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

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 (\checkmark) '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. <u>Negative marking</u>: 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	in Figures								
Number	in words								

PART – A

(Objective Type)

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

 $(60 \times 1 = 60)$

- 1. Dialectical materialism is the theory of
 - a) Hume

b) Marx

c) Hegel

d) Locke

DO NOT WRITE HERE

 The beginning of Indian medical science is found in the ———————————————————————————————————		found in the ———Veda.		
	a)	Yajur	b)	Sama
	c)	Atharva	d)	Rig
3.		is the science of correct	think	ing.
	a)	Logic	b)	Ethics
	c)	Aesthetics	d)	Psychology

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4.	The	author of Brahmasutra is		
	a)	Gautama	b)	Kanada
	c)	Badarayana	d)	Sankara
a) Gautama b) Kanada c) Badarayana d) Sankara 5. The Buddhist doctrine which holds that everything is a) Naya vāda b) Nairatmy c) Anekanta vāda d) Kshanika 6. The fundamental doctrine of Upanishadic philosophy a) Monistic Idealism b) Materiali c) Pluralism d) Realism 7. 'The Republic' is an important work of a) Aristotle b) Socrates c) Plato d) Pythagor 8. 'Esse est percipi' is related to a) Spinoza b) Descartes c) Leibnitz 9. Radical Humanism was advocated by			rything is momentary is called	
	a)	Naya vāda	b)	Nairatmya vāda
	c)	Anekanta vāda	d)	Kshanika vāda
6.	The	fundamental doctrine of Upanisha	dic p	hilosophy is
	a)	Monistic Idealism	b)	Materialism
	c)	Pluralism	d)	Realism
7.	'The	Republic' is an important work of		
	a)	Aristotle	b)	Socrates
	c)	Plato	d)	Pythagoras
8.	'Ess	e est percipi' is related to		
	a)	Spinoza b) Descartes	c)	Leibnitz d) Berkely
9.	Rad	ical Humanism was advocated by		
	a)	M.N. Roy	b)	Jawaharlal Nehru
	c)	Jayprakash Narayan	d)	Ambedkar
10.		is considered as the ape	x of	Gandhian socialism.
	a)	Satyagraha	b)	Swadeshi
	c)	Sarvodaya	d)	Swaraj

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11.	'Ved	dadhikara Nirup	oanai	<i>m</i> ' is an importa	ant w	ork of			
	a)	Sree Narayan	a Gu	ıru	b)	Chattampi Sv	vamik	al	
	c)	Vagbhatanand	da		d)	Brahmananda	a Siva	ayogi	
12.	Pras	sthana traya co	nsist	s of Brahma su	utra, l	Jpanishads an	ıd		
	a)	Ramayana			b)	Mahabharata			
	c)	Itihasa			d)	Bhagavad Gita			
13.	Acc	ording to Thale	s, —	is t	he pr	imordial subst	ance	of the universe.	
	a)	fire	b)	air	c)	numbers	d)	water	
14.	Inte	rnational Yoga	day	is observed on					
	a)	June 21	b)	July 22	c)	June 15	d)	July 15	
15.	Inte	gral education	was	propounded by	,				
	a)	a) Sri Aurobindo				Rabindranath Tagore			
	c)	c) Mahatma Gandhi				Swami Vivekananda			
16.	Hun	nanism is a phi	losop	ohy in which —		——— occupie	s the	central place.	
	a)	matter	b)	spirit	c)	mind	d)	man	
17.	The	humanism fou	nd in	the philosophy	y of S	swami Vivekan	anda	is called	
	a)	Scientific hum	anisı	m	b)	Spiritual hum	anisn	า	
	c)	c) Radical humanism				Secular huma	anism	ı	
18.	The	knowledge tha	ıt is c	lirectly apprehe	ended	d without the he	elp of	sense organ is	
	a)	perception			b)	inference			
	c)	intuition			d)	comparison			

