

Seat No.	
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M.Phil/Ph.D. Entrance (Special Drive) Examination, May - 2019
PHILOSOPHY

Day and Date : Tuesday, 21 - 05 - 2019

Total Marks : 100

Time : 10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon

- Instructions :**
- 1) Section I and II are compulsory.
 - 2) All questions are compulsory.
 - 3) Each question carries 2 marks.
 - 4) Answers should be marked in the given OMR answer sheet by darkening the appropriate option.
 - 5) Use black pen only for marking the circle. Do not make any stray mark on the Answer Sheet.
 - 6) Follow the instructions given on OMR Sheet.
 - 7) Rough work shall be done on the sheet provided at the end of question paper.
 - 8) Only non- programmable calculators are allowed.

SECTION - I

Use correct alternative for the following statements.

1. Interview technique is used in _____.
A) Physics
B) Biology
C) Chemistry
D) Social sciences

2. Questionnaire technique is _____ source of investigation.
A) Secondary
B) Primary
C) Both
D) None of these

3. _____ is the last step of research methodology.
- A) Formation of a problem
 - B) Analysis of Data
 - C) Research report
 - D) Hypothesis
4. There are _____ fallacies to observation.
- A) 2
 - B) 3
 - C) 4
 - D) 5
5. _____ distinguishes between descriptive, explanatory and exploratory studies.
- A) Yin
 - B) Chin
 - C) Bin
 - D) Marsh
6. _____ research is systematic, controlled empirical and critical investigation of hypothetical propositions about the presumed relations among natural phenomena.
- A) Scientific
 - B) Management
 - C) Entrepreneurship
 - D) Religious

7. _____ research is a cumulative process.
- A) Historical
 - B) Political
 - C) Social
 - D) Scientific
8. There are basically _____ types of social research.
- A) 4
 - B) 2
 - C) 5
 - D) 6
9. Generally there are _____ types of research design.
- A) 6
 - B) 7
 - C) 5
 - D) 4
10. To establish generalisations and to extend knowledge are the _____ of researches.
- A) Characteristics
 - B) Nature
 - C) Hypothesis
 - D) Objectives
11. _____ is the first condition of research.
- A) Generalisation
 - B) Hypothesis
 - C) Objectivity
 - D) Theory

12. The _____ of social research is to discover new facts or verify and test old facts.
- A) Objective
B) Nature
C) Limit
D) Law
13. _____ is an empirically verifiable observation.
- A) Theory
B) Hypothesis
C) Law
D) Fact
14. The data collected by using interview and questionnaire techniques is called as _____ data.
- A) Secondary
B) Primary
C) Both of these
D) None of these
15. _____ is a method of exploring and analysing the life of a social unit, be that a person, an institution, culture group or even the entire community.
- A) Questionnaire
B) Case-study
C) Interview
D) Report

M/P ENT – 04

16. Every man is in certain respects _____ a) Like all other men b) Like some other men c) Like no other men is _____ of case - study
- A) Nature
B) Criteria
C) Assumption
D) Characteristics
17. A _____ is the collection of data concerning the living and working condition, broadly speaking the people in a given community.
- A) Social survey
B) Case - study
C) Interview
D) Questionnaire
18. _____ is a body of methods of obtaining and analysing data for making wise decisions in the face of uncertainty.
- A) Observation
B) Experiment
C) Case - study
D) Statistics
19. _____ means ot search again or to search for new facts or to modify older ones in any branch of knowledge.
- A) Report
B) Classification
C) Law
D) Research

- 20.** _____ data means data that are already available.
- A) Primary B) Scientific
C) Secondary D) All of these
- 21.** _____ study is directed towards discovering what is happening, why is it happening and what can be done about.
- A) Experimental B) Diagnostic
C) Descriptive D) Exploratory
- 22.** _____ research is undertaken for the sake of knowledge.
- A) Political B) Social
C) Pure D) Applied
- 23.** Plagiarism involves _____ kinds of wrongs.
- A) 2 B) 3
C) 4 D) 5
- 24.** _____ is almost seen as a shameful act.
- A) Theft B) Plagiarism
C) To break a promise D) None of these
- 25.** The basic assumption of _____ research method is that each situation is a unique situation.
- A) Qualitative B) Quantitative
C) Sociology D) Philosophy

SECTION - II

26. _____ philosophy is popularly known for its theory of inference.

- A) Jaina
- B) Nyaya
- C) Buddha
- D) Mimamsa

27. _____ Means valid knowledge.

- A) Prama
- B) Pramana
- C) Prameya
- D) Inference

28. “On referring” this essay was written by _____.

- A) Russell
- B) Strawson
- C) Kant
- D) J.S. Mill

29. _____ gave emphasis an uncertainty of life.

- A) Marcel
- B) Kirkegaard
- C) Jaspers
- D) Sartre

30. _____ gave the concept of Dasein.

- A) Heidegger
- B) Kirkegaard
- C) Jaspers
- D) J.S. Mill

31. According to _____ first existence then essence.

- A) Kirkegaard
- B) Sartre
- C) Neitche
- D) Husserl

- 38.** According to Aristotle there are _____ categories.
- A) 10 B) 9
C) 8 D) 7
- 39.** The book “Two Dogmas of Empiricism” was written by _____.
- A) A. J. Ayer B) Quine
C) Strawson D) Kant
- 40.** Hume established _____ skepticism.
- A) Dogmatic B) Extreme
C) Academic D) Both Dogmatic and Extreme
- 41.** _____ is known as rule-based ethics.
- A) Mills's ethics B) Kantian ethics
C) Aristotolian ethics D) Bentham's ethics
- 42.** _____ gave sanctions of morality.
- A) Kant
B) Bentham
C) G.E. Moore
D) Strawson

43. Hare's meta - ethical theory is known as _____
- A) Descriptivism
 - B) Prescriptivism
 - C) Emotivism
 - D) Both Descriptivism and prescriptivism
44. The book "Principia Ethica" is written by _____
- A) G.E. Moore
 - B) Russell
 - C) Strawson
 - D) Stevanson
45. _____ wrote "Language of Morals"
- A) Strawson
 - B) G.E. Moore
 - C) Nowell Smith
 - D) R. M. Hare
46. _____ accepted the approach of objective Iddedism.
- A) Green
 - B) Bradley
 - C) Hegel
 - D) Plato

47. _____ gave modernization to existentialism.

- A) Sartre
- B) Jaspers
- C) Heidegger
- D) Kirkegaard

48. _____ is important for Heidegger.

- A) Life
- B) Death
- C) Disease
- D) Marriage

49. For the refutation of Idealism Russell accepted _____ method.

- A) Logical
- B) Logical atomism
- C) Method of logical analysis
- D) Induction

50. _____ discussed about the problem of private language.

- A) Wittgenstein
- B) Strawson
- C) Russell
- D) G.E. Moore



Rough Work