

Code No.

**R – 2090**

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the  
Teaching Departments, 2023**

**CSS**

**PHILOSOPHY**

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**General Instructions**

1. The Question Paper is having 100 Objective Questions, each carrying one mark.
2. The answers are to be (✓) 'tick marked' **only** in the "**Response Sheet**" provided.
3. **Negative marking** : **0.25 marks** will be deducted for each wrong answer .

**Time : 2 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 100**

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

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Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

**(100 × 1 = 100 marks)**

1. Auguste Comte's version of positivism is called \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Social Positivism
  - b) Empirical Positivism
  - c) Radical Positivism
  - d) Scientific Positivism

DO NOT WRITE HERE

2. Etymological meaning of term 'Education' is to \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Bring up
  - b) To grow
  - c) To develop
  - d) To Know
3. Who among the following is an advocate of utilitarianism?
  - a) Hegel
  - b) Kant
  - c) Spinoza
  - d) Bentham
4. Gandhi's concept of *Sathyagrahi* owes much to the concept of:
  - a) *Iswara*
  - b) *Sthithaprajna*
  - c) *Brahman*
  - d) *Tapasi*

5. Anthropocentrism gives intrinsic value to
  - a) Nature
  - b) Human beings
  - c) both (a) and (b)
  - d) None of these
6. The number of *chittabhumi* in yoga is
  - a) 5
  - b) 2
  - c) 4
  - d) 3
7. Which *Purushartha* gives moral value?
  - a) *Artha*
  - b) *Kāma*
  - c) *Dharam*
  - d) *Moksha*
8. 'Silent Spring' is written by
  - a) Spinoza
  - b) Paul Taylor
  - c) Arne naes
  - d) Rachel Carson
9. Bharata Muni defines ————— as the condition for the expression of rasa in poetry.
  - a) *Bhāva*
  - b) *Vibhāva*
  - c) *Anubhāva*
  - d) *Sanchāribhāva*
10. *Bhagavad Gita* provides a synthesis of
  - a) *Jnāna and Bhakti*
  - b) *Jnāna and karma*
  - c) *karma, Bhakti and Jnāna*
  - d) *Raja yoga*
11. According to ————— hedonism the pleasure of the individual is the moral standard.
  - a) Ethical
  - b) Psychological
  - c) Egoistic
  - d) Altruistic
12. "Giving to everyman his due" pertains to
  - a) Equality
  - b) Justice
  - c) Discrimination
  - d) All of these

13. Plato called the world on the nature itself as
- |                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| a) Imitation of the real | b) Absolutely real |
| c) Unreal                | d) Absolute        |
14. Immanuel Kant discusses his aesthetic theory in
- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Republic              | b) Poetics                |
| c) Critique of Judgement | d) Lectures on Aesthetics |
15. Vedas are supposed to have been directly revealed, thus they are called
- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a) <i>Smriti</i> | b) <i>Kriti</i>    |
| c) <i>Sruthi</i> | d) <i>Ithihāsa</i> |
16. The term 'civil disobedience' was coined by
- |           |                        |
|-----------|------------------------|
| a) Gandhi | b) Tolstoy             |
| c) Marx   | d) Henry David Thoreau |
17. ————— Upanishad made a deep influence upon Gandhi.
- |                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| a) <i>Māndukya</i> | b) <i>Chāndogya</i>     |
| c) <i>Isāvāsyā</i> | d) <i>Brhadāranyaka</i> |
18. Metaphysical method can be considered as
- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) A priori   | b) A posteriori |
| c) Scientific | d) Mathematics  |
19. According to *Bhagavad Gita*, which is ultimate reality?
- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) <i>Manas</i>   | b) God            |
| c) <i>Brahman</i> | d) <i>Ishwara</i> |
20. 'Killing is a wrong action for ever' this assertion is based on
- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Deontological Theory | b) Retributive Theory |
| c) Consequentialism     | d) None of these      |

