dummett

49	According to McDowell:
Alt1	values figure prominently in the best explanation of our value experiences
Alt2	values are causally efficacious.
Alt3	neither a nor b
Alt4	both a and b

50	Let's consider the interpretation v where v(p) = F, v(q) = T, v(r) = T. which of the propositional formulas are satisfied by v ?
Alt1	$(p \rightarrow \neg q) \vee \neg(r \wedge q)$
Alt2	$(\neg p \vee \neg q) \rightarrow (p \vee \neg r)$
Alt3	$\neg(\neg p \rightarrow \neg q) \wedge r$
Alt4	$\neg(\neg p \rightarrow q \wedge \neg r)$

51	Induction can be carried out, according to Quine, on
Alt1	artificially contrived natural kind like grue

Alt2	privileged natural kind predicates
Alt3	what natural kind classes exclude
Alt4	none of the above

52	If entangled states of wave functions lead to a collapse, then,
Alt1	the collapsed state is consistent with earlier observations
Alt2	the collapsed state is a subject of many-worlds interpretation
Alt3	the collapsed state is coherent
Alt4	the collapsesd state cannot be part of a theory of QM.

53	Embodied cogntion is,
Alt1	neural
Alt2	affected by various aspects of body and not just mind
Alt3	mirro neuron bases effects
Alt4	body awareness

54	Alien Hand Syndrome is
Alt1	mental disorder
Alt2	actual movement of hand by the feeling that it is possessed by outside force
Alt3	body disorder
Alt4	None of the above.

55	Who of the following wrote The Republic?
Alt1	Plato
Alt2	Aristotle
Alt3	Hegel
Alt4	Marx

56	Who said 'I think, therefore, I am'?
Alt1	Aristotle
Alt2	Hegel
Alt3	Descartes
Alt4	Marx

57	Pratityasamudpada is propounded by
Alt1	Sankara
Alt2	Buddha
Alt3	Gautama
Alt4	Dinnaga

58	Which of the following schools believes in Aham Brahmasmi?
Alt1	Jainism
Alt2	Buddhism
Alt3	Vedanta
Alt4	Charvaka

59	Syadavada is central to

Alt1	Visitadvaita
Alt2	Buddhism
Alt3	Nyaya
Alt4	Jainism

60	Abhava was advocated by:
Alt1	Buddhism
Alt2	Nyaya
Alt3	Vedanta
Alt4	Jainism

61	The utilitarianism believes in so far as :
Alt1	It excludes a greater happiness
Alt2	It includes a greater happiness
Alt3	It includes justice
Alt4	It excludes justice

62	Sabda as pramana is not accepted by :
Alt1	Carvaka school
Alt2	Jaina school
Alt3	Buddhist school
Alt4	Vedanta school

63	Inference as pramana is not accepted by:
Alt1	Nyaya
Alt2	Sankhya
Alt3	Carvaka
Alt4	Vaisheshika

64	Obligated to perform actions are:
Alt1	nitya
Alt2	naimittika
Alt3	sancita
Alt4	kriyamana

65	Prohibited actions are :
Alt1	prarabdha
Alt2	sancita
Alt3	nisiddha
Alt4	kamya

66	Rta stands for
Alt1	Social order
Alt2	Cosmic order
Alt3	Order of life
Alt4	Moral order

67	Ahimsa, satya, asteya, aparigraha and brahmacharya are parts of :
Alt1	Vrata
Alt2	Sila
Alt3	Yama
Alt4	Niyama

68	Which one of the flowing upholds the karma doctrine?
Alt1	human existence is rooted in past actions
Alt2	human existence is uprooted from past actions
Alt3	human existence is both rooted in and uprooted from past actions
Alt4	human existence is neither rooted in nor uprooted from past actions

69	Niskamakarma in Gita maintains that :
Alt1	Duty for duty's sake
Alt2	Duty for the sake of social welfare
Alt3	Duty to attain moksa
Alt4	Duty towards God

70	Who, of the following, is the author of Logic and Mysticism?
Alt1	Vivekananda
Alt2	Russell
Alt3	Mill
Alt4	Ramanuja

71	Which one of the following books was written by Bal Gangadhar Tilak?
Alt1	Brahmasutra Bhasya
Alt2	Life Divine
Alt3	Gita Rahasya
Alt4	Lokayata

72	Which of the following is included in the meaning of Svadharma ?
Alt1	one's own religion
Alt2	one's psychological makeup
Alt3	one's self-nature
Alt4	one's varna dharma

73	Who regarded substance as causa sui?
Alt1	Descartes
Alt2	Spinoza
Alt3	Plato
Alt4	Locke

74	Who said 'Causal relations are customary transitions'?
Alt1	Hume
Alt2	Aristotle
Alt3	Berkeley
Alt4	Leibniz

75	Who of the following did not advocate social contract theory?
Alt1	Hobbes
Alt2	Locke
Alt3	Rousseau
Alt4	Hume

76	Satyagraha involves:
Alt1	utility
Alt2	rehabilitation
Alt3	Truth and non-violence
Alt4	justice

77	Mind and body dualism was propounded by
Alt1	Descartes
Alt2	Sankhya
Alt3	Spinoza
Alt4	Madhva

78	Simple and complex ideas were advocated by:
Alt1	Hume
Alt2	Liebniz
Alt3	Locke
Alt4	Kant

79	Who redefined knowledge as 'synthetic apriori judgment'?
Alt1	Hume
Alt2	Marx
Alt3	Hegel
Alt4	Kant

80	Which one of the following is accepted in Buddhism?
Alt1	Anupalabdhi
Alt2	Abhava
Alt3	Apoha
Alt4	Arthapatti

81	Which one of the following schools has accepted Adhyasa?
Alt1	Advaita Vedanta
Alt2	Visitadvaita
Alt3	Dvaita
Alt4	Dvaitadvaita

