

Sl. No. :

ASPH/19

Register
Number

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2019
PHILOSOPHY
(Degree Std.)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 300

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. The applicant will be supplied with Question Booklet 15 minutes before commencement of the examination.
2. This Question Booklet contains 200 questions. Prior to attempting to answer, the candidates are requested to check whether all the questions are there in series and ensure there are no blank pages in the question booklet. **In case any defect in the Question Paper is noticed, it shall be reported to the Invigilator within first 10 minutes and get it replaced with a complete Question Booklet. If any defect is noticed in the Question Booklet after the commencement of examination, it will not be replaced.**
3. Answer all questions. All questions carry equal marks.
4. You must write your Register Number in the space provided on the top right side of this page. Do not write anything else on the Question Booklet.
5. An answer sheet will be supplied to you, separately by the Room Invigilator to mark the answers.
6. You will also encode your Question Booklet Number with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen in the space provided on the side 2 of the Answer Sheet. If you do not encode properly or fail to encode the above information, action will be taken as per Commission's notification.
7. Each question comprises *four* responses (A), (B), (C) and (D). You are to select ONLY ONE correct response and mark in your Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there are more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each question. Your total marks will depend on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
8. In the Answer Sheet there are **four** circles (A), (B), (C) and (D) against each question. To answer the questions you are to mark with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen ONLY ONE circle of your choice for each question. Select one response for each question in the Question Booklet and mark in the Answer Sheet. If you mark more than one answer for one question, the answer will be treated as wrong. e.g. If for any item, (B) is the correct answer, you have to mark as follows :

(A) ● (C) (D)
9. You should not remove or tear off any sheet from this Question Booklet. You are not allowed to take this Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet out of the Examination Hall during the time of examination. After the examination is concluded, you must hand over your Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. You are allowed to take the Question Booklet with you only after the Examination is over.
10. **Do not make any marking in the question booklet except in the sheet before the last page of the question booklet, which can be used for rough work. This should be strictly adhered.**
11. Applicants have to write and shade the total number of answer fields left blank on the boxes provided at side 2 of OMR Answer Sheet. An extra time of 5 minutes will be given to specify the number of answer fields left blank.
12. Failure to comply with any of the above instructions will render you liable to such action or penalty as the Commission may decide at their discretion.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

0001

1. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- I. Unborn – aja
- II. Undiminishing – Sanatana
- III. Immovable – Avyakta
- IV. Unthinkable – Sarva-gata

(A) I (B) II (C) III (D) IV

2. The term 'Sarva-gata' means

- (A) immovable
- (B) all-pervasive
- (C) unmanifest
- (D) immutable

3. The soul is _____.

- (i) Avinashi
- (ii) Nitya
- (iii) Aja
- (iv) Avyaya

(A) (i), (ii), (iii) (B) (ii), (iii), (iv)
(C) (i), (iii) (D) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

4. The Gita deals with _____.

- (i) Metaphysics
- (ii) Religion
- (iii) Ethics

(A) (ii), (iii) (B) (i), (ii), (iii) (C) (i), (ii) (D) (i), (iii)

5. The Gita represents a unique synthesis of

- (i) Action
- (ii) Devotion
- (iii) Knowledge

(A) (i), (ii) (B) (iii), (ii) (C) (iii), (i) (D) (i), (ii), (iii)

6. The principle of Karma yoga is

- (A) non desire for fruit of action
- (B) longing for desire of fruit for action
- (C) action mere body movement
- (D) making the body motionless

7. Who does say Gita is a most luminous and priceless gem?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Lokamanya Tilak
- (C) Swami Vivekananda
- (D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

8. Consider the following statements

Assertion (A) : Gita is the philosophical discourse of Lord Krishna to Persuade the reluctant Arjuna to fight.

Reason (R): Gita is the most popular sacred book of the Hindus

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the reason for (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the reason for (A)
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are false

9. Which of the following is not Vyavaharika?

- (A) Infinite
- (B) Moments
- (C) Hours
- (D) Days

10. Kevala Jnana is the highest reality is

- (A) Carvaka
- (B) Jainism
- (C) Buddhism
- (D) Sikhism

11. The abode of the liberated souls according to Jainism is called as

- (A) Lokākasha
- (B) Siddhashila
- (C) Svarga
- (D) Mahākusha

12. _____ is also known as the theory of apparent change.
- (A) Khyati-vāda (B) Vivarta-vāda
(C) Parināma-vāda (D) Ārambha-vāda
13. Assertion (A) : The word Jainism is derived from 'Jina' which means 'conqueror'
Reason (R) : One who has conquered his passions and desires
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true
14. Who has systematised Vaisesika philosophy?
- (A) Gautama (B) Kaniska
 (C) Kanāda (D) Vatsāyanā
15. Philosophy of Jainism is identified as
- (A) Obsolutism (B) Monism
(C) Idealism (D) Realism
16. What are the categories of Jainism?
- (A) asti – kāya and anasti – kāya (B) jīva and ajīva
(C) jīva and dravya (D) ajīva and dravya
17. The first discipline of Astanga yoga
- (A) Niyama (B) Yama
(C) Āsana (D) Dhāranā
18. The yoga system believes in
- (A) Monotheism (B) Monism
(C) Pluralism (D) Polytheism

19. Who is the author of the "Yoga Sūtra".
- (A) Thirumular (B) Kapilar
 (C) Patañjali (D) Jaimini
20. _____, the effect does not pre-exist in the cause.
- (A) Ārambh-Vāda (B) Parinama-Vāda
(C) Vivarta-Vāda (D) Khyati-Vāda
21. According to Jainism 'Syāt asti' stands for
- (A) Maybe, is
(B) Maybe, is not
(C) Maybe, is and is not
(D) Maybe, is inexpressible
22. According to Mahatma Gandhi, the positive aspect of Ahimsa is
- (A) Abstaining from doing harm to others
(B) Non – killing and non - injury
(C) Sensual pleasure and intellectual happiness
 (D) Love and affection
23. What is the significant feature of Satyagraha?
- (A) Realizing truth through self - sacrifice
(B) Realizing truth through democratic struggle
 (C) Realizing truth through non – violence and love
(D) Realizing truth through class struggle

24. Gandhi says, "My contribution to the great problem lies in my presenting for acceptance of _____ and _____ in every walk of life".
- (A) Sarvodaya, Trusteeship (B) Satyagraha, Sarvodaya
 (C) Truth, Ahimsa (D) Religion, God
25. Which of the following is correct?
- I. According to Gandhiji, Non-violence is eternal and everlasting
II. Non-violence is in human temperament
- (A) I only
(B) II only
(C) Both I and II are wrong
 (D) Both I and II are correct
26. Ahimsa does not simply mean. Non-violence is the weapon of the
- (A) Weak (B) Helpless
 (C) Strong (D) Politician
27. Which one of the following is advocated by Gandhi?
- (A) The greatest happiness of the greatest numbers
 (B) The greatest good of all
(C) The greatest good of the greatest number
(D) The greatest pleasure of the smallest one
28. The philosophy of end and means is directly related with Gandhi's views on truth and
- (A) Non-violence (B) Sincerity
(C) Discipline (D) Satyagraha
29. Gandhi got the idea of 'Love your enemies, do good to them' from
- (A) Leo Tolstoy (B) Prophet Mohammad
 (C) Jesus Christ (D) Henry David Thoreau

30. Picketing is one of the _____ methods of agitation.

(A) Violent

(B) Non-violent

(C) Passive

(D) Emotional

31. Which one of the following is not related to the five vows prescribed for a Satyagrahi by Gandhi?

(A) Truthfulness

(B) Non-stealing

(C) Rigid fasting

(D) Sex-control

32. What does 'dharma' stand for Jainism?

(A) Quality of soul

(B) Subtle forces in atoms

(C) God force

(D) Forces of soul

33. Consider the following statements

Assertion (A) : The ancient Hindus recognized Purusarthas.

Reason (R) : Dharma is moral good.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the reason for (A)

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true (R) is not the correct reason for (A)

(C) (A) is true but (R) is false

(D) Both (A) and (R) are false

34. Which one of the following statement is not relevant to the Purushartha 'liberation'?

(A) Liberation is the transcendental good

(B) Liberation is the highest good, Summum Bonum

(C) Liberation is the transcendental imperfection of the self

(D) Liberation transcends the dharma and adharma

35. Which one of the following is incorrectly paired?
- a. Dharma – Virtue
 - b. Artha – Immaterial
 - c. Kama – Happiness
 - d. Moksha – Liberation
- (A) a (B) b (C) c (D) d
36. The doctrine of Purusharthas constitutes four fold objectives. They are
- (A) Ahimsa, Dharma, Satya and Moksha
 - (B) Dharma Satya, Asteya and Moksha
 - (C) Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha
 - (D) Dharma, Satya, Kama, Moksha
37. The ancient Hindus recognized _____ Supreme ends (Purushartha).
- (A) One
 - (B) Two
 - (C) Three
 - (D) Four
38. The family is based on
- (A) Natural affection
 - (B) Emotion
 - (C) Education
 - (D) Distraction
39. Which one of the following statement is irrelevant to the Sannyasa stage?
- (A) They should live for the good of humanity
 - (B) They should live upon what they get without exertion
 - (C) They should acquire knowledge from preceptors
 - (D) They should live a holy life dedicated to god
40. Which one of the following is subordinate to virtue?
- (A) Happiness, liberation
 - (B) Wealth, liberation
 - (C) Liberation alone
 - (D) Wealth, happiness

41. _____ expounded the logical side more carefully. Than other thinkers
- (A) Gautama (B) Sankara
(C) Ramanuja (D) Kapila
42. How many Pramanas are accepted by Samkhya?
- (A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five
43. 'Sabda' in Nyayer epistemology meant
- (A) Authority as source of knowledge
(B) Sound as the source knowledge
(C) Argument as the source of knowledge
(D) Interpretation as the source of knowledge
44. Knowledge produced through sense activity is
- (A) Perception (B) Inference
(C) Sabda (D) Testimony
45. Two stages in perception are
- (A) Samyoga and Samavaya
(B) Samaveta and Samavaya
(C) Laukika and Alaukika
 (D) Nirvikalpaka and Savikalpaka
46. _____ is the fourth member of the syllogism in Indian logic.
- (A) Application (B) Proposition
(C) Conclusion (D) Major premise

47. _____ becomes the science of right reasoning.
- (A) Yoga (B) Vaisesika
(C) Samkhya (D) Nyaya
48. Logical method of Gautama is
- (A) Anviksiki (B) Pratyaksa
(C) Vyapti (D) Sabda
49. Tarka means
- (A) Rhetoric (B) Literature
(C) Grammar (D) Logic
50. Kavya means
- (A) Literature (B) Drama
(C) Grammar (D) Logic
51. Vyakarana means
- (A) literature (B) drama
(C) logic (D) grammar
52. Consider the following statements :
- Assertion (A) : A person who, though not eating by day, continues to be healthy and strong
Reason (R) : Which leads to the conclusion that he should be eating by night
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the reason for (A)
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, (R) is not the correct reason for (A)
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false
(D) Both (A) and (R) are false
53. Goodness without happiness, virtue without satisfaction ends without conscious enjoyment.
This statement which is related with _____.
- (A) utilitarian moral theory (B) existentialistic moral theory
(C) experientialistic moral theory (D) gross moral theory

54. 'Motion is only apparent', that statement was insisted by
- (A) Zeno (B) Empedocles
(C) Anaxagoras (D) Parminides
55. Utilitarianism is associated with
- (A) Mill (B) Locke
(C) Hume (D) David Albert
56. Who is the author of the work Ethics?
- (A) Spinoza (B) Leibnitz
(C) Locke (D) Hume
57. 'Pleasure and freedom from pain are the only things desirable as ends' – It was stated by
- (A) Mill (B) Bentham
(C) Moore (D) Butler
58. Who is the author of the work 'The Republic'?
- (A) Socrates (B) Aristotle
 (C) Plato (D) Bacon
59. According to Francis Bacon, the human soul has a
- (A) rational part
(B) irrational part
 (C) rational and irrational part
(D) intellectual part

60. Thales was born in
 (A) Miletus (B) Athens
(C) Africa (D) America
61. The word 'Logic' is derived from the Greek adjective
 (A) Logike (B) Logik
(C) Lokos (D) Logika
62. Find out fallacy in the following syllogism
All men are mortal
All birds are mortal
All birds are men
(A) Fallacy of illicit minor
(B) Fallacy of three proposition
 (C) Fallacy of undistributed middle
(D) Fallacy of illicit major
63. Which of the following is the forms of opposition?
(i) Sub-alternation
(ii) Sub-contrary
(iii) Contrary
(iv) Contradictory
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii) (B) (i), (ii) and (iv)
(C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
64. The internal perception also called
(A) Comparison (B) Inference
 (C) Introspection (D) Testimony

65. Conversion is a kind of _____ deductive inference.
- (A) traditional (B) immediate
(C) mediate (D) transcendental
66. Defect the fallacy in the following :
- “All planets are round
A potter’s wheel is round
A potter’s wheel is a planet
- (A) The fallacy of undistributed middle
(B) The fallacy of Illicit major
(C) The fallacy of Illicit minor
(D) The fallacy of three proposition
67. Draw a conclusion for the following syllogism
- “All men are mortal
Socrates is man”
- (A) All men are not Socrates (B) Socrates is one among all men
(C) Mortal beings all are men (D) Socrates is mortal
68. A hypothesis which is found to be unsatisfactory when verified is called a
- (A) False Hypothesis (B) Barren Hypothesis
(C) Non- Hypothesis (D) Mal-Hypothesis
69. A hypothesis that is verified is called a theory. When a theory is proved it is called a
- (A) Fact (B) Law
(C) Conclusion (D) Confirmation
70. When a hypothesis has been verified it is called a
- (A) Postulate (B) Solution
 (C) Theory (D) Universal

71. The theory of syllogism was first formulated by
 (A) Aristotle (B) Hobbes
(C) Berkeley (D) Spinoza
72. Socrates's 'Midwifery method' is also called
(A) Synthetic (B) Pragmatic
(C) Analytic (D) Maieutic
73. Plato's philosophy is
 (A) Rationalistic (B) Unanimous
(C) Harmonious (D) Virtuous
74. The concept of Act and Potency is an attempt to explain
(A) Concept of God (B) Concept of reality
 (C) Concept of change (D) Concept of oneness
75. The method of enquiry of Socrates was
 (A) Conversational (B) Transcendental
(C) Maieutic (D) Midwifery
76. What is intellectual midwifery?
 (A) brings other men's ideas to birth
(B) brings one's own ideas to birth
(C) brings ideas to have a discursion
(D) brings knowledge in general

77. 'All knowledge is acquired through experience' – said by
 (A) Aquinas (B) Aristotle
(C) Socrates (D) Thales
78. St. Augustine was greatly influenced by _____ between 373–82.
(A) Spinoza (B) Berkely
(C) Hume (D) Manichaeism
79. Aristotle's work on logic is known as
 (A) Organon (B) Concepts
(C) Division (D) Science
80. 'The Academy' was established by
 (A) Plato (B) Hume
(C) Descarte (D) Spinoza
81. Who is the First Greek Idealistic thinker?
 (A) Plato (B) Aristotle
(C) Anselm (D) St. Thomas
82. St. Aquinas, knowledge of God is known as
(A) Ontological (B) Analogical
(C) Cosmological (D) Teleological

83. Which of the following are correct according to Descartes?
- I. It is not directly determined by the nature of objects.
 - II. The logical doubt of Descartes is deliberate, depending on the will.
 - III. This is concerned with attitude towards total things.
- (A) I and II are correct
(B) II and III are correct
(C) I and III are correct
 (D) I, II and III are correct

84. Descartes three distinct levels in the method of doubt are :
- 1. Perceptual Illusion
 - 2. The Dream Problem
 - 3. A Deceiving God.

Which of the above are correct?

- (A) 1 alone
(B) 1 and 2
(C) 1 and 3
 (D) 1, 2 and 3

85. Who was the author of the book 'Discourse on method'?

- (A) Berkeley
(B) Locke
 (C) Descartes
(D) Hegel

86. Who called his own enquiry as 'Universal Mathematics'?

- (A) Rene Descartes
(B) John Locke
(C) David Hume
(D) Immanuel Kant

87. Who among the following philosophers suspected the possibility of causation?

- (A) Spinoza
(B) Leibnitz
(C) Locke
 (D) Hume

88. Locke lived in an age in which _____ has made a deep impression on thinking minds.
- (A) History (B) English
 (C) Mathematics (D) Statistics
89. Leibnitz believed in an infinite number of substances which he called
- (A) monads (B) modes
(C) matter (D) money
90. Who wrote 'Theodicee' at the request of Queen Sophie Charlotte?
- (A) Leibnitz (B) Spinoza
(C) Hume (D) Berkeley
91. By mode, "I understand affections of substance, or that which is in another, through which it is also conceived". It is said by
- (A) Leibnitz (B) Hobbes
(C) Bacon (D) Spinoza
92. 'Every determination is negation' is the famous maxim of
- (A) Bacon (B) Anselm
 (C) Spinoza (D) St. Thomas
93. Bradley accepts _____ experience.
- (A) Immediate (B) Mediate
(C) Moderate (D) Fruitful

94. Kant's important work on Morality
- (A) The critique of pure Reason
 - (B) The critique of judgement
 - (C) Ground work of the Metaphysics of Morals
 - (D) The critical philosophy
95. "Nature has placed man under the empire of pleasure and pain". It was said by
- (A) Socrates
 - (B) Plato
 - (C) Aristotle
 - (D) Bentham
96. Refined utilitarianism was introduced by
- (A) Bentham
 - (B) J.S. Mill
 - (C) Aristotle
 - (D) Plato
97. The term Hedone means
- (A) The theory of knowledge
 - (B) The theory of Reality
 - (C) Theory of punishment
 - (D) The ultimate standard of morality
98. Quantitative distinction of pleasure was only recognised by
- (A) Bentham
 - (B) Epicurus
 - (C) J.S. Mill
 - (D) Spencer