21. Interactionism is the mind body theory of
- Hume
  - Berkeley
  - Descartes
  - None of these
22. Who contribute the message of “one caste one religion one God to humanity”?
- Sree Narayanaguru
  - Swami Vivekananda
  - Dayananda Saraswathy
  - Chattambi Swami
23. The disjunction whose first disjunct is the conjunction of p and q and whose second disjunct is r is symbolized as
- $p \vee (p \cdot r)$
  - $(p \vee q) \cdot r$
  - $p \cdot (q \vee r)$
  - $(p \cdot q) \vee r$
24. One byte is combined by
- Six bits
  - Eight bits
  - Ten bits
  - Seven bits
25. A general proposition is
- Quantified statement
  - Molecular statement
  - Compound statement
  - Atomic statement
26. Machiavelli’s opinion about human nature was as follows:
- Human nature is bad
  - Human nature is good
  - Human nature is matured
  - Human nature is neither good nor bad
27. *Visis̥ādvaita* is a —————Non-dualism.
- Qualified
  - Unqualified
  - Conditioned
  - Unconditioned
28. *Āstika* Darshan believes in
- Authority of Vedas
  - Authority of Gods
  - Authority of Karma
  - None of these

29. Who distinguished knowledge and doxa?
- a) Kant
  - b) Socrates
  - c) Aristotle
  - d) Plato
30. Philosophy of education is concerned with the \_\_\_\_\_ of education.
- a) Aims
  - b) Nature
  - c) Functions
  - d) All of these
31. Rights and duties define the ethical duties of the
- a) Individual
  - b) Citizen
  - c) Ministers
  - d) President
32. Hegel established an/a \_\_\_\_\_ between beauty and art.
- a) Intellectual
  - b) Spiritual
  - c) Organic
  - d) Intuitive
33. Who regarded revolution as a means of achieving freedom?
- a) Hegel
  - b) Dahl
  - c) John Milton
  - d) Karl Marx
34. 'Gopal is either intelligent or hard working' is an example for
- a) Bi-conditional
  - b) Implication
  - c) Inclusive disjunction
  - d) Exclusive disjunction
35. Induction is reasoning from \_\_\_\_\_ to general.
- a) Particular
  - b) Collection
  - c) Group
  - d) Some
36. Democracy is meaningless without
- a) President and Congress
  - b) Supreme court and President
  - c) Freedom of Speech
  - d) Federal form of government.

37. "General will" is the concept of
- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| a) Rousseau | b) Webber |
| c) Gandhi   | d) Nehru  |
38. The original belief that one who is sick cannot cure others came to be radically transformed by the Bodhisattva ideal, which appeared in the later phase of Buddhism known as
- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) <i>Mahayana Buddhism</i> | b) <i>Hinayana Buddhism</i> |
| c) <i>Digambaras</i>        | d) <i>Swethambaras</i>      |
39. According to yoga the *Rāga* is
- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) <i>Klesha</i> | b) <i>Prem</i>   |
| c) <i>Asakta</i> | d) All of these. |
40. Organized data is called
- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| a) Knowledge | b) Information   |
| c) Sensation | d) None of these |
41. Deductive argument is characterized as
- |  |
|--|
| a) True or False                       |
| b) Inductive                           |
| c) Valid or Invalid                    |
| d) Materially true or materially false |
42. According to Kant, beauty in mankind is always the expression of;
- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| a) Emotion | b) Morality |
| c) Reason  | d) Absolute |
43. According to Marx, 'the dictatorship of prolctariat' signifies?
- |                       |
|-----------------------|
| a) Transitional state |
| b) Ideal state        |
| c) Autocratic State   |
| d) Liberal state      |

