

SECTION 1 - SECTION 1

Question No.1

What is *pramana*?

- Means of valid knowledge
- Means of justification
- Means of attaining truth
- Means of knowledge

Question No.2

Which school of thought considers certainty or lack of doubt, non contradictoriness and definiteness as the marks of valid knowledge?

- Sankhya
- Mimamsa
- Nyaya
- Vaisheshika

Question No.3

For Hume, ethics is based on _____

- Reason
- Passion
- Religion
- Intuition

Question No.4

The following schools believe in pluralistic metaphysics:

- Vaisesika and Jaina
- Advaita and Visitadviata
- Dvaita and Sankhya
- Sankhya and Yoga

Question No.5

To which of the following *Pratityasamudpada* is related to?

- Duhkha samudaya*
- Duhkha*
- Duhkha nirodha*
- Duhkha nirodha marga*

Question No.6

Which doctrine of Buddhism supports an ecological perspective that holds that morals of man affect natural processes?

- Pratityasamudpada*
- Apohavada*
- Anatmavada*
- Sunyavada*

Question No.7

According to Vijnanavada, the purely imaginary like a hare's horn is _____

- Maya
- Viparyyaya
- Paratnatra
- Parikalpita

Question No.8

Which of the following statements does not reflect the spirit of rationalism?

- Genuine knowledge consists of universal and necessary judgments
- A mathematical conception of knowledge
- Knowledge has its foundation in thought or reason knowledge
- There are no inborn or innate truths

Question No.9

For Carvaka the goal of human life is to seek _____

- Knowledge
- Pleasure
- Sorrow
- Justice

Question No.10

According to Locke, what are the sources of our ideas?

- Intention
- Sensations
- Expressions
- Concepts

Question No.11

Which among the below schools of thought advocate *anirvacaniyakhyathi*?

- Vishishtadvaita and Dvaita
- Yoga and Vijnanavada
- Vijnanavada and Advaita
- Advaita and Buddhism

Question No.12

The first part of Yogasutra is _____

- Kaivalyapada*
- Sadhanapada*
- Samadhipada*
- Vibhutipada*

Question No.13

Brahma-parinama vada is advocated by _____

- Kapila
- Sankara
- Ramanuja
- Gautama

Question No.14

According to Jainism, the stopping of the influx of new matter into the soul is called _____

- Samvara
- Asrava
- Nirjara
- Kaivalya

Question No.15

Who among the following thinkers emphasized on “to care about the greatest improvement of the soul”?

- Pythagoras
- Socrates
- Aristotle
- Protagoras

Question No.16

Which theory of Jainism says that “truth is relative to our standpoint”?

- Nayavada*
- Syadvada*
- Sunyavada*
- Anekantavada*

Question No.17

Which of the following philosophers advocate the *Satkhyati* argument to characterize error?

- Ramanuja
- Prabhakara
- Kumarila Bhatta
- Sankara

Question No.18

Moore refutes _____

- Rationalism
- Empiricism
- Materialism
- Idealism

Question No.19

Niruddha is part of _____

- Niyama*
- Samadhi*
- Asana*
- Yama*

Question No.20

Who amongst the following denies the Analytic-Synthetic distinction?

- Quine
- Aristotle
- Leibniz
- Kant

Question No.21

“I know, not what”, is the way John Locke described _____?

- Relations
- Mixed modes
- Material substance
- Simple modes

Question No.22

Which of the following theories of punishment justifies preventing others from committing similar offences?

- Retributive
- Deontic
- Deterrent
- Reformative

Question No.23

Gandhiji believed that the British could take India because_____

- The British developed modern technology.
- We Indians gave it to them.
- The British succeeded in dividing Indians as Hindus and Muslims.
- The Indians have no unity.

Question No.24

Which among the following is advocated by Nietzsche?

- Morality assists the weak to suppress the strong
- Morality aims at the ultimate good of mankind
- The existence of moral facts
- Morality has universal application

Question No.25

Who among the following is a *paraprakasatavadin*?

- Sankara
- Vijnanavadins
- Prabhakara
- Kumarila

Question No.26

Which philosopher proposed the idea of paradigm shift in science?