99. Which of the following says that "Man is the complex of intellect, will and emotion"?
- (A) Ramayana (B) Gitā
(C) Bhagavadha (D) Purana
100. What is the meaning of dharma?
- (A) Duty (B) Righteousness
(C) Action (D) Practice
101. 'Do as you please' – Who says this statement?
- (A) Arjuna (B) Lord Krishna
(C) Lord Brahma (D) Lokamanya Tilak
102. Which one is the greatest Sanskrit epic?
- (A) Mahabharata (B) Silappathikaram
(C) Meikanda Sastras (D) Manimekalai
103. 'Bhagavadgita' literally means
- (A) Cult of murder (B) The Lord's song
(C) Svabhava (D) Svadharma
104. Which of the following is incorrectly period?
- (a) Sarva-gata – All-pervasive
(b) Achala – Immovable
(c) Avyakta – Unmanifest
(d) Achintya – Immutable
- (A) (d) (B) (c) (C) (b) (D) (a)
105. The Gita synthesises both
- (A) Sattva and Nivrtti (B) Prakrti and Sattva
 (C) Pravrtti and Nivrtti (D) Pravrtti and Prakrti

106. What is central idea of Gita?

- (A) Theism (B) Polytheism
(C) Pantheism (D) Atheism

107. How many chapters does Bhagavad gitā consist?

- (A) Eighteen (B) Twelve
(C) Eight (D) Nine

108. The Bhagavad-gitā occurs as part of the Indian Epic

- (A) Ramāyanā (B) Mahābhārata
(C) Shakunthala (D) Saraha Samhita

109. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- I. Avinashi – All pervasive
II. Aja – Unborn
III. Sarva-gata – Eternal
IV. Sanatana – Immovable

- (A) I (B) II (C) III (D) IV

110. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A) : Being is neither born nor does it die

Reasons (R) : Soul is eternal

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the reason for (A)
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true (R) is not the correct reason for (A)
(C) (A) is true. (R) is false
(D) Both (A) and (R) are false

111. Who among the following did not praise the Bhagavat Gita?

- (A) Valmiki (B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Tilak (D) Annie Besant

112. Match list I with list II and select your answer using the codes given below :

List - I		List - II	
(a) Bhava		1. Conscious	
(b) Abhava		2. Unconscious	
(c) Cetana		3. Positive	
(d) Acetana		4. Negative	

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A) 2	1	3	4
(B) 1	2	4	3
(C) 4	3	2	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (D) 3	4	1	2

113. Arrange the following Buddhist councils were held in the places according to the chronological order

- I. Pataliputra
- II. Raja-graha
- III. Vaishali
- IV. Kashmir

(A) I, II, III, IV (B) II, III, I, IV (C) III, IV, II, I (D) IV, III, II, I

114. Sāṅkhya is a system of

- (A) Realism, Dualism and Pluralism (B) Monism, Absolutism and Rationalism
(C) Absolutism, Dualism and Pluralism (D) Dualism, Pluralism and Empiricism

115. Match the following :

(a) Kumarila	1. Sat-Khyati
(b) Nyaya	2. Viparithakhyati
(c) Prabhakara	3. Aryatha-Khyati
(d) Ramanuja	4. Akhyati

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A) 2	3	1	4
(B) 3	2	4	1
(C) 4	3	2	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (D) 2	3	4	1

116. One of the early school of Buddhism is

- (A) Sarvāsti-Vāda (B) Theravāda (C) Vaibhāsikas (D) Vibhāśa

117. Who is the founder of Mimāṃsā system?

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta (B) Prabhakara
 (C) Jaimini (D) Patanjali

118. The world is the resultant affect of the Prakrti : – it is to know about

- (A) Arambha-vāda
- (B) Parinama-vāda
- (C) Vivarta-vāda
- (D) Khyati-vāda

119. Trisala was the mother of

- (A) Parsvanatha
- (B) Vardhamana
- (C) Siddhartha
- (D) Buddha

120. What is the central doctrine of Nyaya system?

- (A) The doctrine of Pratyakśa
- (B) The doctrine of Śabda
- (C) The doctrine of Anumāna
- (D) The doctrine of Upamāna

121. Which is great vow of Jainism?

- (A) Darśana
- (B) Yoga
- (C) Jñāna
- (D) Ahimsa

122. Identify the three gems of Jainism.

- (A) Right faith, right discipline and right aim
- (B) Right wisdom, right aim and right conduct
- (C) Right faith, right knowledge and right conduct
- (D) Right principle, right knowledge and right conduct

