

23-0009-AT TEST BOOKLET

PHILOSOPHY

(Time Allowed: 3 hour s)

PAPER - I

(Maximum Marks: 300)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the instructions carefully before answering the questions: -

1. This Test Booklet consists of 12 (twelve) pages and has 75 (seventy-five) items (questions).
2. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
3. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to fill in the Roll Number and other required details carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet and the Separate Answer Booklet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the OMR Answer Sheet and the Separate Answer Booklet liable for rejection.
4. Do not write anything else on the OMR Answer Sheet except the required information. Before you proceed to mark in the OMR Answer Sheet, please ensure that you have filled in the required particulars as per given instructions.
5. Use only Black Ball Point Pen to fill the OMR Answer Sheet.
6. This Test Booklet is divided into 4 (four) parts - Part - I, Part - II, Part - III and Part - IV.
7. All three parts are Compulsory.
8. Part-I consists of Multiple Choice-based Questions. The answers to these questions have to be marked in the OMR Answer Sheet provided to you.
9. Part-II, Part-III and Part-IV consist of Conventional Essay-type Questions. The answers to these questions have to be written in the separate Answer Booklet provided to you.
10. In Part-I, each item (question) comprises of 04 (four) responses (answers). You are required to select the response which you want to mark on the OMR Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
11. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s) and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s)*. You are permitted to take the Test Booklet with you.
12. **Penalty for wrong answers in Multiple Choice-based Questions:**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to the question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to the question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank. i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

PART - I
(Multiple Choice-based Questions)

Instructions for Questions 1 to 50:

- *Choose the correct answers for the following questions.*
- *Each question carries 3 marks.* **[3x50=150]**

1. Which among the following realities are accepted by Samkhya Darshana?
(a) Jiva and Ajiva
(b) Prakriti and Purusha
(c) Pritvi and Akasha
(d) Dravya and Guna
2. What is the central doctrine of Aristotle's philosophy of nature?
(a) Hylomorphism
(b) Dualism
(c) Atomism
(d) None of the above
3. “*Tabula rasa*” is a term coined by -
(a) John Locke
(b) Kant
(c) Socrates
(d) Spinoza
4. According to Russell, science is valuable primarily for -
(a) Its effects on mankind in general
(b) Its effects on the students
(c) The technological advancement it brings about
(d) The world at large
5. ‘*Reality which is absolute is a coherent thought system with logical connectivity*’.
Whose thought is it?
(a) Hegel
(b) Berkeley
(c) Moore
(d) Spinoza
6. Congiser, Cognizing, Instrument, Object are the elements for –
(a) Knowledge to be valid
(b) Creating illusion
(c) Having difference of opinion
(d) All of the above
7. Plato and Aristotle built upon the foundational ideas laid by which philosopher?
(a) Heraclitus
(b) Socrates
(c) Parmenides
(d) Protagoras

8. Purva Mimamsa is otherwise called -
 - (a) Jnana Mimamsa
 - (b) Karma Mimamsa
 - (c) Raja Mimamsa
 - (d) Uttara Mimamsa
9. Who proposed that faith and reason are not opposed?
 - (a) Hume
 - (b) Locke
 - (c) St. Thomas Aquinas
 - (d) None of above
10. Which of the Latin phrases given below describes the dictum "*I think, therefore I am*" coined by the French Philosopher René Descartes?
 - (a) *Errare humanum est*
 - (b) *Cogito ergo sum*
 - (c) *Amor fati*
 - (d) *Homo homini lupus*
11. Who introduced the term "Natura Naturans"?
 - (a) Descartes
 - (b) Spinoza
 - (c) Leibniz
 - (d) Locke
12. He explained the world with the theory of Monads -
 - (a) Democritus
 - (b) St. Anselm
 - (c) Leibniz
 - (d) William James
13. Who among the following is a subjective idealist?
 - (a) Hegel
 - (b) Kant
 - (c) Plato
 - (d) Berkeley
14. According to Patanjali Yoga sutras, surrender of all actions to God is -
 - (a) Isvara-pranidhana
 - (b) Svadhyaya
 - (c) Santosha
 - (d) Saucha
15. Form and matter are the fundamental categories of whose philosophy?
 - (a) Aristotle
 - (b) Plato
 - (c) John Dewey
 - (d) John Locke

16. According to Kant, genuine knowledge appears in the form of _____ judgements.
- (a) Analytic
 - (b) Synthetic
 - (c) Synthetic a posteriori
 - (d) Synthetic a priori
17. 'A Treatise of Human Nature' is the work of -
- (a) Karl Popper
 - (b) David Hume
 - (c) John Dewey
 - (d) John Locke
18. "True knowledge is a priori." Who held this view?
- (a) Empiricists
 - (b) Materialists
 - (c) Rationalists
 - (d) All of the above
19. According to Moore, "good itself is perceivable by intuition, just as a color _____ is intuitively conceivable."
- (a) Green
 - (b) Yellow
 - (c) Blue
 - (d) Gold
20. According to Wittgenstein -
- (a) 'The world is unreal'
 - (b) 'The world is the totality of facts, not of things'
 - (c) 'The world is imagination'
 - (d) 'The world is a stage'
21. Which group among the following rejected Metaphysics as meaningless?
- (a) Logical positivists
 - (b) Rationalists
 - (c) Idealists
 - (d) Spiritualists
22. Who among the following is an empiricist?
- (a) Locke
 - (b) Berkeley
 - (c) Hume
 - (d) All of the above
23. The doubt of Descartes should not be confused with -
- (a) Skepticism
 - (b) Solipsism
 - (c) Idealism
 - (d) Intuitionism

24. Who raised objection against Carnap's Principle of Tolerance?
(a) Quine
(b) Strawson
(c) Sartre
(d) Heidegger
25. Phenomenological movement was founded by-
(a) Kierkegaard
(b) Sartre
(c) Heidegger
(d) Husserl
26. The founder of modern existentialism is-
(a) Kierkegaard
(b) Sartre
(c) Heidegger
(d) Strawson
27. 'Man is condemned to be free' has been stated by-
(a) Husserl
(b) Sartre
(c) Russell
(d) Heidegger
28. The Philosophy of Vienna Circle is called-
(a) Logical Positivism
(b) Phenomenology
(c) Existentialism
(d) Rejection of Transcendent Entities
29. Wittgenstein says that language is a -
(a) Statement
(b) Picture of reality
(c) Judgment
(d) Concept
30. Identify the odd one from the given options –
(a) Metaphysics
(b) Axiology
(c) Epistemology
(d) Psychology
31. The meaning of Darshana is -
(a) Sight
(b) Vision
(c) Mission
(d) Inner vision

32. Orthodox Systems are otherwise known as -
(a) Atheistic
(b) Theistic
(c) Astika
(d) Nastika
33. Valid knowledge in Indian Epistemology is known as –
(a) Prama
(b) Aprama
(c) Knowledge of God
(d) None of above
34. The concept that entails that we should not have any attachment towards the worldly objects -
(a) Monism
(b) Pluralism
(c) Asceticism
(d) None of above
35. Nihilistic conception means-
(a) Nothing is permanent in this world
(b) Everything is permanent in this world
(c) Nothing is logical in this world
(d) Nothing is painful in this world
36. According to Charvaka system all knowledge is obtained by -
(a) Inference
(b) Testimony
(c) Perception
(d) Postulation
37. Jain path of liberation consists of -
(a) Right knowledge
(b) