

Code No.

**L – 4012**

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses  
in the Teaching Departments, 2021**

**CSS**

**PHILOSOPHY**

**General Instructions**

1. The Question Paper is having two Parts — Part 'A' Objective type (60%) & Part 'B' Descriptive type (40%).
2. Objective type questions which carry 1 mark each are to be (✓) 'tick marked' in the response sheets against the appropriate answers provided.
3. 8 questions are to be answered out of 12 questions carrying 5 marks each in Part 'B'.
4. **Negative marking** : 0.25 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer in Part 'A'.

**Time : 2 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 100**

To be filled in by the Candidate									
Register Number	in Figures								
	in words								

**PART – A**

(Objective Type)

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions. **One mark each.**

**(60 × 1 = 60)**

1. Dialectical materialism is the theory of
  - a) Hume
  - b) Marx
  - c) Hegel
  - d) Locke

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2. The beginning of Indian medical science is found in the \_\_\_\_\_ Veda.

- a) Yajur
- b) Sama
- c) Atharva
- d) Rig

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the science of correct thinking.

- a) Logic
- b) Ethics
- c) Aesthetics
- d) Psychology



11. 'Vedadhikara Nirupanam' is an important work of
- a) Sree Narayana Guru                      b) Chattampi Swamikal  
c) Vagbhatananda                            d) Brahmananda Sivayogi
12. Prasthanaya trayam consists of Brahma sutra, Upanishads and
- a) Ramayana                                    b) Mahabharata  
c) Itihasa                                        d) Bhagavad Gita
13. According to Thales, \_\_\_\_\_ is the primordial substance of the universe.
- a) fire                      b) air                      c) numbers                      d) water
14. International Yoga day is observed on
- a) June 21                      b) July 22                      c) June 15                      d) July 15
15. Integral education was propounded by
- a) Sri Aurobindo                                    b) Rabindranath Tagore  
c) Mahatma Gandhi                                    d) Swami Vivekananda
16. Humanism is a philosophy in which \_\_\_\_\_ occupies the central place.
- a) matter                      b) spirit                      c) mind                      d) man
17. The humanism found in the philosophy of Swami Vivekananda is called
- a) Scientific humanism                                    b) Spiritual humanism  
c) Radical humanism                                    d) Secular humanism
18. The knowledge that is directly apprehended without the help of sense organ is
- a) perception                                    b) inference  
c) intuition                                    d) comparison

19. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important work of Sri Aurobindo.
- a) The Life Divine
  - b) The Religion of Man
  - c) The Recovery of faith
  - d) An Idealist View of Life
20. The book 'Unto This Last' which influenced Gandhi was written by
- a) Leo Tolstoy
  - b) Henry David Thoreau
  - c) Edwin Arnold
  - d) John Ruskin
21. Aesthetics is a normative science of
- a) conduct
  - b) truth
  - c) beauty
  - d) language
22. The Bhagavad Gita consists of \_\_\_\_\_ chapters.
- a) twenty two
  - b) eighteen
  - c) seventeen
  - d) nineteen
23. According to Pythagoras, \_\_\_\_\_ is the reality of things.
- a) identity
  - b) appearance
  - c) number
  - d) permanence
24. In Greek philosophy atomism was propounded by
- a) Zeno
  - b) Democritus
  - c) Socrates
  - d) Plato
25. Nyaya syllogism have \_\_\_\_\_ propositions.
- a) three
  - b) four
  - c) five
  - d) six
26. The Jaina theory of metaphysics is popularly known as
- a) naya vāda
  - b) syad vāda
  - c) anekanta vāda
  - d) pranama vāda



35. According to \_\_\_\_\_ 'man is the measure of all things'.
- a) Pythagoras    b) Thales    c) Protagoras    d) Socrates
36. According to Heraclitus, \_\_\_\_\_ is the ever-changing entity which constitute the reality.
- a) air    b) fire    c) being    d) water
37. In the Medieval philosophy, we find a close relationship between philosophy and
- a) politics    b) sociology  
c) religion    d) science
38. 'The unexamined life is not worth living.' — Who said this?
- a) Aristotle    b) Plato    c) Pythagoras    d) Socrates
39. Ontological arguments for the existence of God was systematically presented by
- a) St. Anselm    b) St. Thomas Aquinas  
c) St. Augustine    d) Aristotle
40. Elimination of \_\_\_\_\_ is a major theme of Logical Positivism.
- a) perception    b) epistemology  
c) metaphysics    d) cognition
41. Who is the author of '*Tractatus Logico Philosophicus*'?
- a) Russel    b) Wittgenstein  
c) Ayer    d) Comte