19.	is the most important work of Sri Aurobindo.										
	a)	The Life Divin	ie		b)	The Religion	of Ma	an			
	c)	The Recovery of faith				An Idealist Vi	ew of	f Life			
20.	The	book 'Unto Th	is La	st' which influe	nced	nced Gandhi was written by					
	a)	Leo Tolstoy			b)	Henry David	n of Man View of Life written by d Thoreau n d) language d) nineteen chings.	eau			
	c)	Edwin Arnold			d)	John Ruskin					
21.	Aes	thetics is a nor	mativ	ve science of				ten by noreau d) language d) nineteen			
	a)	conduct	b)	truth	c)	beauty	d)	language			
 a) conduct b) truth 22. The Bhagavad Gita consists of - a) twenty two b) eightee 23. According to Pythagoras, —— 				nsists of ———		— chapters.					
	a)	twenty two	b)	eighteen	c)	seventeen	d)	nineteen			
23.	Acc	ording to Pytha	agora	– is t	he reality of thi	ngs.					
	a)	identity			b)	appearance					
	c)	number			d)	permanence					
24.	In G	Greek philosoph	ny ato	omism was pro	poun	ded by					
	a)	Zeno			b)	Democritus					
	c)	Socrates			d)	Plato					
25.	Nya	aya syllogism ha	ave -	——— р	ropos	sitions.					
	a)	three	b)	four	c)	five	d)	six			
26.	The	Jaina theory o	of me	taphysics is po	pular	ly known as					
	a)	naya vāda			b)	syad vāda					
	c)	anekanta vād	а		d)	pranama vād	а				

27.	The philosophy of non-dualism in India is popularly known as									
	a)	Advaita			b)	Dvaita				
	c)	Vedanta			d)	Dvaita advaita	a .			
28.	Apra	athak siddhi is	a cor	ncept in the phi	losop	hy of				
	a)	Dvaita			b)	Visistadvaita				
	c)	Advaita			d)	Suddhadvaita	l			
29.	Bral	haspati is regar	ded a	as the founder	b) Dvaita d) Dvaita advaita the philosophy of b) Visistadvaita d) Suddhadvaita founder of ———————————————————————————————————					
	a)	Nyaya	b)	Carvaka	c)	Yoga	d)	Samkhya		
30.	Rou	ısseau present	ed a	system of ——		—— education				
	a)	positive	b)	spiritualist	c)	negative	d)	idealistic		
31.		law 'eye to e ory of punishme	-	nd tooth for to	oth' i	s justified acco	ordin	g to		
	a)	deterrent			b)	reformative				
	c)	retributive			d)	none of these				
32.	Acc	ording to hedor	nism,		is the	e ultimate stand	dard o	of morality.		
	a)	evolution	b)	pleasure	c)	desire	d)	virtue		
33.	The	author of 'The	Critic	que of Practica	l Rea	ison' is				
	a)	Kant	b)	Mill	c)	Green	c)	Spencer		
34.	The	concept of Pa	nchal	bedha was hel	d by					
	a)	Sankara	b)	Ramanuja	c)	Madhva	d)	Sri Aurobindo		

35. According to ———— 'man is the measure of all things'.										
	a)	Pythagoras	b)	Thales	c)	Protagoras	d)	Socrates		
36.		ording to He stitute the reali		us, ———		is the ever-	-chan	ging entity	which	
	a)	air	b)	fire	c)	being	d)	water		
37.	In th	ne Medieval ph	iloso	phy, we find a	close	relationship b	etwee	en philosoph	y 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.	Ont	ological argum	ents	for the existen	ce of	God was systematically presented by				
	a)	St. Anslem			b)	St. Thomas	Acquii	nas		
	c)	St. Augustine			d)	Aristotle				
40.	Elin	nination of ——		—— is a majo	r then	ne of Logical F	Positiv	rism.		
	a)	perception			b)	epistemolog	y			
	c)	metaphysics			d)	cognition				
41.	Wh	o is the author	of ' <i>Ti</i>	ractatus Logico) Phil	osophicus"?				
	a)	Russel			b)	Wittgenstein				
	c)	Ayer			d)	Comte				