82	Four-fold Noble Truths are presented in:
Alt1	Sikhism
Alt2	Hinduism
Alt3	Jainism

Alt4	Buddhism

83	According to the law of excluded middle:
Alt1	A proposition is true if it is true
Alt2	A proposition must be either true or false
Alt3	A proposition cannot be both true and false simultaneously
Alt4	A proposition must be a declarative sentence

84	In the traditional square of opposition A and E propositions are:
Alt1	Contradictories
Alt2	Sub-contraries
Alt3	Contraries
Alt4	Subalterns

85	In Universal Affirmative propositions:
Alt1	Subject terms is not distributed but predicate term is distributed
Alt2	Both subject and predicate terms are distributed
Alt3	Subject term is distributed but predicate term is not distributed
Alt4	Both subject and predicate terms are not distributed

86	Logic is the childhood of mathematics and mathematics is the adulthood of logic, is the view of:
Alt1	Ludwig Wittgenstein
Alt2	Bertrand Russell
Alt3	Gotlob Frege
Alt4	A.N. Whitehead

87	Retributive theory of punishment is criticized because it believes in:
Alt1	punishment of crime is right because the guilty should suffer.
Alt2	punishment of a crime is right because of its consequences
Alt3	punishment of a crime is right because it is just
Alt4	an eye for an eye and a limb for a limb

88	The reformist theory of punishment focuses on :
Alt1	utility
Alt2	rehabilitation
Alt3	deterrence
Alt4	justice

89	Given below are 4 philosophers. Identify the correct order in which they appeared.
Alt1	Hegel, Marx, Plato, Aristotle
Alt2	Hegel, Plato, Aristotle, Marx
Alt3	Plato, Aristotle, Hegel, Marx
Alt4	Hegel, Plato, Marx, Aristotle

90	According to Plato, justice is a harmony of:
Alt1	wisdom, courage, temperance
Alt2	rulers, guards and the principle of might

Alt3	rulers, guards and laborers
Alt4	reason, spirit and appetite

91	Three propositions are given in each of the alternatives. Assuming the propositions are true, select the alternative in which the third proposition logically follows from the first two statements.
Alt1	All men are mortal. Socrates is a man. Socrates is mortal.
Alt2	All crows are black. Some dogs are black. Some dogs are not black.
Alt3	Some animals are not fierce. All lions are animals. All lions are not fierce.
Alt4	All politicians are soft-spoken. Some judges are soft-spoken. Some politicians are judges.

92	Three propositions are given in each of the alternatives. Assuming the propositions are true, select the alternative in which the third proposition logically does not follow from the first two statements.
Alt1	Some politicians are reformists. Some judges are reformists. Some politicians are judges.
Alt2	All philosophers are fallible. Marx is a philosopher. Marx is fallible.
Alt3	All lions are fierce. Some animals are not fierce. Some animals are not lions.
Alt4	All books are edifying. Some books are interesting. Some edifying books are interesting.

93	Which of the following issues are not raised in institutive justice?
Alt1	Codification
Alt2	Legitimacy
Alt3	Independent investigation
Alt4	Interpretation

94	'Right' supersedes 'goodness', is the position held by:
Alt1	Plato
Alt2	Rawls
Alt3	Kant
Alt4	Mill

95	Which one of the following could be regarded as the most appropriate for human rights?
Alt1	Act only on that maxim through which you can at the same time will that it should become a Universal Law.
Alt2	So act as if you were through your maxim a law making member of a kingdom of ends.
Alt3	Love thy neighbour.
Alt4	Act in such a way that you always treat humanity, whether in your own person or in the person of any other, never simply as a means, but always at the same time as an end.

96	Which one is the most appropriate feature of Indian secularism?
Alt1	Indian secularism accepts separation between state and religion.
Alt2	India as state is secular but as a nation it is communal.
Alt3	Indian secularism accepts no religion.
Alt4	India is non-religious state.

97	Which one of the following overcomes the gap between niti and nyaya?
Alt1	Human resource can overcome the gap between niti and nyaya.
Alt2	Actual capability of a person can overcome the gap between niti and nyaya.

Alt3	Actual capability of a person, with pragmatic approach, can overcome the gap between niti and nyaya.
Alt4	Overcoming scarcity is overcoming of the gap between niti and nyaya.

98	Which one of the following shows the distinction between culture and civilization?
Alt1	Human beings are culturally embedded, not civilizationally.
Alt2	Culture is what we are in as much as civilization is what we have.
Alt3	Human beings have consciously adopted culture but not the civilization.
Alt4	Culture is the one people inherit, not the civilization.

99	What, of the following, could be regarded as the most operative term for culture:
Alt1	Diversity
Alt2	Homogeneity
Alt3	Hierarchy
Alt4	Emotivism

100	Which one of the following is the ethical doctrine of 'duty for duty's sake.'
Alt1	Pragmatism
Alt2	Consequentialism
Alt3	Deontology
Alt4	Emotivism

PU Ph D Philosophy

125 PU_2015_120
_____is the founder of Sūnyavāda Buddhism.

- ⬚ Dharmakīrti

- ⬚ Vasubandhu

- ⬚ Nāgārjuna

- ⬚ Dinnāga

106 PU_2015_120
Prābhakara Mīmāmsā does not admit _____ as a pramāṇa.

- ⬚ anumāna

- ⬚ pratyakṣa

- ⬚ arthāpatti

- ⬚ anupalabdhi

199 PU_2015_120
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

116 PU_2015_120
According to the Upaniṣads, the ultimate Reality is _____.

- ⬚ īśvara

- ⬚ Siva

- ⬚ Siva

- ⬚ Brahman

180 PU_2015_120
Gandhiji considered _____ is the best of riches.

- ⬚ selflessness

- ⬚ Selfishness

- ⬚ possessiveness

C contentment

217 PU_2015_120
Ethics related to beauty is called as _____.

C epistemology

C Aesthetics

C metaphysics

C logic

171 PU_2015_120
The main goal of critical theorists is _____.

C profit making

C liberation

C well-being

C social emancipation

148 PU_2015_120
The architect of phenomenology is _____.

C Martin Heidegger

C Gabriel Marcel

C Jean Paul Sartre

C Edmund Husserl

108 PU_2015_120
_____ is not one among the twelve links in the Pratityasamutpada of Buddhism.

C vedana

C jāti

C bhāva

C bhāvana

186 PU_2015_120
The moral law of karma is _____.

C man's nature itself

C regulated by Isvara

C the expression of nature of absolute

the expression of nature of God

190 PU_2015_120
Sri Aurobindo is a _____.

    mystic

    moralist

    atheist

    humanist

219 PU_2015_120
That Brahman is totally different from the jiva is the view of _____.

    Madhva

    Śaṅkara

    Rāmānuja

    Patanjali

182 PU_2015_120
Gandhiji considered God as _____.

    dispenserof rewards

    pure consciousness

    truth

    faith

167 PU_2015_120
Heidegger is basically interested in _____.

    epistemology

    Being

    logic

    ethics

129 PU_2015_120
Nyāya is primarily interested in _____.

    logic and epistemology

    ethics

    metaphysics

soteriology

183 PU_2015_120
All contemporary Indian thinkers are _____.

☐ theists

☐ atheists

☐ rationalists

☐ pragmatists

147 PU_2015_120
Monadology is authored by:-

☐ Hume

☐ Leibniz

☐ Descartes

☐ Spinoza

169 PU_2015_120
Immanuel Kant is the author of _____.

☐ Monadology

☐ Critique of Pure Reason

☐ Either Or

☐ Social Contract

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

117 PU_2015_120
Ṛta is popularly known as the _____.

☐ beginning

☐ season

☐ first principle

C cosmic moral order

216 PU_2015_120
Situational ethics coined by _____.

C T.H Green

C J.S.Mill

C Fletcher

C Kant

149 PU_2015_120
According to the Phenomenologists, the essential property of consciousness is _____.

C non-intentionality

C reflection

C intentionality

C reaction

130 PU_2015_120
The author of the Sankhya-sūtra is _____.

C Kanāda

C Gautama

C Jaimini

C Kapila

191 PU_2015_120
The philosophy of contemporary Indian -thinkers is based on _____ considerations.

C logical

C existential

C pragmatic

C traditional

184 PU_2015_120
According to Gandhiji, _____ is the strongest weapon of purity.

C Sarvodaya

C Satyagraha

C Swaraj

☐ Swadeshi

112 PU_2015_120
In Yoga, dhyāna means _____.

☐ detachment of sense-organs from mind

☐ uninteruupted flow towards the object

☐ detachment of senses from body

☐ detachment of senses from external objects

107 PU_2015_120
According to Advaita, the world is _____.

☐ mithyā

☐ sat

☐ sadasat

☐ asat

168 PU_2015_120
Derrida attacked _____.

☐ foundationalism

☐ formalism

☐ logo-centrism

☐ modernism

170 PU_2015_120
Freud's psychoanalysis is basically concerned with _____.

☐ individual

☐ unconscious element

☐ sub-conscious element

☐ conscious element

189 PU_2015_120
The pursuit of truth is the _____.

☐ end of life

☐ contract in life

☐ means of life

C all of the above

111 PU_2015_120
The second evolute in the Sāṅkhya theory of evolution is _____.

C ahankāra

C manas

C buddhi

C mahat

185 PU_2015_120
Gandhiji believed that _____ is darkness.

C faith

C lack of awareness

C lack of wisdom

C ignorance

110 PU_2015_120
The author of Vaiśeṣikasūtra is _____.

C Jaimini

C Kaṇāda

C Patanjali

C Gautama

105 PU_2015_120
The author of the Yoga-suūtra is _____.

C Bādarāyaṇa

C Rāmānuja

C Madhva

C Patanjali

134 PU_2015_120
Nyāya reduces arthāpatti to _____.

C verbal testimony

C verbal testimony

C perception

○ inference

133 PU_2015_120
In Nyāya inference, paksa represents the _____.

○ reason

○ major term

○ middle term

○ minor term

181 PU_2015_120
The moral duties of man are _____.

○ acquiring

○ respect for character & truth

○ respect for life &freedom

○ confessions

115 PU_2015_120
The Vedas are divided into _____.

○ karmakānda & Upaniṣads

○ jñānakanda & Âranyakas

○ Âranyakas & Upaniṣads

○ karmakānda & jñānakānda

196 PU_2015_120
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

113 PU_2015_120
Extra-ordinary perception (alaukika-pratyaksa) is an important concept of _____.

○ Advaita

○ Nyāya

○ Sāmkhya

C Yoga

127 PU_2015_120
According to Buddhism, reality is _____.

C multiple

C impermanent

C permanent

C one

164 PU_2015_120
A syllogism consists of _____.

C three premises

C one premise and two conclusions

C two premises only

C two premises and a conclusion

215 PU_2015_120
_____ is the king of all Yogas.

C Jnana-yoga

C Karma-yoga

C Raja-yoga

C Bhakti-yoga

132 PU_2015_120
According to Vaiśeşika, the padārthas are _____.

C five

C ten

C seven

C nine

118 PU_2015_120
Jñānakānda consists of the _____.

C Āranyakas and the Upanişads

C Samhitas and the Upanişads

C Brāhmanas and the Upanişads

C Samhitas and the Brāhmanas

146 PU_2015_120
Leibneiz advocated _____.

C phenomenalism

C psycho-physical parallelism

C occasionalism

C psycho-physical interactionism

145 PU_2015_120
Berkeley does not believe in the existence of _____.

C spirits

C substance

C matter

C ideas

218 PU_2015_120
Tagore is a _____.

C pragmatist

C economist

C naturalist

C Humanist

166 PU_2015_120
'Man is condemned to be free' is the slogan of:-

C Aristotle

C Russell

C Sartre

C Plato

109 PU_2015_120
According to Mīmāmsā, _____ is the means to liberation.

C karma

C dhyāna

C jñāna

C bhakti

188 PU_2015_120
_____ is necessary to attain *moksa.*

C Detachment

C Attachment

C faith

C Trust

128 PU_2015_120
_____is a pramāṇa not acceptable to Nyāya.

C Perception

C Non-apprehension

C Verbal-testimony

C Inference

165 PU_2015_120
The concept of 'deep ecology' is introduced by _____.

C Russell

C Vandana Shiva

C Arne Naess

C Peter Singer

192 PU_2015_120
Moksa is a state of _____.

C confusion

C ananda & non-ananda

C ananda

C pain

126 PU_2015_120
The word "jina" means _____.

C master

C saviour

C observer

C conquerer

214 PU_2015_120
The greatest good of the greatest number is called as _____.

C utilitarianism

C naturalism

C pragmatism

C emotivism

163 PU_2015_120
The following is not a logical constant _____.

C negation

C disjunction

C conjunction

C implication

114 PU_2015_120
The Advaita theory of error is called _____.

C ātma-khyāti

C akhāyti

C anyathā-khyāti

C anirvacanīya-khyāti

131 PU_2015_120
The Aṣṭānga-Yoga of Patanjali does not include _____.

C pratyāhāra

C dṛṣṭi

C niyama

C yama

195 PU_2015_120
The concept of Dharma is a means to _____.

C love

C bondage

C moksa

C suffering

224 PU_2015_120
The author of the Sribhasya is _____.

C Kapila

C Sankara

C Ramanuja

C Gautama

245 PU_2015_120
Descartes advocated _____.

C methodological skepticism

C psycho-physical parallelism

C occasionalism

C phenomenalism

220 PU_2015_120
The *Prasthana-traya* includes _____.

C the *Bhagavad-gita*, *Upanishads*, and *Puranas*

C the *Agamas*, the *Puranas*, and the *Itihasas*

C the *Upanishads*, the *Bhagavad-gita*, and the *Brahma-sutra*

C *Vedas*, *Manu-smriti*, and *Agamas*

222 PU_2015_120
Valmiki is the author of the _____.

C Bhagavad-gita

C Brahma-sutra

C Ramayana

C Nyaya-sutra

244 PU_2015_120
Berkeley does not believe in the existence of _____.

C substance

C spirits

C matter

☐ ideas

235 PU_2015_120
A school in Indian philosophy is heterodox (nastika) because it rejects _____.

☐ Karma

☐ God

☐ Vedas

☐ liberation

241 PU_2015_120
Kant is known for his _____.

☐ descriptive ethics

☐ prescriptive ethics

☐ meta-ethics

☐ critical philosophy

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

240 PU_2015_120
The distinction between primary and secondary qualities is made by _____.

☐ Hume

☐ Locke

☐ Berkeley

☐ Bentham

256 PU_2015_120
The founder of pragmatism was _____.

☐ Hegel

☐ Kant

☐ William James

☐ Pierce

232 PU_2015_120
Advaita is _____.

☐ theistic

☐ agnostic

☐ anti-theistic

☐ trans-theistic

255 PU_2015_120
Euthanasia refers to _____.

☐ homicide

☐ mercy killing

☐ Killing

☐ accident

242 PU_2015_120
The view that "good is not a natural property" is the view of _____.

☐ moore

☐ kant

☐ mill

☐ Locke

233 PU_2015_120
Which is not a school of Vedanta?

☐ Visistadvaita

☐ Dvaita

☐ Yoga

☐ Advaita

230 PU_2015_120
Liberation after death is called _____.

☐ Videha-mukti

☐ Sadyomukti

☐ Krama-mukti

○ Jivan-mukti

234 PU_2015_120
The *Itihasas* are _____.

○ *Bhagavad-gita* and *Manu- smrti*

○ *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*

○ *Agamas* and *Puranas*

○ *Sruti* and *Smrti*

257 PU_2015_120
According to Yoga, citta means _____.

○ Self

○ mind

○ prakrti

○ buddhi, ahankara and manas

223 PU_2015_120
Patanjali is the systematizer _____.

○ Mimamsa

○ Yoga

○ Sankhya

○ Advaita

243 PU_2015_120
Values do not exist in this world" is the view of _____.

○ Wittgenstein

○ Russell

○ Ayer

○ Carnap

231 PU_2015_120
Sundarar is a great philosopher of _____.

○ Advaita

○ Kashmir-Saivism

○ Virasaivism

O Saiva-Siddhanta

290 PU_2015_120
The following is not a logical connective _____.

O disjunction

O conjunction

O implication

O negation

260 PU_2015_120
According to Patanjali, God is never _____.

O without purpose

O free

O cruel

O in bondage

262 PU_2015_120
Consequentialism is also called as _____ theory.

O metaphysical

O teleological

O ontological

O cosmological

270 PU_2015_120
According to Advaita, _____ is the *pramana* for cognizing non-existence (*abhava*)

O pratyaksa

O anumana

O anupalabdhi

O upamana

281 PU_2015_120
Social Contract is the book written by _____.

O Mill

O Rousseau

O Hegel

○ Marx

263 PU_2015_120
Ethical egoism is a _____ theory.

○ naturalistic

○ descriptive

○ normative

○ idealistic

261 PU_2015_120
Who is the founder of the Yoga system?

○ Buddha

○ Sankara

○ Mahavira

○ Patanjali

275 PU_2015_120
According to Advaita, in upamana we get knowledge on the basis of _____.

○ sadrsya

○ smrti

○ pratyaksa

○ samskara

274 PU_2015_120
Cetana and acetana dravyas are found in the metaphysics of _____.

○ Jainism

○ Dvaita

○ Advaita

○ Buddhism

272 PU_2015_120
Fallacies of reasoning are known as _____.

○ chala

○ cidabhasa

○ hetvabhasa

C pramanabhasa

264 PU_2015_120
Manu-dharma explains about _____ values.

C aesthetic

C moral

C economic

C absolute

293 PU_2015_120
According to Aurobindo, evolution means:-

C destruction

C involution

C creation

C maintenance

280 PU_2015_120
Basavesvara is a famous philosopher of _____.

C Kashmir-Saivism

C Advaita

C Virasaivism

C Saiva-Siddhanta

298 PU_2015_120
Gandhiji is in favor of _____.

C supremacy

C decentralization

C capitalism

C communism

295 PU_2015_120
Yoga, according to Aurobindo is _____.

C Realization of truth

C Attainment of god

C Attainment of supernatural existence

○ Realization of divinity

294 PU_2015_120
Integral philosophy means _____.

○ ascent through descent

○ Enlargement

○ expansion

○ contraction

273 PU_2015_120
The two most important concepts of Dvaita are _____.

○ dhyana & bhakti

○ bhakti & prapatti

○ bheda & adhinatva

○ karma & jnana

296 PU_2015_120
Tagore's philosophy focuses on _____.

○ peace

○ Freedom

○ humanism

○ Justice

289 PU_2015_120
_____ is a Pre-Socratic philosopher.

○ Moore

○ Hegel

○ Thales

○ Kant

271 PU_2015_120
Vaisesika admits _____ pramanas.

○ three

○ six

○ two

Four

120 PU Ph D Philosophy

149 PU_2016_120_E
The *Saundaryalahari* is a composition of_____.

○ Vallabha

○ Rāmānuja

○ Madhva

○ Śaṅkara

184 PU_2016_120_E
Russell's theory of descriptions aims at_____.

○ law of parsimony

○ saving the law of excluded middle

○ law of identity

○ law of non-contradiction

213 PU_2016_120_E
"Who were the Shudras?" is a work of_____.

○ Nehru

○ Gandhi

○ Ambedkar

○ Sri Aurobindo

109 PU_2016_120_E

The Eightfold Path (*aṣṭaṅgamārga*) is associated with the _____ Noble Truth.

○ first

○ fourth

○ second

○ third

141 PU_2016_120_E

According to Mīmāmsā,____ is the means to liberation:

- *karma*
- *jñāna*
- *bhakti*
- *dhyāna*

6 of 100
169 PU_2016_120_E
"None can die on my death by proxy" is a statement made by_____.

- Buber
- Heidegger
- Sartre
- Kierkegaard

7 of 100
209 PU_2016_120_E
My Experiments with Truth was written by_____.

- Gandhi
- Tagore
- Nehru
- Tilak

8 of 100
164 PU_2016_120_E
Social Contract is authored by_____.

- Rousseau
- Marx
- Hobbes
- Hegel

9 of 100
172 PU_2016_120_E
According to logicians, a proposition is significantly said to be_____.

- true
- false
- either true or false
- both true and false

10 of 100
185 PU_2016_120_E
The distinction between phrasitc and neustic uses of language was made by_____.

- R.M. Hare
- Wittgenstein
- Ryle
- Strawson

11 of 100
201 PU_2016_120_E
The character of any individual mainly depends on_____.

- physiology
- philosophy
- environment
- psychology

12 of 100
181 PU_2016_120_E
Dialogical ethics was introduced by_____.

- Dilthey
- Habermas
- Derrida
- Foucault

13 of 100
200 PU_2016_120_E

_____ is the most important among the four *āśramas*.

- *gṛhastha*
- *vānaprastha*
- *sannyāsa*
- *brahmacarya*

14 of 100
189 PU_2016_120_E
The Absolute Spirit, according to Hegel, can be approached_____.

- through reason
- through the triadic movement of reason
- deductively
- dialectically

161 PU_2016_120_E
According to Locke, the mind is a_____.

○ bin of ideas

○ thinking machine

○ *tabula rasa*

○ store-house of ideas

216 PU_2016_120_E
Radhakrishnan aspired for_____between the East and the West:-

○ hierarchy

○ analysis

○ synthesis

○ division

192 PU_2016_120_E
According to Habermas, ideology critique has to be grounded in_____.

○ human interests

○ knowledge

○ everyday communication

○ social emancipation

113 PU_2016_120_E

The founder of Vīraśaivism is _____.

○ Sarveśvara

○ Parameśvara

○ Basaveśvara

○ Ananteśvara

105 PU_2016_120_E

According to Cārvāka philosophy, the element not acceptable is _____.

○ ether

○ earth

○ water

○ air

112 PU_2016_120_E
The view that effect is not non-existent in the cause is known as _____.

○ *anirvacanīyavāda*

○ *asatkāryavāda*

○ *anekāntavāda*

○ *satkāryavāda*

197 PU_2016_120_E
According to epistemologists, knowledge presupposes_____.

○ truth

○ conformity

○ belief

○ certainty

205 PU_2016_120_E
The *Gitanjali* is a work of_____.

○ Tagore

○ Tilak

○ Gokhale

○ Vinoba Bhave

165 PU_2016_120_E
For the Nominalists, the universals are _____.

○ dependent on particulars

○ real

○ there are no universals

○ mere names

152 PU_2016_120_E
The categorical imperative is associated _____.

○ Ayer

○ Strawson

○ Quine

○ Kant

25 of 100
176 PU_2016_120_E
"Logic is the boyhood of mathematics and mathematics is the adulthood of logic." is the slogan of_____.

○ Plato

○ Sartre

○ Aristotle

○ Russell

26 of 100
129 PU_2016_120_E
Yathartha-khyati is advocated by _____.

○ Viśiṣṭādvaita

○ Mīmāmsā

○ Advaita

○ Dvaita

27 of 100
153 PU_2016_120_E
The view that 'the good is definable' is the view of_____.

○ Moore

○ Kant

○ Mill

○ Locke

28 of 100
125 PU_2016_120_E

Sāmānyalakshaṇa pratyasatti, according to Nyāya, is _____ perception.

○ indeterminate

○ ordinary

○ extraordinary

○ mediate

196 PU_2016_120_E
The fundamental distinction between potentiality and actuality was made by_____.

○ Marx

○ Plato

○ Habermas

○ Aristotle

120 PU_2016_120_E
The *astanga-yoga* of Patanjali does not include _____.

○ *śauca*

○ *asteya*

○ *dṛṣṭi*

○ *tapas*

104 PU_2016_120_E
Jnanakanda includes the _____.

○ *Brāhmaṇas* and the *Upaniṣads*

○ *Samhitas* and the *Upaniṣads*

○ *Samhitas* and the *Brāhmanas*

○ *Āranyakas* and the *Upaniṣads*

208 PU_2016_120_E
Tagore's Idealism is based on_____.

○ Humanism

○ Spiritualism

○ Utilitarianism

○ Individualism

180 PU_2016_120_E
In his *Negative Dialectics*, Adorno tries to show_____.

○ the antagonistic relation between man and nature

○ the supremacy of nature over man

○ the symbiotic relation between man and nature

the supremacy of man over nature

193 PU_2016_120_E

Adorno's *Culture Industry* emphasizes on_____.

○ aesthetics

○ the life-style of modern societies

○ the antagonistic relationship between man and nature

○ exploitation of nature

137 PU_2016_120_E

The author of the *Yoga-sutra* is _____.

○ Bādarāyaṇa

○ Madhva

○ Rāmānuja

○ Patanjali

117 PU_2016_120_E

The following *pramāṇa* is not acceptable to Nyāya _____.