42. Existence precedes essence is a dictum of
- a) Existentialists
  - b) Rationalists
  - c) Idealists
  - d) Pragmatists
43. In Indian epistemology pramāna stands for
- a) means for invalid knowledge
  - b) means for valid knowledge
  - c) objects of knowledge
  - d) indefinite knowledge
44. Who attempted to harmonize the absolutism with theism in Vedanta tradition?
- a) Sankara
  - b) Gaudapada
  - c) Ramanuja
  - d) Badarayana
45. The Purva Mimāmsa gives greatest importance to ————— pramāṇa.
- a) pratyaksa
  - b) anumāna
  - c) sabda
  - d) arthapatti
46. In Indian Logic fallacy is called
- a) hetu
  - b) hetuābhāsa
  - c) vyapti
  - d) pratijñā
47. The philosophy of Sri Aurobindo may be aptly described as
- a) Visistadvaita
  - b) Advaita
  - c) Dvaita
  - d) Purnadvaita
48. 'Cogito ergo sum' is the concept of
- a) Locke
  - b) Berkely
  - c) Descartes
  - d) Spinoza



49. The concept of '*bad faith*' is related to the philosophy of
- a) Kierkegaard
  - b) Marcel
  - c) Heidegger
  - d) Sartre
50. '*Epoche*' is related to
- a) Phenomenology
  - b) Existentialism
  - c) Epistemology
  - d) Language game
51. \_\_\_\_\_ is considered as the father of modern Existentialism.
- a) Marcel
  - b) Kierkegaard
  - c) Nietzsche
  - d) Jaspers
52. \_\_\_\_\_ is the author of '*Of Grammatology*.'
- a) Lyotard
  - b) Saussure
  - c) Derrida
  - d) Davidson
53. Russel advocated
- a) Logical Positivism
  - b) Logical Atomism
  - c) Existentialism
  - d) Postmodernism
54. \_\_\_\_\_ is the branch of philosophy that examines fundamental nature of reality.
- a) Metaphysics
  - b) Logic
  - c) Epistemology
  - d) Ethics
55. Sartre wanted to establish his existentialism as a true form of
- a) empiricism
  - b) humanism
  - c) rationalism
  - d) idealism

56. The Gita teaching stands for
- a) renunciation of action
  - b) renunciation in action
  - c) egoistic action
  - d) pleasure seeking action
57. Pradhvamsābhāva means
- a) antecedent non-existence
  - b) absolute non-existence
  - c) mutual non-existence
  - d) subsequent non-existence
58. The Causal law of Dependent Origination is contained in the \_\_\_\_\_ Four Noble Truths.
- a) fourth
  - b) second
  - c) third
  - d) first
59. The Samkhya theory of causation is known as
- a) satkarya vāda
  - b) asatkaraya vāda
  - c) vivartha vāda
  - d) aramaba vāda
60. The tendency of magnifying the importance of the particular deity to the supreme position for the time being by ignoring the other deity is called
- a) monotheism
  - b) henotheism
  - c) polytheism
  - d) pantheism

ANSWER SHEET — PART — A

1	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	E
7	A	B	C	D	E
8	A	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E
14	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E

21	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E
26	A	B	C	D	E
27	A	B	C	D	E
28	A	B	C	D	E
29	A	B	C	D	E
30	A	B	C	D	E
31	A	B	C	D	E
32	A	B	C	D	E
33	A	B	C	D	E
34	A	B	C	D	E
35	A	B	C	D	E
36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E
40	A	B	C	D	E

41	A	B	C	D	E
42	A	B	C	D	E
43	A	B	C	D	E
44	A	B	C	D	E
45	A	B	C	D	E
46	A	B	C	D	E
47	A	B	C	D	E
48	A	B	C	D	E
49	A	B	C	D	E
50	A	B	C	D	E
51	A	B	C	D	E
52	A	B	C	D	E
53	A	B	C	D	E
54	A	B	C	D	E
55	A	B	C	D	E
56	A	B	C	D	E
57	A	B	C	D	E
58	A	B	C	D	E
59	A	B	C	D	E
60	A	B	C	D	E



# PHILOSOPHY

## PART – B

(Descriptive Type)

Answer **any eight** questions.

**(8 × 5 = 40 Marks)**

1. Examine the importance of Purusharthas in ancient Indian ethics.
2. Discuss the influence of Bhagavad Gita in the life and thought of Mahatma Gandhi.
3. Distinguish between Materialism and idealism.
4. Explain the main advantages of using symbols in logic.
5. Briefly explain the concepts of Monotheism, Monism, Polytheism and Henotheism.
6. Analyze the importance of Basic education scheme of Mahatma Gandhi.
7. Give a brief account of ethics and its major subdivisions.
8. What do you mean by biocentrism? Explain.
9. Define Analogy. Examine the rules and conditions of a good or sound analogy.
10. Explain briefly the categories of Jainism.
11. Examine the important characteristics of Modern Western philosophy.
12. What do you mean by Euthanasia? Explain the different kinds of it.





