Exis	stence preceed	ls es	sence is a dictu	ım of					
a)	Existentialists	;		b)	Rationalists				
c)	Idealists			d)	Pragmatists				
In Ir	ndian epistemo	logy	pramāna stand	ds for					
a)	means for inv	alid k	knowledge						
b)	means for val	id kn	owledge						
c) objects of knowledge									
d)	indefinite kno	wled	ge						
Who	o attempted to	harm	nonize the abso	olutisi	m with theism i	n Ved	danta tradition?		
a)	Sankara	b)	Gaudapada	c)	Ramanuja	d)	Badarayana		
The Purva Mimāmsa gives greatest importance to ———— pramāṇa.									
a)	pratyaksa			b)	anumāna				
c)	sabda			d)	arthapatti				
In Ir	ndian Logic fall	acy i	s called						
a)	hetu	b)	hetuābhāsa	c)	vyapti	d)	pratijñā		
The	philosophy of	Sri A	urobindo may	be ap	otly described a	ıs			
a)	Visistadvaita			b)	Advaita				
c)	Dvaita			d)	Purnadvaita				
'Co	gito ergo sum'	is the	concept of						
a)	Locke			b)	Berkely				
c)	Descartes			d)	Spinoza				
	a) c) In Ir a) b) C) Who a) The a) C) 'Coo a)	a) Existentialists c) Idealists In Indian epistemora a) means for involution objects of known objects objects of known objects object	a) Existentialists c) Idealists In Indian epistemology a) means for invalid kn b) means for valid kn c) objects of knowled d) indefinite knowled Who attempted to harm a) Sankara b) The Purva Mimāmsa gi a) pratyaksa c) sabda In Indian Logic fallacy is a) hetu b) The philosophy of Sri A a) Visistadvaita c) Dvaita 'Cogito ergo sum' is the a) Locke	a) Existentialists c) Idealists In Indian epistemology pramāna stanca a) means for invalid knowledge b) means for valid knowledge c) objects of knowledge d) indefinite knowledge Who attempted to harmonize the absoration and the Purva Mimāmsa gives greatest in a) pratyaksa c) sabda In Indian Logic fallacy is called a) hetu b) hetuābhāsa The philosophy of Sri Aurobindo may a) Visistadvaita c) Dvaita 'Cogito ergo sum' is the concept of a) Locke	a) Existentialists b) c) Idealists d) In Indian epistemology pramāna stands for a) means for invalid knowledge b) means for valid knowledge c) objects of knowledge d) indefinite knowledge Who attempted to harmonize the absolutist a) Sankara b) Gaudapada c) The Purva Mimāmsa gives greatest importa a) pratyaksa b) c) sabda d) In Indian Logic fallacy is called a) hetu b) hetuābhāsa c) The philosophy of Sri Aurobindo may be apa a) Visistadvaita b) c) Dvaita d) 'Cogito ergo sum' is the concept of a) Locke b)	c) Idealists d) Pragmatists In Indian epistemology pramāna stands for a) means for invalid knowledge b) means for valid knowledge c) objects of knowledge d) indefinite knowledge Who attempted to harmonize the absolutism with theism in a) Sankara b) Gaudapada c) Ramanuja The Purva Mimāmsa gives greatest importance to a) pratyaksa b) anumāna c) sabda d) arthapatti In Indian Logic fallacy is called a) hetu b) hetuābhāsa c) vyapti The philosophy of Sri Aurobindo may be aptly described a a) Visistadvaita b) Advaita c) Dvaita d) Purnadvaita 'Cogito ergo sum' is the concept of a) Locke b) Berkely	a) Existentialists b) Rationalists c) Idealists d) Pragmatists In Indian epistemology pramāna stands for a) means for invalid knowledge b) means for valid knowledge c) objects of knowledge d) indefinite knowledge Who attempted to harmonize the absolutism with theism in Vec a) Sankara b) Gaudapada c) Ramanuja d) The Purva Mimāmsa gives greatest importance to a) pratyaksa b) anumāna c) sabda d) arthapatti In Indian Logic fallacy is called a) hetu b) hetuābhāsa c) vyapti d) The philosophy of Sri Aurobindo may be aptly described as a) Visistadvaita b) Advaita c) Dvaita d) Purnadvaita 'Cogito ergo sum' is the concept of a) Locke b) Berkely		