123. Who contributed the virtues of Ahimsa and Satya to the India Politics?
(A) Vardhamana Mahaveer (B) Gandhi
(C) Buddha (D) Tagore
124. What did Gandhi insist to become the regulative principles in all sphere of public affairs?
(A) Yoga and Tyaga
 (B) Ahimsa and Satya
(C) Satya and Love
(D) Love and Ahimsa
125. "There is no perfect good as what is good now may be bad later", said by
 (A) Vivekananda (B) Ramakrishnar
(C) Gandhi (D) Tagore
126. Ahimsa consists of Truth and
(A) Fearness (B) Fearlessness
(C) Means (D) End
127. According to Gandhi, the world is ruled by
(A) God (B) Supreme Power
 (C) Love (D) King
128. 'There is only one whom we have to fear, that is God' – Who says this quote?
(A) Valluvar (B) Vallalar
 (C) Gandhi (D) Ambedkar
129. 'Ahimsa is the means; Truth is the end and Ahimsa is our supreme duty' – Who says this quote?
(A) E.V. Ramasamy (B) Gandhiji
(C) Vivekananda (D) Valluvar

130. According to Gandhi, Satyagraha is based on _____
- (A) Non-violence (B) Courage
(C) Patience (D) Struggle
131. Who says, "Religion is realisation, not talk, nor doctrine, nor theories"...
- (A) Sri Aurobindo (B) Ramakrishnar
(C) Sri Ramanar (D) Swami Vivekananda
132. "For our own motherland a junction of the two great systems, Hinduism and Islam.. is the only hope" – It was said by
- (A) Vallalar (B) Vivekananda
(C) Ramananda (D) Ramalingar
133. 'Truth is God. It gives me the great satisfaction' _____ It was said by
- (A) Gandhi (B) Vivekananda
(C) Vallalar (D) Valluvar
134. "The forms of Discipline that help in the cultivation of the power of self-control" said by
- (A) Vivekananda (B) Tagore
(C) Aurobindo (D) Gandhi

135. _____ and _____ are instrumental value and they are subordinate to _____.
- (A) Virute, Liberation, Wealth
 - (B) Wealth, Happiness, Virtue
 - (C) Wealth, Virtue, Happiness
 - (D) Liberation, Virtue, Happiness
136. Which one of the following is not a Purusartha?
- (A) Wealth
 - (B) Virtue
 - (C) Celibacy
 - (D) Happiness
137. Which one of the following is not a duty of the Vaishyas?
- (A) Tend Cattle
 - (B) Carryon trade
 - (C) Protect the community
 - (D) Doing Agriculture
138. Which one of the following is in correct reverse order?
- (A) Vanaprastha, Sannyasa, Grihastha, Brahmachariya
 - (B) Sannyasa, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Brahmachariya
 - (C) Vanaprastha, Sannyasa, Brahmachariya, Grihastha
 - (D) Sannyasa, Vanaprastha, Grihastha, Brahamachariya
139. _____ consists in realizing the eternality and immortality of the self.
- (A) Kama
 - (B) Artha
 - (C) Moksha
 - (D) Dharma

140. Varnadharma and Ashramadharma are attempts to realize the
- (A) Self-perfection (B) Moral law
(C) World peace (D) Moral law and self-perfection
141. The habitual performance of duties produces _____ which are excellences of
- (A) Vices, conduct (B) Character, good
(C) Virtues, conduct (D) Virtues, character
142. According to Ashramadharma, men should retire to a forest life for meditation and prayer after about _____ years and the stage is called
- (A) Twenty five, Sannyasa (B) Seventy five, Brahmachariya
(C) Eighty, Grihastha (D) Fifty, Vanaprastha
143. What are the measures for knowing manu?
- (A) Through their forefathers
(B) Through worshipping deities
 (C) Through the Vedas, Smirits and conduct of saints
(D) Through reading Mahabhartā and Ramayana
144. According to Nyaya's verbal testimony, Sannidhi is the
- (A) First condition (B) Second condition
 (C) Third condition (D) Fourth condition
145. Which one of the following is an example for Nyaya's condition 'Yogyata'?
- (A) Man cow horse Neem apple (B) Ice looks cold
 (C) Water the plants with fire (D) I see the moon
146. According the syllogism, the Pratijñā is
- (A) The reason (B) The proposition
(C) The explanatory example (D) The application

147. Which one of the following correctly matches with this sequence Hetu, Sadhya and Paksa?
- (A) Major term, minor term and middle term
 (B) Middle term, minor term and major term
 (C) Minor term, major term and middle term
 (D) Middle term, major term and minor term
148. Nyaya syllogism corresponds to the Barabara mood of the First Figure of Aristotelian syllogism. Which one of the following represents Barbara mood of First Figure?
- (A) AAE (B) AIA (C) OAA (D) AAA
149. Match the following :
- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| (a) Upanaya | 1. Conclusion drawn from preceding propositions |
| (b) Pratijna | 2. Reason for establishment of proposition |
| (c) Nigamana | 3. Logical statement to be proved |
| (d) Hetu | 4. Application of Universal concomitance to the present case |
- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (B) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (C) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (D) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
150. Consider the following syllogism and choose the correct proposition that will come in the question marked place.
- Socrates is mortal (Pratijna)
 Because he is a man (Hetu)
 ? ? ? (Udaharana)
- (A) Socrates is a man who is invariably a mortal, e.g. Pythagoras
 (B) Therefore Socrates is mortal, e.g. Pythagoras
 (C) Whoever is mortal is a man, e.g. Pythagoras
 (D) Whoever is a man is mortal, e.g. Pythagoras
151. Paksadharmata means
- (A) Presence of middle term in the minor term
 (B) Presence of middle term in the major term
 (C) Presence of major term in the minor term
 (D) Presence of major term in the middle term
152. Which one of the Indian Philosophical systems is called 'Vāda vidyā'?
- (A) Nyāya (B) Vedanta (C) Mimamsa (D) Samkhya