○ verbal testimony

○ perception

○ inference

○ non-apprehension

101 PU_2016_120_E

The *Prasthāna traya* includes the following:

○ the *Upaniṣads,* the *Brahmasūtra* and the *Itihāsas*

○ the *Upaniṣads,* the *Brahmasūtra* and the *Bhagavadgītā*

○ the Upaniṣads, the *Vedas* and the *Bhagavadgītā*

○ the *Vedas,* the *Brahmasūtra* and the *Bhagavadgītā*

157 PU_2016_120_E
Monads, according to Leibniz, are_____.

○ metaphysical entities

○ like atoms

○ extended in space

○ finest material particles

188 PU_2016_120_E
Kant's transcendental aesthetic deals with_____.

○ percepts

○ antinomies

○ forms of intuition

○ categories

140 PU_2016_120_E

_____ is not one among the *Pañcaśīla* of Buddhism.

○ *aparigraha*

○ *ahimsa*

○ *satya*

○ *asteya*

124 PU_2016_120_E

Nyāya reduces postulation (*arthāpatti*) to _____.

○ verbal testimony

○ perception

○ comparison

○ inference

133 PU_2016_120_E
There are _____kinds of secondary meaning in Advaita.

○ six

○ three

○ eight

○ two

121 PU_2016_120_E

According to Vaiśeṣika, the *padārthas* are _____.

○ ten

○ seven

○ eight

○ five

144 PU_2016_120_E
In Advaita, the substratum of error *(bhrama)* is an known as_____.

○ *āropa*

○ *adhyāsa*

○ *adhiṣṭhāna*

○ *adhyastha*

177 PU_2016_120_E
Heidegger attempted to establish in his writings_____.

○ logic

○ epistemology

○ ethics

○ fundamental ontology

217 PU_2016_120_E
Who introduced the concept of *Annadayee Shrama Siddhanta*?

○ Gandhi

○ Tilka

○ J.B. Kripalani

○ Vinoba Bhave

145 PU_2016_120_E

The Yogācāra theory of error is called _____.

- ○ atma-khyati
- ○ asat-khyati
- ○ *akhāyti*
- ○ anyatha-khyati

156 PU_2016_120_E
According to Descartes, mind and body are_____.

- ○ substances without qualities
- ○ substances
- ○ absolute substances
- ○ relative substances

160 PU_2016_120_E
According to Berkeley, abstract ideas_____.

- ○ constitute empirical knowledge
- ○ constitute reality
- ○ exist
- ○ do not exist

108 PU_2016_120_E
That the soul is not a part of Brahman is the view of _____.

- ○ Dvaita
- ○ Viśiṣṭādvaita
- ○ Sāṅkhya
- ○ Jainism

204 PU_2016_120_E

_____ is the author of the *Rāmāyana*.

- ○ Valmiki
- ○ Vasista
- ○ Vyasa

○ Narada

128 PU_2016_120_E
Paratah-pramanya vada is advocated by _____.

○ Dvaita

○ Mīmāmsā

○ Advaita

○ Nyāya

173 PU_2016_120_E
In a square of opposition, A and I are_____.

○ contraries

○ subalterns

○ contradictories

○ sub-contraries

212 PU_2016_120_E
Identify the odd term:-

○ *Sādhaka*

○ *Siddha*

○ *Jñānī*

○ *Jīvanmukta*

100 PU_2016_120_E

According to the Upaniṣads, the ultimate reality is _____.

○ Māyā

○ Brahman

○ Īśvara

○ Puruṣa

148 PU_2016_120_E
Svatah-pramanya vada is rejected by _____.

○ Advaita

○ Nyāya

○ Sāṅkhya

○ Mīmāṁsā

136 PU_2016_120_E
Wrong identification of the Self with the body-senses-mind, in Advaita is called_____.

○ *adhyastha*

○ *aviveka*

○ *adhyāsa*

○ *avidyā*

168 PU_2016_120_E
"Utility is the criterion of truth" is the slogan of_____.

○ pragmatists

○ rationalists

○ idealists

○ empiricists

132 PU_2016_120_E

Rāmānuja believes in _____.