49.	The	concept of 'bad faith' is related to	the p	hilosophy of
	a)	Kierkegaard	b)	Marcel
	c)	Heidegger	d)	Sartre
50.	'Epo	oche' is related to		
	a)	Phenomenology	b)	Existentialism
	c)	Epistemology	d)	Language game
51.		is considered as the fath	er of	modern Existentialism.
	a)	Marcel	b)	Kierkegaard
	c)	Nietzsche	d)	Jaspers
52.		———is the author of 'Of Gran	nmato	ology.'
	a)	Lyotard	b)	Saussure
	c)	Derrida	d)	Davidson
53.	Rus	sel advocated		
	a)	Logical Positivism	b)	Logical Atomism
	c)	Existentialism	d)	Postmodernism
54.		•	phy	that examines fundamental nature of
	real			
	a)	Metaphysics	b)	Logic
	c)	Epistemology	d)	Ethics
55.	Sart	re wanted to establish his existenti	alism	as a true form of
	a)	empiricism	b)	humanism
	c)	rationalism	d)	idealism

56.	The	Gita teaching	stan	ds for					
	a)	renunciation of	of act	ion					
	b)	renunciation i	n act	ion					
	c)	egoistic action	า						
	d)	pleasure seek	king a	action					
57.	Pra	dhvamsābhāva	n mea	ans					
	a)	antecedent no	on-ex	ristence					
	b)	absolute non-	exist	ence					
	c)	mutual non-ex	xiste	nce					
	d)	subsequent n	on-e	xistence					
58.		Causal law of ole Truths.	Dep	endent Origina	ation	is contained in	the -		- Four
	a)	fourth	b)	second	c)	third	d)	first	
59.	The	The Samkhya theory of causation is known as							
	a)	satkarya vāda	a						
	b)	asatkaraya vā	ida						
	c)	vivartha vāda							
	d)	aramaba vāda	а						
60.		tendency of m	•			-		eity to the sup	preme
	a)	monotheism			b)	henotheism			
	c)	polytheism			d)	pantheism			

ANSWER SHEET — PART – A

1	Α	В	С	D	Е	21	Α	В	С	D	Е	41	Α	В	С	D	Е
2	Α	В	С	D	Е	22	Α	В	С	D	E	42	Α	В	С	D	Е
3	Α	В	С	D	Е	23	Α	В	С	D	Е	43	Α	В	С	D	Е
4	Α	В	С	D	Е	24	Α	В	С	D	Е	44	Α	В	С	D	Е
5	Α	В	С	D	Е	25	Α	В	С	D	Е	45	Α	В	С	D	Е
6	Α	В	С	D	Е	26	Α	В	С	D	Е	46	Α	В	С	D	Е
7	Α	В	С	D	Е	27	Α	В	С	D	Е	47	Α	В	С	D	Е
8	Α	В	С	D	Е	28	Α	В	С	D	Е	48	Α	В	С	D	Е
9	Α	В	С	D	Е	29	Α	В	С	D	Е	49	Α	В	С	D	Е
10	Α	В	С	D	Е	30	Α	В	С	D	Е	50	Α	В	С	D	Е
11	Α	В	С	D	Е	31	Α	В	С	D	Е	51	Α	В	С	D	Е
12	Α	В	С	D	Е	32	Α	В	С	D	Е	52	Α	В	С	D	Е
13	Α	В	С	D	Е	33	Α	В	С	D	Е	53	Α	В	С	D	Е
14	Α	В	С	D	Е	34	Α	В	С	D	Е	54	Α	В	С	D	Е
15	Α	В	С	D	Е	35	Α	В	С	D	Е	55	Α	В	С	D	Е
16	Α	В	С	D	E	36	Α	В	С	D	Е	56	Α	В	С	D	Е
17	Α	В	С	D	Е	37	Α	В	С	D	Е	57	Α	В	С	D	Е
18	Α	В	С	D	Е	38	Α	В	С	D	Е	58	Α	В	С	D	Е
19	Α	В	С	D	Е	39	Α	В	С	D	Е	59	Α	В	С	D	Е
20	Α	В	С	D	Е	40	Α	В	С	D	Е	60	Α	В	С	D	Е

PHILOSOPHY

PART - B

(Descriptive Type)

Answer **any eight** questions.

 $(8 \times 5 = 40 \text{ Marks})$

- 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.

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