- Hilary Putnam

- Paul Feirabend
- Karl Popper
- Thomas Kuhn

Question No.27

Who wrote *Hind Swaraj*?

- Thilak
- Gokhale
- Nehru
- Gandhiji

Question No.28

The Carvaka school accepts the following as *purusharthas*.

- Artha* and *kama*.
- Dharma, artha, kama* and *moksha*
- Dharma* and *artha*.
- Kama* and *Moksha*.

Question No.29

According to Nyaya, the pramana that cognizes 'abhava' is_____

- Anumana*
- Sabda*
- Pratyaksa*
- Anupalabdhi*

Question No.30

Who among the following philosophers have advocated *Brahma parinamavada*?

- Ramanuja
- Sankara
- Madhva
- Bhatrprapanca

Question No.31

Who held that "Truth is God"?

- Tagore
- Marx
- Gandhi

- Spinoza

Question No.32

Apohavada in Buddhism leads to the development of _____

- Conceptualism
- Nominalism
- Pragmatism
- Realism

Question No.33

For what purpose did the Vedic Indians perform the Vedic sacrifices?

- For the sake of mental purity
- For attaining eternal bliss
- For the attainment of heaven
- For attaining worldly profits

Question No.34

Who amongst the following philosophers held that water is the source of everything?

- Heraclitus
- Anaximenes
- Thales
- Parmenides

Question No.35

Who among the following Greek thinkers was a Stoic?

- Heraclitus
- Parmenides
- Anaximander
- Zeno

Question No.36

For Wittgenstein, the world is a _____

- Set of tautological propositions
- Collection of experiences
- Totality of facts
- Totality of objects

Question No.37

Vyapti is defined as _____

- Rational association
- Essential association
- Occasional association
- Invariable association

Question No.38

William James is regarded as a _____

- Antirealist
- Realist
- Pragmatist
- Rationalist

Question No.39

Who amongst the following developed a theory of atomism?

- Gautama
- Democritus
- Aristotle
- Kapila

Question No.40

According to S. Radhakrishnan, the function of the intellect consists in _____

- Synthesis
- Forming arguments
- Analysis
- Differentiation

Question No.41

Which of the following is not accepted by Kant?

- The existence of an ordinary moral consciousness
- The essential connection between goodness and good consequences
- The idea of intrinsic goodness
- The validity of moral maxims

Question No.42

Pratibhasika satta, Vyavaharika satta, and Paramarthika satta refer to _____

- Three levels of Reality
- One Reality
- No Reality
- Two levels of Reality

Question No.43

Naturalistic fallacy occurs when _____

- Pleasure is identified with hedonism
- Good is identified with pleasure
- God is identified within Natural theology
- Truth is identified with Naturalized epistemology

Question No.44

Who is an objective idealist?

- Kant
- Plato
- Berkeley
- Aristotle

Question No.45

According to Tagore, the innermost truth of man consists in _____

- Love towards fellow humans
- Animal nature
- Divine nature
- Manhood

Question No.46

What constitute the *ajiva* in Jainism?

- Dharma, adharma, akasha and pudgala*
- Dharma and adharma*
- Akasha and pudgala*
- Dharma and akasha*

Question No.47

The fallacy of 'irregular middle' in Nyaya is called _____

- Asiddha

- Badhita
- Satpratipaksa
- Savyabhicara

Question No.48

Which school of philosophy advocates the theory of extrinsic validity (paratah pramanyavada) of knowledge?

- Advaita Vedantins.
- Samkhya
- Mimamsakas
- Nyaya

Question No.49

Who made a distinction between 'Grammatical Interpretation' and 'Psychological Interpretation'?

- Dilthey
- Schleiermacher
- Heidegger
- Gadamer

Question No.50

According to Gandhiji, truth is fundamentally understood as _____

- An ontological category
- Correspondence with scriptures
- Words of Gods
- Moral in nature

Question No.51

For Hume, beauty is _____

- Objective Quality
- Subjective Quality
- Highest Quality
- Primary Quality

Question No.52

What does deep ecology seek to develop by focusing on deep

- experience, deep questioning and deep commitment?
- Environment awareness
- Ecological wisdom

- Ecological spirituality

Question No.53

Sribhasya is the authoritative text of _____

- Advaita
 Dvaita
 Visistadvaitia
 Dvaitadvaita

Question No.54

Who said, "all knowledge is recollection"?

