The eightfold path (astanga-marga) was taught by----------------.-
- Mahavira
- Sankara
- Madhva
- Buddha

That Brahman is qualified by cit and acit is the view of --------------.
- Rāmānuja
- Kapila
- Śaṅkara
- Patanjali

Kant is known for his –
- meta-ethics
- descriptive ethics
- prescriptive ethics
- deontic ethics

---------- is the author of the Vaiśeṣika-sūtra.
- Gautama
- Jaimini
- Sankara
- Kanada

Nyāya specializes in ------------------.
- ethics
- logic & epistemology
- metaphysics
soteriology

6 of 100
204 PU_2015_361
Gnostic being has enough_________
☐ ignorance
☐ knowledge
☐ love
☐ Faith

7 of 100
114 PU_2015_361
The following pramāṇa is not acceptable to Nyāya -------------</p>
☐ inference
☐ non-apprehension
☐ perception
☐ verbal testimony

8 of 100
162 PU_2015_361
“You cannot step into the same stream twice” is the view of------------.
☐ Heraclitus
☐ Parmenides
☐ Pythagoras
☐ Anaxagoras

9 of 100
105 PU_2015_361
Cārvāka philosophy represents ------------------.
☐ nihilism
☐ absolutism
☐ idealism
☐ materialism

10 of 100
109 PU_2015_361
The Doctrine of Dependent Origination of Buddhism is derived from the ------.
☐ first Noble Truth
☐ fourth Nobel Truth
☐ second Noble Truth
third Noble Truth

11 of 100
197 PU_2015_361
Moksa is a state of ________.
☐ ananda and non-ananda
☐ confusion
☐ ananda
☐ pain

12 of 100
180 PU_2015_361
Sarvadharma samabhava is ________.
☐ a) Hindu orientation
☐ b) Islam Orientation
☐ c) both a & b
☐ d) equal respect to all religions

13 of 100
163 PU_2015_361
Zeno is known for his ____________.
☐ paradoxes
☐ dialectics
☐ universals
☐ Fallacies

14 of 100
196 PU_2015_361
According to Sarvamukti, the individual is ___.
☐ unreal
☐ absolute
☐ both
☐ real

15 of 100
184 PU_2015_361
Gandhiji was influenced by the writings of______.
☐ John Dewey
☐ Raja Ram Mohan Roy
☐ Russell
The notion of 'naturalistic fallacy' was introduced by
- Moore
- Locke
- Kant
- Mill

According to Advaita, maya is
- real & non-real
- neither real nor non-real
- real
- non-real

The word "jina" means
- master
- observer
- conquerer
- redeemer

Esse est percipi is the slogan of
- Berkeley
- Locke
- Descartes
- Leibniz

The author of Liberty is
- Mill
- Bentham
- Hume
The organs of knowledge (jnandriyas) are mind, intellect, memory, ego and body.

Jīva-Brahman identity is advocated by Śaṅkara, Madhva, Rāmānuja, and Vallbha.

According to logicians, a proposition is significantly said to be either true or false.

The inductive inference proceeds from particulars to generalizations.

The distinction between is and ought was made by Berkeley, Hume, and Locke.
26 of 100
That the soul is as big as the physical body is the view of -------------. 
- Buddhism
- Vaiśeṣika
- Sāmkhya
- Jainism

27 of 100
According to Buddhism, reality is ----------. 
- immutable
- multifaceted
- impermanent
- permanent

28 of 100
Monadology is authored by--------------. 
- Descartes
- Hume
- Leibniz
- Spinoza

29 of 100
In the primeval origin the world is dominated by__________ 
- Ignorance
- Consciousness
- Bad faith
- Truth

30 of 100
Descartes advocated-------------.
- phenomenalism
- psycho-physical parallelism
- occasionalism
31 of 100
161 PU_2015_361
“Matter and form cannot be separated from each other” is the view of--------.
☐ Aristotle
☐ Heraclitus
☐ Plato
☐ Zeno

32 of 100
160 PU_2015_361
“Utility is the criterion of truth” is the slogan of----------------.
☐ idealists
☐ empiricists
☐ rationalists
☐ pragmatists