153. Which part of philosophy deals with knowledge?
- (A) Aesthetics
 - (B) Epistemology
 - (C) Metaphysics
 - (D) Ethics
154. 'Man is the measure of all things'. It was said by _____.
- (A) Pythagoras
 - (B) Protagoras
 - (C) Aristotle
 - (D) Augustine
155. Which of the following is correct?
- I. 'God is eternal, transcendent being' – 'Augustine'
 - II. 'God is not eternal' – 'Augustine'
 - III. 'God is not the transcendental being' – 'Augustine'
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) III and II only
156. Who says that,
'The highest form of action is speculation and the highest object of speculation is God' –
- (A) St. Thomas Aquinas
 - (B) St. Anselm
 - (C) St. Augustine
 - (D) St. Albert
157. Which one of the following is correct?
- (i) According to St. Thomas Aquinas God is pure form and pure actuality.
 - (ii) God is not pure actuality
 - (iii) God is not pure form.
- (A) (i) only
 - (B) (i) and (ii) are correct
 - (C) (ii) and (iii) are correct
 - (D) (ii) only

158. 'Doctrine of Modes' was advocated by

- (A) Spinoza (B) Leibnitz
(C) Berkeley (D) Hume

159. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists.

List I		List II	
(a) Thales		1. Air	
(b) Anaximander		2. Water	
(c) Anaximanes		3. Fire	

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| (a) | (b) | (c) |
| (A) 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (C) 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (D) 1 | 3 | 2 |

160. Which one of the following statement is true?

- (i) Anaximander is a pupil of Anaximanes
(ii) Thales is a pupil of Anaximander
(iii) Anaximanes is a pupil of Anaximander
- (A) (i) only (B) (ii) only
 (C) (iii) only (D) (i) and (ii) only

161. Anaximanes is a pupil of

- (A) Thales (B) Anaximander
(C) Alexander (D) Socrates

162. Who is the author of the work, 'On Nature'?

- (A) Anaximanes (B) Thales
 (C) Anaximander (D) Heraclitus

163. _____ is fixing the mind in a particular spot.

- (A) Pratyahara (B) Dharana
(C) Dhyana (D) Samadhi

164. The definition of logic as "The Science of the formal law of thought" by
 (A) Hamilton (B) Aldrich
(C) Amauld (D) Thomson
165. Compound proposition may be sub-divided into compulative and
(A) Hypothetical (B) Disjunctive
(C) Dilemma (D) Remotive
166. A compulative proposition is a compound proposition, consisting of
(A) more than one negative proposition
(B) only one negative proposition
 (C) more than one affirmative proposition
(D) only one affirmative proposition
167. A Remotive proposition is a compound proposition consisting of
 (A) More than one Negative proposition
(B) Only one Negative proposition
(C) More than one affirmative proposition
(D) Only one affirmative proposition
168. Syllogism is a _____ deductive inference.
 (A) Mediate (B) Immediate
(C) Converse (D) Obverse
169. Rules of conversion _____ which of the followings are correct?
I. Subject and predicate interchange their places.
II. The quality does not change.
III. O cannot be converted.
(A) I and II (B) II and III
(C) III and I (D) I, II and III

170. What are the requirements of a good Hypothesis?

- (A) It must be Thinkable, Compatible and Verifiable
- (B) It must be Observable, Thinkable, and Compatible
- (C) It must be Experimentable, Compatible and Verifiable
- (D) It must be Observable, Experimentable and Verifiable

171. The fallacy of commission is called

- (A) Non-Observation
- (B) Non-Hypothesis
- (C) Mal- Observation
- (D) Mal- Hypothesis

172. The fallacy of omission is called

- (A) Mal-observation
- (B) Non-observation
- (C) Non-Hypothesis
- (D) Mal-Hypothesis

173. When facts are observed under natural conditions, it is called

- (A) Hypothesis
- (B) Analogy
- (C) Observation
- (D) Experiment

174. 'The connection between cause and effect should always hold good' to be called