44. Which among the following is a material goal in the social life of man?
- a) *Moksha*
  - b) *Artha*
  - c) *Dharma*
  - d) *Satchitananda*
45. In ancient Rome the law applicable to both the citizens and foreigners is called
- a) Jus Naturale
  - b) Jus Civile
  - c) Jus Gentium
  - d) None of the above
46. In Advaita, Brahman conditioned by Maya is termed as
- a) *Ātman*
  - b) *Moksha*
  - c) *Iswara*
  - d) None of these
47. Asatkaryavada is the causation theory of
- a) *Nyāya*
  - b) *Jainism*
  - c) *Vedānta*
  - d) *Sāmkhya*
48. The fundamental question what it means to be human is answered by
- a) Natural Science
  - b) Social Science
  - c) Humanities
  - d) None of these above



49. According to psychological hedonism \_\_\_\_\_ is the only object at which we aim
- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| a) pleasure | b) Good       |
| c) Utility  | d) Perfection |
50. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a positive science.
- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| a) Physics | b) Zoology    |
| c) Ethics  | d) Perfection |
51. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a proponent of idealist educational philosophy.
- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| a) Plato     | b) St. Augustine |
| c) Aristotle | d) Hegel         |
52. Ethical scepticism is the position of
- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| a) Hegel    | b) Hume   |
| c) J.S Mill | d) Carnap |
53. The etymological meaning of the word philosophy is
- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a) Love of wisdom | b) Love of truth |
| c) Love of Veda   | d) None of these |
54. Arne Naess related to
- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| a) Political Philosophy | b) Aesthetics    |
| c) Eco Philosophy       | d) None of these |
55. According to \_\_\_\_\_ art is mimesis
- |          |                 |
|----------|-----------------|
| a) Plato | b) Kant         |
| c) Hegel | d) Bharata Muni |
56. 'First Philosophy' refers to
- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a) Aesthetics   | b) Metaphysics |
| c) Epistemology | d) Ethics      |

57. Aristotle's work gives invaluable contribution to aesthetics
- a) Metaphysics
  - b) Poetics
  - c) Rhetoric
  - d) Politics
58. Being and Nothingness is written by
- a) Heidegger
  - b) Jaspers
  - c) Sartre
  - d) Kierkegaard
59. Both Bharata and Aristotle were primarily concerned with
- a) Dance
  - b) Architecture
  - c) Drama
  - d) Music
60. \_\_\_\_\_ called as the magnum opus of Heidegger
- a) Being and Nothingness
  - b) The rebel
  - c) Philosophy
  - d) Being and Time
61. Which one considered as the most popular work of Wittgenstein?
- a) Logical Atomism
  - b) Philosophy of Logical Syntax
  - c) Language, Truth and Logic
  - d) Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus
62. \_\_\_\_\_ is an interactive method in the pursuit of knowledge through dialogue.
- a) Teacher centred Method
  - b) Experimental Method
  - c) Socratic Method
  - d) Introspective Method
63. Sarvodaya means
- a) Good for all
  - b) Wealth for all
  - c) Freedom for all
  - d) Welfare for all

64. As an empiricist, Locke claims that all our knowledge is derived either through sensation
- a) Perception
  - b) Reflection
  - c) Thinking
  - d) None of the above
65. The concept of Dharma in Jainism means
- a) Duty
  - b) Motion
  - c) Karma
  - d) Time
66. Who among the following is an advocate of utilitarianism?
- a) Hegel
  - b) Kant
  - c) Spinoza
  - d) Bentham
67. Wellbeing of all individual living things is the primary concern of
- a) Biocentrism
  - b) Eco-centrism
  - c) Anthropocentrism
  - d) None of these
68. To Gandhi ————— is the aim of the life.
- a) Self-realization
  - b) Freedom
  - c) Liberation
  - d) Independence
69. In ————— *kāvya* conventional meaning are subordinate.
- a) *Abhita*
  - b) *Lakshana*
  - c) *Dhvani*
  - d) None of these
70. Fundamental principle of Gandhi's philosophy of peace is called
- a) Non-violence
  - b) Truth
  - c) God
  - d) Religion