33 of 100
207 PU_2015_361
Integral Yoga is also known as:-
☐ Hatha yoga
☐ Jnana yoga
☐ Purna yoga
☐ Raja yoga

34 of 100
181 PU_2015_361
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

35 of 100
148 PU_2015_361
Aristotelian ethics is popularly known as --------.
☐ deontic ethics
☐ descriptive ethics
☐ situational ethics
Nicomachean ethics

36 of 100
164 PU_2015_361
The important work of Soren Kierkegaard is -------.
☐ Republic
☐ Either Or
☐ Monadology
☐ The Prince

37 of 100
205 PU_2015_361
Sri Aurobindo’s philosophy can be considered as________
☐ transcendental
☐ integral
☐ immanent
☐ realistic

38 of 100
175 PU_2015_361
“God and nature are one and the same” is the view of --------------.
☐ Spinoza
☐ Berkeley
☐ Kant
☐ Descartes

39 of 100
183 PU_2015_361
Gandhiji advocates that ______ is the pre-requisite for salvation.
☐ Satyagraha
☐ Ahimsa
☐ Sarvodaya
☐ Swadeshi

40 of 100
195 PU_2015_361
There is a misconception that Indian philosophy ends with _____.
☐ faith
☐ optimism
☐ bliss
pessimism

41 of 100
182 PU_2015_361
_____ means Self-rule.
- Non-Violence
- Swaraj
- Swadeshi
- Styagraha

42 of 100
185 PU_2015_361
Gandhiji’s resistance is towards______.
- evil
- non-violence
- good
- violence

43 of 100
127 PU_2015_361
Rāmānuja believes in---------
- samādhi
- videhamukti
- kaivalya
- jīvanmukti

44 of 100
178 PU_2015_361
According to Gandhiji Truth is______.
- Evil
- Good
- Truthfulness
- God

45 of 100
179 PU_2015_361
Gandhiji proposed the concept of Trusteeship for______.
- social equality
- economic centralization
- political power sharing
46 of 100
206 PU_2015_361
Man is involved in the movement of_________.
- a) Evolution
- b) involution
- c) both a & b
- d) consciousness

47 of 100
107 PU_2015_361
The distinction between jīva and ajīva is seen in the metaphysics of ---------.  
- Nyāya
- Cārvāka
- Buddhism
- Jainism

48 of 100
111 PU_2015_361
The view that cause pre-exists in the effect is known as -----------------.
- vivarta-vāda
- asatkārya-vāda
- satkārya-vāda
- anekāntavāda

49 of 100
132 PU_2015_361
The Artha-sastra was written by -------------.  
- Valmiki
- Vyasa
- Kautilya
- Manu

50 of 100
209 PU_2015_361
According to Gandhiji ------ is the strongest weapon of purity.
- Swadeshi
- Swaraj
- Sarvodaya
Satyagraha

51 of 100
129 PU_2015_361
Badarayana is the author of the-----------------
☐ Brahma-sutra
☐ Bhagavad-gita
☐ Ramayana
☐ Nyaya-sutra

52 of 100
140 PU_2015_361
The author of the Republic is -------------
☐ Plato
☐ Gandhi
☐ Rousseau
☐ Aristotle

53 of 100
198 PU_2015_361
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

54 of 100
214 PU_2015_361
Tagore is a -------
☐ naturalist
☐ pragmatist
☐ realist
☐ humanist

55 of 100
131 PU_2015_361
The means of knowledge are called-------------
☐ pramatrs
☐ pramanas
☐ prameyas
Integral Yoga means ________
- Union with divine
- union
- perfection
- separation

All contemporary Indian thinkers are ________.
- a) atheists
- b) theists
- c) Both
- d) rationalists

Induction is a leap in the dark for ________.
- Buddhism
- Jainism
- Cārvāka
- Vedānta

Emotive theory of ethics was introduced by ________.
- Carnap
- Wittgenstein
- Ayer
- Russell

According to Aurobindo ________ is the formative power of God.
- Maya
- reality
- truth
61 of 100
A syllogism consists of ___________.
- two premises and a conclusion
- three premises
- two premises only
- one premise and two conclusions

62 of 100
According to Plato, Forms are ___________.
- temporal
- names
- descriptions
- eternal

63 of 100
“Jnana” means ___________.
- error
- knowledge
- cognition
- doubt

64 of 100
The pursuit of truth is the ___________.
- all
- end of life
- contract in life
- means of life

65 of 100
The Vibhavas of Lord Visnu are ___________.
- ten
- four
- five
Gandhiji considered contentment is the best of riches.