- (A) Postulates
- (B) Induction
- (C) Deduction
- (D) Causation

175. 'The first cause is absolutely perfect and is the highest good of the world' – said by
- (A) Thales (B) Socrates
(C) Plato (D) Aristotle
176. Which of the followings are correct according to Aristotle?
- I. Forms are not apart from things, but in them
II. Forms are not transcendent but immanent
III. Matter is not non-being but dynamic
IV. Form and matter are not separate, but together
- (A) I and II are correct
(B) I, II and III are correct
 (C) I, II, III and IV are correct
(D) III and IV are correct
177. The 'Doctrine of ideas' was proposed by
- (A) Socrates (B) Aristotle
 (C) Plato (D) Kant
178. Who is the author of "The Republic"
- (A) Socrates (B) T.H. Green
 (C) Plato (D) Rousseau
179. Assertion (A) : According to Aquinas if God is eternal then his creation ought to be eternal
- Reason (R) : God created the world and granted man free will.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true

180. Summa contra gentiles and summa theologiae are the famous works of

- (A) St. Thomas
- (B) Plato
- (C) Aristotle
- (D) St. Augustine

181. The greatest school man who most comprehensively systematized Christian theology was

- (A) Socrates
- (B) St. Augustine
- (C) Anselm
- (D) St. Thomas Aquinas

182. What is Cartesian dualism?

- (A) Mind and body will interact in the brain
- (B) Mind and body are one and the same thing
- (C) Mind and matter are two independent substances
- (D) Mind is dependent on body for its existence

183. Who is the father of modern philosophy?

- (A) Thales
- (B) Socrates
- (C) Rene Descartes
- (D) Immanuel Kant

184. The term 'Cogito ergo sum' means

- (A) I think therefore I exist
- (B) I exist therefore I think
- (C) I doubt cannot be doubted
- (D) Sense-testimony can be doubted

185. _____ is the period of Immanuel Kant.
- (A) 1596 – 1650 (B) 1818 – 1883
 (C) 1724 – 1804 (D) 1844 – 1900
186. Assertion-(A) : Spinoza thinks, substance does not affect us by its mere existence, but through an attribute.
Reason (R) : There is only one substance, i.e., God.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true
187. Spinoza has cast the whole world in the form of a
- (A) Neoplatonism (B) Eleaticism
 (C) Geometrical theorem (D) Subjective idealism
188. Kant's philosophy is known as a reconciliation between
- (A) Dualism and Parallelism (B) Occasionalism and Monism
 (C) Empiricism and Rationalism (D) Pantheism and Monism
189. Assertion (A) : The mind at birth according to Empiricism, is a clean state.
Reason (R) : All the characters of knowledge are inscribed on it by experience only.
- (A) (A) is true but (R) is false
(B) (A) is false but (R) is true
 (C) Both (A) and (R) are individually true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(D) Both (A) and (R) are individually true and (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)
190. "Morality and Divinity are those parts of knowledge that men are most concerned to be clear in". It is said by
- (A) Locke (B) Berkeley
(C) Hume (D) Spinoza

191. Refined or qualitative Altruistic Hedonism was advocated by

- (A) Rashall
- (B) Sidgwick
- (C) Bentham
- (D) J.S. Mill

192. The Supreme good, according to Kant is

- (A) Law
- (B) Virtue
- (C) Right
- (D) Evil

193. Postulates of Morality was advocated by

- (A) Butler
- (B) Martineau
- (C) Kant
- (D) Epicurus

194. 'The greatest happiness of the greatest number' – This quote related with

- (A) J. S. Mill
- (B) Hume
- (C) Kant
- (D) Dewey

195. Bradley was committed to

- (A) Atomism
- (B) Empiricism
- (C) Monistic idealism
- (D) Associationism

196. "There is nothing in the world, or even out of it, that can be called good without qualification, except a good will" was said by
- (A) Kant (B) Mill
(C) Bentham (D) Spencer
197. Point out the wrong statement in the following
- I. Hedonism means pleasure is the ultimate
II. Many Hedonist naturally seek measure and avoid pain
III. Rashdall is an Ethical Hedonist
IV. Ethical Hedonism identifies value with pleasure
- (A) I (B) II
 (C) III (D) IV
198. Who says that "Reason has an important place in our moral life?"
- (A) Aristippus (B) Epicurus
(C) Hobbes (D) Helvetius
199. Benthan is an advocate of
- (A) Psychological Hedonism (B) Ethical Hedonism
(C) Egostic Hedonism (D) Altruistic Hedonism
200. The first formulation of categorical imperative is
- (A) About the autonomy and pure reason
(B) Respect yourself and exploit no one
(C) Always look after your own interests.
 (D) Act only in accordance with a maxim that you can at the some time will to become a universal law

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