

PU M A Philosophy

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The eightfold path (*astanga-marga*) was taught by-----.

- Mahavira
- Sankara
- Madhva
- Buddha

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That Brahman is qualified by *cit* and *acit* is the view of -----.

- Rāmānuja
- Kapila
- Śaṅkara
- Patanjali

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Kant is known for his –

- meta-ethics
- descriptive ethics
- prescriptive ethics
- deontic ethics

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----- is the author of the *Vaiśeṣika-sūtra*.

- Gautama
- Jaimini
- Sankara
- Kanada

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Nyāya specializes in -----.

- ethics
- logic & epistemology
- metaphysics

soteriology

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Gnostic being has enough _____

ignorance

knowledge

love

Faith

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

inference

non-apprehension

perception

verbal testimony

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“You cannot step into the same stream twice” is the view of-----.

Heraclitus

Parmenides

Pythagoras

Anaxagoras

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Cārvāka philosophy represents -----.

nihilism

absolutism

idealism

materialism

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The Doctrine of Dependent Origination of Buddhism is derived from the -----.

first Noble Truth

fourth Noble Truth

second Noble Truth

third Noble Truth

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Moksa is a state of _____.

- ananda and non-ananda
- confusion
- ananda
- pain

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Sarvadharma samabhava is _____.

- a) Hindu orientation
- b) Islam Orientation
- c) both a & b
- d) equal respect to all religions

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Zeno is known for his -----.

- paradoxes
- dialectics
- universals
- Fallacies

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According to Sarvamukti, the individual is ____.

- unreal
- absolute
- both
- real

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Gandhiji was influenced by the writings of _____.

- John Dewey
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- Russell

Ruskin

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The notion of 'naturalistic fallacy' was introduced by-----

Moore

Locke

Kant

Mill

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According to Advaita, maya is-----.

real & non-real

neither real nor non-real

real

non-real

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The word "*jina*" means -----.

master

observer

conquerer

redeemer

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Esse est percipi is the slogan of -----

Berkeley

Locke

Descartes

Leibniz

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The author of *Liberty* is -----

Mill

Bentham

Hume

Moore

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The organs of knowledge (*jnanendriyas*) are-----.

- mind, intellect, memory, ego and body
- body, senses, mind, ego and *prakriti*
- hands, legs, tongue, organs of excretion, and generation
- ear, nose, tongue, skin, and eyes

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Jīva-Brahman identity is advocated by -----.

- Śāṅkara
- Madhva
- Rāmānuja
- Vallbha

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According to logicians, a proposition is significantly said to be-----.

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

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The inductive inference proceeds from -----.

- particulars to particulars
- particulars to generalizations
- generalizations to particulars
- generalizations to generalizations

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The distinction between is and ought was made by -----

- Berkeley
- Hume
- Locke

Bentham

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That the soul is as big as the physical body is the view of -----.

Buddhism

Vaiśeṣika

Sāṃkhya

Jainism

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According to Buddhism, reality is -----.

immutable

multifaceted

impermanent

permanent

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Monadology is authored by-----.

Descartes

Hume

Leibniz

Spinoza

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In the primeval origin the world is dominated by_____

Ignorance

Consciousness

Bad faith

Truth

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Descartes advocated-----.

phenomenalism

psycho-physical parallelism

occasionalism

psycho-physical interactionism

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“Matter and form cannot be separated from each other” is the view of-----.

Aristotle

Heraclitus

Plato

Zeno

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“Utility is the criterion of truth” is the slogan of-----.

idealists

empiricists

rationalists

pragmatists

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Integral Yoga is also known as:-

Hatha yoga

Jnana yoga

Purna yoga

Raja yoga

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According to Gandhiji, the purpose of life is _____.

to know others

to acquire more and more

ability to acquire

to know one's own self

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Aristotelian ethics is popularly known as -----.

deontic ethics

descriptive ethics

situational ethics

Nicomachean ethics

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The important work of Soren Kierkegaard is -----.

- Republic
- Either Or
- Monadology
- The Prince

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Sri Aurobindo's philosophy can be considered as _____

- transcendental
- integral
- immanent
- realistic

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"God and nature are one and the same" is the view of -----.

- Spinoza
- Berkeley
- Kant
- Descartes

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Gandhiji advocates that _____ is the pre-requisite for salvation.

- Satyagraha
- Ahimsa
- Sarvodaya
- Swadeshi

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There is a misconception that Indian philosophy ends with _____.

- faith
- optimism
- bliss

pessimism

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_____ means Self-rule.

Non-Violence

Swaraj

Swadeshi

Styagraha

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Gandhiji's resistance is towards_____.

evil

non-violence

good

violence

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Rāmānuja believes in-----

samādhi

videhamukti

kaivalya

jīvanmukti

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According to Gandhiji Truth is_____.

Evil

Good

Truthfulness

God

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Gandhiji proposed the concept of Trusteeship for_____.

social equality

economic centralization

political power sharing

economic equality

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Man is involved in the movement of _____.

- a) Evolution
- b) involution
- c) both a & b
- d) consciousness

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The distinction between *jīva* and *ajīva* is seen in the metaphysics of -----.

- Nyāya
- Cārvāka
- Buddhism
- Jainism

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The view that cause pre-exists in the effect is known as -----.

- vivarta-vāda*
- asatkārya-vāda*
- satkārya-vāda*
- anekāntavāda*

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The *Artha-sastra* was written by -----.