○ *jīvanmukti*

○ *sadyomukti*

○ *videhamukti*

○ *samādhi*

116 PU_2016_120_E
According to Buddhism, reality is _____.

○ many

○ impermanent

○ permanent

○ one

224 PU_2016_120_M
"Sarvadharma samabhava" means_____.

○ a) Hindu orientation

○ b) Islam orientation

○ c) both a & b

○ d) equal respect for all religions

241 PU_2016_120_M
Which is a prophetic religion?

○ Christianity

○ Zoroastrianism

○ Sikhism

○ Buddhism

240 PU_2016_120_M
The Prince is authored by_____.

○ Machiavelli

○ Plato

○ Socrates

○ Aristotle

252 PU_2016_120_M
Name the author of *Logical Investigations*:-

○ Dummett

○ Husserl

○ Heidegger

○ Wittgenstein

257 PU_2016_120_M
According to Kant, the ideas of reason are_____.

○ Negative and probable

○ Affirmative and negative

○ Regulative and constitutive

○ Constitutive and regulative

232 PU_2016_120_M
The Bhudan Movement is associated with_____.

○ Vallabhai Patel

○ Vinoba Bhave

○ Morarji Desai

○ Gandhi

253 PU_2016_120_M
Husserl's transcendental-phenomenological reduction tries to discover the_____ego

○ phenomenological

○ empirical

○ inter-subjectivity

○ transcendental

237 PU_2016_120_M
Who is not a Vedanta philosopher?

○ Madhva

○ Ramanuja

○ Sankara

○ Kapila

228 PU_2016_120_M
_____is the foremost among values.

○ *Artha*

○ *Dharma*

○ *Mokṣa*

○ *Kāma*

248 PU_2016_120_M
Deep-ecology is associated with _____.

○ Arne Naess

○ Bahuguna

○ Russell

○ Vandana Shiva

249 PU_2016_120_M
The Discovery of India is authored by_____.

○ Nehru

○ Sri Aurobindo

○ Gandhi

○ Tagore

256 PU_2016_120_M
Objective study of consciousness is done in_____.

○ Phenomenalism

○ Existentialism

○ Phenomenology

○ Idealism

233 PU_2016_120_M
Which is not a kind of destiny *(karma)* ?

○ *sañcita*

○ *naimittika*

○ *agāmi*

○ *prārabdha*

221 PU_2016_120_M
According to Swami Vivekananda, religion means_____.

○ harmony

○ love

○ faith

○ belief

245 PU_2016_120_M
_____is associated with the Ganesh festival in Maharashtra.

○ Ranade

○ Patel

○ Gokhale

○ Tilak

225 PU_2016_120_M
According to Gandhiji, the purpose of life is to_____.

○ acquire more & more

○ possess

○ know one's Self

○ know other

220 PU_2016_120_M
Tagore believes that religion consists in a man's capacity for_____.

○ self-transcendence

○ self-perfection

○ self-reliance

○ self-realization

244 PU_2016_120_M
According to Jainism, the jiva is_____.

○ real

○ neither real nor not real

○ not real

○ real & not real

236 PU_2016_120_M
The *Untouchables*is a work of _____.

○ Rajagopalachari

○ Phule

○ Ambedkar

○ Periyar

229 PU_2016_120_M
The Nightingale of India is_____.

○ Sarojini Naidu

○ Savitribai Phule

○ Florence Nightingale

○ Pandita Ramabai

272 PU_2016_120_D
"Die to live" is a statement of_____.

○ Hegel

○ Berkeley

○ Mill

○ Kant

296 PU_2016_120_D
Who believed that the mind in its first state, is a *"tabula rasa"*?

○ Mill

○ Hume

○ Plato

○ Locke

273 PU_2016_120_D
Who said "'My Station and its Duties."?

○ Berkeley

○ Kant

○ Bradley

○ Plato

280 PU_2016_120_D
Aristotle reduces the four causes of human and cosmic production to_____.

○ matter & substance

○ matter & form

○ substance & quality

○ matter & quality

289 PU_2016_120_D
Who is the author of the book *Tractatus Theological Politicus*?

○ Descartes

○ Wittgenstein

○ Leibnitz

○ Spinoza

260 PU_2016_120_D
Which one of the following is not true of Heidegger's Dasein? It is_____.

○ always engaged with the world

○ essentially self-conscious

○ always a possibility & not an actuality

○ always an actuality & not possibility

269 PU_2016_120_D
For Locke the idea of substance is a _____idea.

○ simple

○ particular

○ complex

○ universal

265 PU_2016_120_D

In Indian epistemology, "*jñāna*" means —————.

○ wisdom

○ awareness

○ knowledge

○ cognition

281 PU_2016_120_D
Which pair is not correctly matched?

○ *The Concept of Mind* - Gilbert Ryle

○ *Prior Analytics* - Aristotle

○ *On Liberty* - J.S Mill

○ *The Logical Syntax of Language* - Moritz Schlick

285 PU_2016_120_D
That Saguna-Brahman is different from Nirguna-Brahman is admitted by _____.

○ Visistadvaita

○ Advaita

○ Dvaita

○ Saivism

276 PU_2016_120_D
Descartes' proofs for the existence of God come mainly from_____philosophy.

○ Scholastic

○ Sophist

○ Socratic

○ Atomist

284 PU_2016_120_D
_____and_____believed in an independent material world which our ideas somehow copy.

○ Descartes, Kant

○ Descartes, Hume

○ Descartes, Locke

○ Descartes, Berkley

277 PU_2016_120_D
"I confess to Thee, O Lord, that I am as yet ignorant what time is." was made by_____.

○ Kant

○ St.Augustine

○ Descartes

○ Plato

293 PU_2016_120_D
_____had to drink hemlock as punishment.

○ Socrates

○ Anaximander

○ Plato

○ Aristotle

288 PU_2016_120_D
"There must be a First Mover which moves without being used by anything else."This view of Aristotle is also accepted by _____.

○ Locke

○ Hegel

○ St.Thomas Aquinas

○ Hobbes

297 PU_2016_120_D
Who is regarded as the first great Christian philosopher?

○ Aristotle

○ Aquinas

○ St.Augustine

○ Spinoza

292 PU_2016_120_D
Berkeley points out that when an idea is not perceived by me; then, it is perceived by_____.

○ God

○ soul

○ other souls

○ other finite spirits

261 PU_2016_120_D
An essential feature of the phenomenological method is_____.

○ consciousnesss

○ intentionality

○ bracketing

○ doubting the world

268 PU_2016_120_D
_____restricts our knowledge to phenomenal appearances of an inaccessible reality.

○ Phenomenology

○ Absolute Idealism

○ Subjective Idealism

○ Phenomenalism

264 PU_2016_120_D
Who is not a disciple of Sankara?

○ Mahavira

○ Padmapada

○ Suresvara

○ Totaka