The practicality in any action refers to pragmatism.

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

According to Socrates, knowledge is obtained through recollection.

The Pancakrtyas are found in the philosophy of Saiva-Siddhanta.
The Panca-mahavrata do not include non-stealing, non-violence, non-possession, non-intoxication.

Aristotle held the view that matter and form coexist.

Bio-ethics deals with ethics in business, man, nature, ethics in medicine.

Swami Raghavendra is a famous saint associated with Advaita, Visistadvaita.

The study of Eco-ethics refers to environment, bio ethics.
metaethics

76 of 100
226 PU_2015_361
The means to liberation, according to Advaita is ---------.

- jnana
- prapatti
- bhakti
- karma

77 of 100
245 PU_2015_361
The principle of ‘Golden Mean’ was introduced by-----------------.

- Plato
- Socrates
- Aristotle
- Plotinus

78 of 100
224 PU_2015_361
The parama-purusartha is-------------.

- kama
- artha
- dharma
- moksa

79 of 100
246 PU_2015_361
The author of Confessions is------------------.

- St. Bonaventure
- St. Augustine
- St. Anselm
- St. Aquinas

80 of 100
254 PU_2015_361
Ethics is the science of------------------.

- ultimate good
- world
- man
all the above

81 of 100
287 PU_2015_361
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

82 of 100
262 PU_2015_361
The Divya-prabhandhas are important scriptures of--------------.
☐ Dvaita
☐ Visistadvaita
☐ Advaita
☐ Virasaivism

83 of 100
267 PU_2015_361
In Dvaita, ------------- is the main cause of liberation.
☐ prasada
☐ jnana
☐ karma
☐ prapatti

84 of 100
288 PU_2015_361
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

85 of 100
280 PU_2015_361
Descartes held that the important attribute of mind is----------
☐ intuition
☐ deduction
☐ thinking
extension

86 of 100
285 PU_2015_361
Monads, according to Leibniz, are ranked as--------.
☐ highest and lower monads
☐ highest, higher and lower monads
☐ higher and lower monads
☐ highest and higher monads

87 of 100
269 PU_2015_361
The Raghuvamsa is a work of ------------------.
☐ Bhoja
☐ Utpala
☐ Valmiki
☐ Kalidasa

88 of 100
266 PU_2015_361
The Bhagavad-Gita has -------------- chapters.
☐ 18
☐ 12
☐ 14
☐ 16

89 of 100
286 PU_2015_361
Locke held that mind in the beginning is-------------.
☐ tabula rasa
☐ passive
☐ endowed with impressions
☐ a complex entity

90 of 100
290 PU_2015_361
According to Rabindranath Tagore, the origin of man was divided into ---aspects of man.
☐ spiritual or biological
☐ mental or spiritual
☐ biological or physical
The Agnihotra is a karma.
- nisiddha
- kamya
- nitya
- naimittika

Trust is the ethical background of Indian Social Organization.

The Atmabodha is an important work of Madhva, Ramanuja, Meikandar, and Sankara.

According to Rabindranath Tagore, the aspect of man's nature defined as...
- Self Realization
- Jivan-Devata
- Brahman
- Soul

Spinoza introduced...
- epiphenomenalism
- occasionalism
- psychophysical parallelism
psychophysical interactionism

96 of 100
281 PU_2015_361
Spinoza identifies God with ---------------
☐ modes
☐ attributes
☐ substance
☐ qualities

97 of 100
264 PU_2015_361
In Visistadvaita, there are --------------- Alvars.
☐ 16
☐ 24
☐ 12
☐ 63

98 of 100
284 PU_2015_361
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

99 of 100
263 PU_2015_361
The number of Nayamars are------------------.
☐ 16
☐ 63
☐ 12
☐ 24

100 of 100
283 PU_2015_361
Leibniz replaced the notion of substance with--------------.
☐ force
☐ atom
☐ monad
soul