COURSE CODE : 361

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 oldest of the Vedas is
   (A) Yajurveda  (B) Samaveda  
   (C) Rigveda  (D) Adharvaveda

2. The *purusa* and *prakrti* are the two realities of
   (A) Sankhya  (B) Nyaya  
   (C) Buddhism  (D) Visisatadvaita

3. ——— is a great Sanskrit poet.
   (A) Kabirdas  (B) Tiruvalluvar  
   (C) Kalidasa  (D) Tukaram

4. The *Bhagavad-gita* is a part of the
   (A) Bhagavata  (B) Mahabharatha  
   (C) Ramayana  (D) Vedas

5. The element rejected by Carvaka is
   (A) air  (B) water  (C) ether  (D) fire

6. Wrong identification of the Self with the body, senses, and mind, in Advaita is called
   (A) *adhyyasa*  (B) *avidya*  (C) *maya*  (D) *aviveka*

7. The author of Brahma-sutra is
   (A) Sankara  (B) Ramanuja  
   (C) Madhva  (D) Badarayana

8. ——— is not an orthodox school of Indian philosophy.
   (A) Nyaya  (B) Carvaka  (C) Mimamsa  (D) Sankhya

9. According to Advaita, the world is
   (A) *sat*  (B) *mithya*  (C) *asat*  (D) *sadasat*
10. In Sanskrit, “philosophy” is called  
   (A) vicara (B) darsana (C) vada (D) nyaya

11. Sri Ramakrishna is a great devotee of  
   (A) Ganesa (B) Siva (C) Visnu (D) Kali

12. In Indian philosophy the sources of knowledge are called  
   (A) prameya (B) pramiti (C) pramata (D) pramana

13. The four noble truths are associated with  
   (A) Yoga (B) Tantra (C) Nyaya (D) Buddhism

14. According to Mimamsa, ___________ is the means to liberation.  
   (A) karma (B) bhakti (C) dhyana (D) jnana

15. The propounder of Vaisesika is  
   (A) Vyasa (B) Patanjali (C) Kanada (D) Gautama

16. ___________ is a Mahayana Buddhist:  
   (A) Bahubali (B) Nagarjuna (C) Sankara (D) Raghavendra

17. The number of chapters in the Bhagavad-Gita are  
   (A) 6  (B) 4  (C) 18  (D) 24

18. A systematic account of Advaita is given by Sankara in his  
   (A) Sri Bhasya (B) Brahma-sutra-bhasya (C) Vivekachudamani (D) Vedantasara

19. The Saktas are worshippers of  
   (A) Surya  (B) Siva  (C) Sakti  (D) Ganesa
20. According to Indian philosophy, the \textit{parama-purusartha} is \\
\hspace{1cm} (A) \ \textit{artha} \hspace{1cm} (B) \ \textit{kama} \hspace{1cm} (C) \ \textit{dharma} \hspace{1cm} (D) \ \textit{moksa} \\

21. Extra-ordinary perception (\textit{alaukika-Pratyaksa}) is an important concept of \\
\hspace{1cm} (A) Carvaka \hspace{1cm} (B) Mimamsa \hspace{1cm} (C) Nyaya \hspace{1cm} (D) Advaita \\

22. The Visistadvaita theory of error is called \\
\hspace{1cm} (A) Akyati \hspace{1cm} (B) Atma-khyati \\
\hspace{1cm} (C) Yathartha-khyati \hspace{1cm} (D) Anyatha-khyati \\

23. The author of the \textit{Nyaya-Sutra} is \\
\hspace{1cm} (A) Kapila \hspace{1cm} (B) Buddha \hspace{1cm} (C) Jaimini \hspace{1cm} (D) Gautama \\

24. The schools of Indian philosophy that do not owe allegiance to the Vedic authority are called \\
\hspace{1cm} (A) astika darsanas \hspace{1cm} (B) nastika darsanas \\
\hspace{1cm} (C) sarvastivadins \hspace{1cm} (D) lokottaravadins \\

25. The liberated Saints of Jainism are known as \\
\hspace{1cm} (A) \textit{Bodhisattvas} \hspace{1cm} (B) \textit{Tirthankaras} \hspace{1cm} (C) \textit{Siddhas} \hspace{1cm} (D) \textit{Buddhas} \\

26. All contemporary Indian philosophers are \\
\hspace{1cm} (A) rationalists \hspace{1cm} (B) theists \hspace{1cm} (C) atheists \hspace{1cm} (D) agnostics \\

27. According to Gandhiji _______ is the strongest weapon of purity. \\
\hspace{1cm} (A) swaraj \hspace{1cm} (B) satyagraha \hspace{1cm} (C) sarvodaya \hspace{1cm} (D) swadeshi \\