- Parmanides
 Plato
 Aristotle
 Plotinus

Question No.55

Which among the following is not a *padartha* according to Vaisheshika school of thought?

- Samyoga*
 Dravya
 Samanya
 Karma

Question No.56

The proponent of 'Ajativada' is _____

- Gaudapada
 Madhva
 Vallabha
 Ramanuja

Question No.57

Wittgenstein's later philosophy criticizes _____

- Cultural relativism
 Family resemblances
 Use theory of meaning
 Private language

Question No.58

According to Kant, the Moral Law is an imperative of the _____

- Hypothetical
- Categorical
- Subjective
- Conditional

Question No.59

Iqbal conceived the self as _____

- An aspect of the divine
- A series of activities
- Pure consciousness
- Limited intelligence.

Question No.60

Which among the following is not a correct description of the concept of *Rta* ?

- It is a concrete reality which is apprehended directly in the course of natural phenomena
- It refers to a cosmic-moral order
- Gods and men are to conduct themselves in obedience to this law
- It is a speculative abstraction

Question No.61

What is not true of Kant's concept of space and time?

- They are a priori forms of the mind according to which it arranges sensations.
- They are not the result of inductive generalizations of experience.
- They are the constant elements in the objects of perceptions.
- They themselves are the result of experience.

Question No.62

According to Vaisesika, the category of karma is of _____

- Two kinds
- Five kinds
- One kind
- Three kinds

Question No.63

According to Sri Aurobindo, creation is _____

- An expression of sorrow
- An expression of illusion (*maya*)
- An expression of nothingness
- An expression of joy

Question No.64

Which philosopher expounds pragmatism?

- A.J.Ayer
- C.S.Peirce
- Rudolph Carnap
- Bertrand Russell

Question No.65

Which of the following does not describe Spinoza's concept of Substance?

- That which is in itself and is conceived through itself.
- It is infinite and one.
- It can be known through itself alone.
- It is caused by an external reality that lies outside of it.

Question No.66

What does virtue ethics focus on?

- What kind of person ought I to be?
- What is my intention when I act?
- What consequences do my actions cause?
- Whether my actions are in accordance with rules?

Question No.67

In which of the states does consciousness enjoy subtle objects?

- Svapna* (dream state)
- Jagrat* (waking state)
- Sushupti* (dreamless sleep state)
- Turiya* (transcendent spiritual state)

Question No.68

According to coherence theory of truth,—

- Truth is absence of doubt.
- Truth is agreement with other statements.
- Truth is agreement with facts
- Truth is that which pays

Question No.69

G.E.Moore contends that sense-data are _____

- The objects of judgement
- Fundamental assumptions
- The objects of direct perception
- The objects of inference

Question No.70

“Law of Sufficient Reason” is associated with _____

- Berkley
- Leibniz
- Descartes
- Hume

Question No.71

Cardinal virtues according to Plato are _____

- Right Speech, Right Action, Right Mindfulness, Right Livelihood
- Truth, Non-violence, Celibacy, Non-stealing
- Wisdom, Courage, Temperance, Justice
- Pleasure, pain, Happiness, Sorrow

Question No.72

Which philosopher held that the distinction between primary and secondary qualities is superfluous?

- John Locke
- George Berkeley
- Immanuel Kant
- Francis Bacon

Question No.73

Who held that Reality is in a state of flux?

- Ramanuja
-

Parmenides

- Heraclitus
- Mahavira

Question No.74

“One is not born, but rather becomes a Woman” is said by _____

- Simone de Beauvoir
- Luce Irigaray
- Emma Goldman
- Mary Wollstonecraft

Question No.75

Which philosopher said, “We can take the irrational approach of contradicting ourselves”?

- Hegel
- Marx
- Descartes
- Socrates

Question No.76

How does Rudolf Carnap distinguish empirical laws from theoretical laws?