- Valmiki
- Vyasa
- Kautilya
- Manu

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According to Gandhiji ----- is the strongest weapon of purity.

- Swadeshi
- Swaraj
- Sarvodaya

Satyagraha

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Badarayana is the author of the-----.

Brahma-sutra

Bhagavad-gita

Ramayana

Nyaya-sutra

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The author of the Republic is -----

Plato

Gandhi

Rousseau

Aristotle

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The moral law of karma is _____.

man's nature itself

the expression of nature of god

The expression of nature of absolute

Regulated by Isvara

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Tagore is a -----

naturalist

pragmatist

realist

humanist

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The means of knowledge are called----- .

pramatrs

pramanas

prameyas

pramas

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Integral Yoga means _____

Union with divine

union

perfection

separation

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All contemporary Indian thinkers are -----.

a) atheists

b) theists

c) Both

d) rationalists

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Induction is a leap in the dark for -----.

Buddhism

Jainism

Cārvāka

Vedānta

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Emotive theory of ethics was introduced by-----

Carnap

Wittgenstein

Ayer

Russell

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According to Aurobindo _____ is the formative power of God.

Maya

reality

truth

love

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A syllogism consists of -----.

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

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According to Plato, Forms are -----.

- temporal
- names
- descriptions
- eternal

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"Jnana" means -----.

- error
- knowledge
- cognition
- doubt

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The pursuit of truth is the -----.

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

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The *Vibhavas* of Lord Visnu are -----.

- ten
- four
- five

three

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Gandhiji considered -----is the best of riches.

selfishness

selflessness

contentment

greediness

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The practicality in any action refers to-----.

hedonism

pragmatism

emotivism

naturalism

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“All things are in flux” is the statement made by the following pre-Socratic philosopher:

Anaximander

Parmenides

Zeno

Heraclitus

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According to Socrates, knowledge is obtained through-----.

recollection

reason

practice of disciplined conversation

sense-experience

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The *Pancakrtyas* are found in the philosophy of -----.

Saiva-Siddhanta

Jainism

Visistadvaita

Dvaita

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The *Panca-mahavratas* do not include -----.

- non-stealing
- non-violence
- non-possession
- non-intoxication

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Aristotle held the view that-----.

- matter and form coexist
- matter and form exist independent of each other
- form is created out of matter
- there is no form

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Bio-ethics deals with -----.

- ethics in business
- man
- nature
- ethics in medicine

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Swami Raghavendra is a famous saint associated with -----.

- Advaita
- Virasaivism
- Dvaita
- Visistadvaita

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The study of Eco-ethics refers to-----.

- environment
- bio ethics
- pragmatism

metaethics

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The means to liberation, according to Advaita is -----.

jnana

prapatti

bhakti

karma

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The principle of 'Golden Mean' was introduced by-----.

Plato

Socrates

Aristotle

Plotinus

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The *parama-purusartha* is-----.

kama

artha

dharma

moksa

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The author of *Confessions* is-----.

St. Bonaventure

St. Augustine

St. Anselm

St. Aquinas

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Ethics is the science of-----.

ultimate good

world

man

all the above

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Regarding the nature of substance, Locke held that-----.

- I know not what it is
- it is made of qualities
- it is a combination of sensible qualities
- it is a simple entity

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The *Divya-prabhandhas* are important scriptures of -----.

- Dvaita
- Visistadvaita
- Advaita
- Virasaivism

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In Dvaita, ----- is the main cause of liberation.

- prasada*
- jnana*
- karma*
- prapatti*

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Berkeley's famous slogan is-----.

- I know not what it is
- I think, therefore I am
- utility is the criterion of truth
- to be is to be perceived

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Descartes held that the important attribute of mind is-----

- intuition
- deduction
- thinking

extension

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Monads, according to Leibniz, are ranked as-----.

highest and lower monads

highest, higher and lower monads

higher and lower monads

highest and higher monads

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The *Raghuvamsa* is a work of -----.

Bhoja

Utpala

Valmiki

Kalidasa

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The *Bhagavad-Gita* has ----- chapters.

18

12

14

16

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Locke held that mind in the beginning is-----.

tabula rasa

passive

endowed with impressions

a complex entity

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According to Rabindranath Tagore, the origin of man was divided into ---aspects of man.

spiritual or biological

mental or spiritual

biological or physical

biological or mental

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The *Agnihotra* is a ----- *karma*.

nisiddha

kamyā

nitya

naimittika

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----- is the ethical back ground of Indian Social Organization.

Trust

Faith

Love

The law of karma

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The *Atmabodha* is an important work of -----.

Madhva

Ramanuja

Meikandar

Sankara

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According to Rabindranath Tagore, the aspect of man's nature defined as -----.

Self Realization

Jivan-Devata

Brahman

Soul

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Spinoza introduced-----

epiphenomenalism

occasionalism

psychophysical parallelism

psychophysical interactionism

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Spinoza identifies God with -----

- modes
- attributes
- substance
- qualities

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In Visistadvaita, there are ----- *Alvars*.

- 16
- 24
- 12
- 63

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In his theory of knowledge, Leibniz made a distinction between-----.

- ideas and impressions
- necessary and contingent truths
- primary and secondary qualities
- relations of ideas and matters of fact

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The number of *Nayanmars* are-----.

- 16
- 63
- 12
- 24

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Leibniz replaced the notion of substance with-----.

- force
- atom
- monad

☐ soul