71. The proposition or propositions on the basis of which the conclusion is arrived at in an argument is called
- a) Syllogism or Syllogisms                      b) Dilemma
- c) Premise or Premises                      d) Disjunctive Syllogism
72. According to Aristotle, the three normal forms of governments are;
- a) Kingship, Aristocracy and Polity
- b) Kingship, Aristocracy and Democracy
- c) Tyranny, Oligarchy and Democracy
- d) None of these
73. Maieutic method is by
- a) Plato    b) Aristotle
- c) Socrates    d) Democritus
74. Perception is the only *pramāṇa* according to
- a) *Cārvaka*    b) *Buddhism*
- c) *Jainism*    d) *Vedānta*
75. Idealism is a systematic philosophy which teaches the supremacy of
- a) Spirit over matter    b) God
- c) Noumena    d) Materialism
76. According to the Rasa Sutra of Bharata Muni the birth rasa takes place out of the combination of ————— *anubhāva* and *vyabhcharibhāva*
- a) *Vibhāva*    b) *Sthāyibhāva*
- c) *Sanchari bhāva*    d) None of these



84. Means of valid knowledge is known as

- a) *Pramata*  
c) *Pramada*
- b) *Pramāna*  
d) *Prameya*

85. In ancient India, Varnas are divided into

- a) Three    b) Six
- c) Seven     d) Four

86. Conjunction is a compound proposition in which the word \_\_\_\_\_ is used to connect simple statements.

- a) not    b) unless  
c) or    d) and

87. Knowledge is relative associated with

- a) Protogoras                      b) Pythagoras
- c) Anaximander                 d) Thales

88. According to Sri Aurobindo, the term Ascend means

- a) Involution                      b) Evolution
- c) Destruction                  d) Combination

89. Leibniz defines substance or monads as

- a) Physical object                      b) Active force
- c) Geometrical figure                d) None of these

90. In his famous work Ātmopadeshashatakam Narayana Guru describes:

- a) Self-Instructions                      b) Selft - Discipline
- c) Self- Analysis                         d) Self- Sacrifices

91. Symbolic logic is also known as
- a) Traditional Logic
  - b) Ancient Logic
  - c) Material Logic
  - d) Mathematical Logic
92. Varna theory cited in ancient Indian Law book:
- a) *Rāmāyana*
  - b) *Gīta*
  - c) Manu Smriti
  - d) Purāna
93. Generally the rise of modern philosophy had been marked by
- a) Critical thinking
  - b) Reflective spirit
  - c) Revolt against authority
  - d) All of these
94. No real connection between antecedent and consequent is suggested by
- a) Decisional Implication
  - b) Material Implication
  - c) Causal Implication
  - d) Definitional Implication
95. The metaphysical view that there are many realities is known as
- a) Dualism
  - b) Pluralism
  - c) Monism
  - d) Non-dualism
96. The proposition arrived at on the basis of proposition or propositions in an argument is called
- a) Premises
  - b) Modus Ponens
  - c) Conclusion
  - d) Modus Tollens

97. The ultimate human destiny is not individual redemption but universal redemption is stated by
- a) Sri Aurobindo
  - b) Dr.S. Radhakrishnan
  - c) Swami Vivekananda
  - d) All of these
98. Jati the term refers to
- a) Life
  - b) Power
  - c) Birth
  - d) Wealth
99. Satyagraha means
- a) Insistence of Love
  - b) Insistence of Truth
  - c) Insistence of Justice
  - d) All of these
100. For a conditional to be true the conjunction " $p \cdot \sim q$ " must be
- a) True or False
  - b) True
  - c) False
  - d) Undetermined



# ANSWER SHEET

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
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63	A	B	C	D	E
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89	A	B	C	D	E
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91	A	B	C	D	E
92	A	B	C	D	E
93	A	B	C	D	E
94	A	B	C	D	E
95	A	B	C	D	E
96	A	B	C	D	E
97	A	B	C	D	E
98	A	B	C	D	E
99	A	B	C	D	E
100	A	B	C	D	E

## **ROUGH WORK**

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