28. The philosophical thinking of contemporary Indian thinkers is based on _______ considerations. \\
\hspace{1cm} (A) pragmatic \hspace{1cm} (B) existential \hspace{1cm} (C) traditional \hspace{1cm} (D) logical \\

29. _______ means self-rule. \\
\hspace{1cm} (A) Swadeshi \hspace{1cm} (B) Satyagraha \hspace{1cm} (C) Swaraj \hspace{1cm} (D) All
30. Sarvodaya means
   (A) welfare of all   (B) cooperation   (C) trust   (D) none

31. Sri Aurobindo is a
   (A) mystic   (B) moralist   (C) atheist   (D) humanist

32. Radhakrishnan aspired for ———— between the East and the West.
   (A) analysis   (B) synthesis   (C) both   (D) none

33. Gandhiji considered ———— is the best of riches.
   (A) selfishness   (B) contentment   (C) selflessness   (D) greediness

34. Tagore is a
   (A) humanist   (B) naturalist   (C) pragmatist   (D) empiricist

35. ———— is the king of all yogas.
   (A) Karma yoga   (B) Jnana yoga   (C) Raja yoga   (D) Bhakti yoga

36. The ultimate goal of Contemporary Indian thinkers is
   (A) liberation   (B) realization   (C) reaching God   (D) all

37. Gandhiji believed that ———— is darkness.
   (A) ignorance   (B) lack of awareness
   (C) lack of wisdom   (D) none

38. The study of eco-ethics refers to
   (A) pragmatism   (B) environment
   (C) meta ethics   (D) descriptive ethics

39. The term value refers to
   (A) desire   (B) fact
   (C) wish   (D) what is desirable
40. The pursuit of truth is the
   (A) means of life  (B) end of life
   (C) contract in life  (D) a way of life

41. The fundamental postulate of ethics is
   (A) moral order  (B) immoral order
   (C) amoral order  (D) all

42. The moral duties of man are
   (A) respect for life and freedom  (B) respect for character and truth
   (C) respect for wealth and enjoyment  (D) respect for freedom and enjoyment

43. The greatest good of the greatest number is called as
   (A) pragmatism  (B) naturalism  (C) utilitarianism  (D) emotivism

44. Bio-ethics deals with
   (A) man  (B) nature
   (C) ethics in medicine  (D) standards of ethics

45. Vedas give importance to
   (A) spiritual profit  (B) physical profit
   (C) economic profit  (D) material profit

46. Patanjali yoga is also known as
   (A) jnana yoga  (B) karma yoga  (C) bhakti yoga  (D) raja yoga

47. The following are the limbs of Astanga yoga
   (A) yama and niyama  (B) nidhidhyasana
   (C) sravana  (D) manana

48. According to Sri Aurobindo, the important character of evolutionary process is
   (A) widening  (B) heightening  (C) integration  (D) all

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49. According to Gandhi _________ is supreme good.
   (A) morality    (B) ahimsa    (C) god    (D) all

50. Sarvamukti means
   (A) dying   (B) sacrifice    (C) redemption    (D) detachment

51. Ambedkar fought for
   (A) economic justice    (B) social justice
   (C) political justice    (D) religious justice

52. The study of beauty is part of
   (A) ethics   (B) aesthetics    (C) religion    (D) metaphysics

53. The author of Arthasastra is
   (A) Tagore    (B) Gandhi    (C) Kautilya    (D) Kaniska

54. “All men by nature are brutish and selfish” is the view of
   (A) Locke    (B) Bentham    (C) Mill    (D) Hobbes

55. The author of the Republic is
   (A) Aristotle    (B) Plato    (C) Gandhi    (D) Rousseau

56. The distinction between is and ought was made by
   (A) Hume    (B) Locke    (C) Berkeley    (D) Bentham

57. Kant is known for his
   (A) prescriptive ethics    (B) descriptive ethics
   (C) meta ethics    (D) deontic ethics

58. The author of Liberty is
   (A) Hume    (B) Bentham    (C) Mill    (D) Moore
59. The notion of 'naturalistic fallacy' was introduced by
   (A) Moore     (B) Mill     (C) Kant     (D) Locke

60. Emotive theory of ethics was introduced by
   (A) Russell   (B) Wittgenstein (C) Ayer   (D) Carnap

61. *Esse est percipi* is the slogan of
   (A) Berkeley   (B) Locke     (C) Descartes (D) Leibniz

62. Descartes advocated
   (A) psycho-physical parallelism (B) psycho-physical interactionism
   (C) occasionalism              (D) phenomenalism

63. Aristotelian ethics is popularly known as
   (A) nicomachean ethics     (B) deontic ethics
   (C) situational ethics     (D) descriptive ethics

64. *Monadology* is authored by
   (A) Leibniz     (B) Descartes (C) Spinoza   (D) Hume