- Theoretical laws contain different kinds of terms than empirical laws
- Empirical laws are more well established than theoretical laws
- Empirical laws are more general than theoretical laws
- Theoretical laws eventually become empirical laws

Question No.77

Philosophy is love of _____

- Health
- Peace
- Wealth
- Wisdom

Question No.78

According to Jainism, Which among the following is a universal substance?

- Dharma and akasha*

- Akasha
- Paryaya
- Pudgala

Question No.79

Which of the following does Buddhism advocate?

- Vivekakhyaati
- Atmakhyaati
- Asatkhyaati
- Anyathakhyaati

Question No.80

What is the branch of ethics that talks about the nature of ethics and moral reasoning called?

- Emotivism
- Prescriptivism
- Meta-ethics
- Normative ethics

Question No.81

Prapatti is the relation between _____

- Jiva* and *Jagat*
- Brahman* and *Jiva*
- Jagat* and *Brahman*
- Jiva* and *Isvara*

Question No.82

The predicate term is already contained in the Subject term in _____

- A posteriori judgments
- Synthetic judgments
- A priori judgments
- Analytic judgments

Question No.83

Which of the following is not treated as a criterion by Bentham in his utility calculus?

- Propensity
- Certainty
- Ability

- Fecundity

Question No.84

What is *pramana* according to the Advaita Vedanta school?

- An experience which is different from memory
- That which gives us new knowledge, of which we have no knowledge in the past.
- The operative cause or *Karana* of *prama* or true Knowledge.
- The unique operative cause of right knowledge.

Question No.85

According to Nyaya, 'prama' is _____

- Viparyaya*
- Anubhava*
- Smrti*
- Pratyabhijna*

Question No.86

According to Nyaya school of philosophy, validity of knowledge consists in _____

- In noncontradictoriness
- Experience is valid knowledge
- The objectivity or the faithfulness of the knowledge towards the object
- The practical value of knowledge

Question No.87

What is Vaisheshika view on *Sabda pramana*?

- They reject the idea of trustworthy persons (Apta).
- Vedas are not authentic and hence *Sabda pramana* is not reliable.
- Since *Sabda* is non-eternal, it cannot represent knowledge
- It is reducible to *anumana*.

Question No.88

Russell propounds the philosophy of _____

- Psychological Nihilism
- Logical Positivism
- Logical Atomism

- Linguistic Idealism

Question No.89

In Kantian philosophy, how many forms of sensibility are there?

- Twelve
- One
- Two
- Eight

Question No.90

Which of the following is not correct according to Aristotle?

- Form and matter are inseparable.
- Forms are independent of matter.
- Different forms shape matter differently in the process of evolution.
- Both form and matter are eternal.

Question No.91

Which school of philosophy holds that *Purusa* and *Prakrti* are the two ultimate realities?

- Nyaya
- Carvaka
- Sankhya
- Vaisesika

Question No.92

How many *pramanas* are there according to the *Carvaka* school?

- Three
- Four
- Six
- One

Question No.93

What is the juxtaposition or proximity between the differed words of a sentence called?

- Akanksa*
- Tatparyajnana*
- Yogyata*
- Sannidhi*

Question No.94

Which school of thought proposed *Ashtangamarga*?

- Ramanuja
- Jainism
- Buddhism
- Patanjali

Question No.95

Which among the four states is related to the astral?

- Svapna*
- Jagrat*
- Sushupti*
- Turiya*

Question No.96

Which among the following does Buddhism not propound?

- Kshanikavada*
- Nairatmavada*
- Syadvada*
- Sunyavada*

Question No.97

Who holds the view that moral judgements are commands or wishes?

- Utilitarians
- Moral relativists
- Logical positivists
- Deontologists

Question No.98

According to A.J. Ayer, statements pertaining to Ethics are _____

- Cognitive
- A priori
- A posteriori
- Non-cognitive

Question No.99

According to deontology when does an action become morally right?

- When it is performed for the sake of duty
- When it yield good consequences
- When it is approved by all
- When it is performed by a moral individual

Question No.100

Who is considered as the founder of modern Western philosophy? ■

- Kant
- Locke
- Descartes
- Russell