65. The architect of phenomenology is
   (A) Edumund Husserl    (B) Martin Heidegger
   (C) Jean Paul Sartre   (D) Albert Camus

66. According to phenomenologists, the essential property of consciousness is
   (A) non-intentionality (B) intentionality
   (C) reflection        (D) reaction

67. According to Berkeley, abstract ideas
   (A) exist           (B) do not exist
   (C) constitute reality (D) constitute empirical knowledge
68. The mind is a blank sheet of paper in the beginning, according to
   (A) Hume   (B) Berkeley   (C) Mill   (D) Locke

69. Spinoza is known as a
   (A) pantheist   (B) idealist   (C) realist   (D) pragmatist

70. According to Hume, causation is based on
   (A) the idea of necessary connection   (B) succession in time
       (C) habit and custom   (D) contiguity

71. Social Contract is the book written by
   (A) Rousseau   (B) Hegel   (C) Marx   (D) Mill

72. The view that universals are only names is known as
   (A) conceptualism   (B) realism   (C) idealism   (D) nominalism

73. “Existence precedes the essence” is the slogan of
   (A) Sartre   (B) Marcel
       (C) Heidegger   (D) Merleau-Ponty

74. “The function of philosophy is the logical analysis of language” is the view of
   (A) pragmatists   (B) existentialists   (C) positivists   (D) analysts

75. “Utility is the criterion of truth” is the slogan of
   (A) empiricists   (B) pragmatists   (C) rationalists   (D) idealists

76. “Matter and form cannot be separated from each other” is the view of
   (A) Aristotle   (B) Plato   (C) Zeno   (D) Heraclitus

77. “You cannot step into the same stream twice” is the view of
   (A) Heraclitus   (B) Parmenides   (C) Anaxagoras   (D) Pythagoras
78. Zeno is known for his
   (A) fallacies    (B) universals    (C) paradoxes    (D) dialectics

79. The important work of Soren Kierkegaard is
   (A) Monadology    (B) The Prince    (C) Republic    (D) Either Or

80. Thales held that
   (A) water is the primordial substance    (B) air is the primordial substance
   (C) fire is the primordial substance    (D) void is the primordial substance

81. "The unexamined life is not worth living" is the slogan of
   (A) Thales    (B) Anaximander    (C) Socrates    (D) Plato

82. Ontological proof for the existence of God was advanced by
   (A) St. Anselm    (B) St. Aquinas
   (C) St. Augustine    (D) St. Thomas

83. An agnostic is one who
   (A) believes in the existence of God
   (B) does not believe in the existence of God
   (C) neither believes in the existence of God nor in His non-existence
   (D) is indifferent to God

84. Hobbes' famous work is
   (A) Social Contract    (B) Leviathan
   (C) Summa Theologica    (D) Confessions

85. Karl Marx is
   (A) an idealist    (B) materialist
   (C) rationalist    (D) pragmatist

86. Hegel is known for his
   (A) subjective idealism    (B) transcendental idealism
   (C) objective idealism    (D) absolute idealism
87. Kant's idealism is known as
   (A) transcendental idealism    (B) subjective idealism
   (C) objective idealism         (D) absolute Idealism

88. The attribute of mind, according to Descartes is
   (A) extension                (B) thinking
   (C) intentionality           (D) reflection

89. According to Berkeley, the idea of matter is
   (A) a misnomer                (B) real
   (C) conceivable               (D) a true idea

90. "God and nature are one and the same" is the view of
   (A) Berkeley                  (B) Descartes (C) Spinoza (D) Kant

91. The inductive inference proceeds from
   (A) generalizations to particulars   (B) particulars to particulars
   (C) generalizations              (D) generalizations to generalizations

92. According to logicians, a proposition is significantly said to be
   (A) true                         (B) false
   (C) both true and false          (D) either true or false

93. A syllogism consists of
   (A) two premises and a conclusion (B) one premise and two conclusions
   (C) three premises                (D) two premises only

94. According to the law of excluded middle, 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
95. In a square of opposition, A and E are
   (A) contraries  (B) contradictories
   (C) subalterns  (D) sub-contraries

96. The following is not a logical connective
   (A) conjunction  (B) disjunction
   (C) implication  (D) negation

97. In a bi-conditional statement if \( p \) is true and \( q \) is false the statement is
   (A) true  (B) false
   (C) both true and false  (D) unpredictable

98. Logic is popularly known as the science of
   (A) arguments  (B) reasoning
   (C) thinking  (D) disputation

99. Dialectical logic involves
   (A) thesis and anti-thesis  (B) thesis and synthesis
   (C) anti-thesis and synthesis  (D) thesis, anti-thesis and synthesis

100. Some boys are not courageous is
   (A) A proposition  (B) E proposition
   (C) I proposition  (D) O proposition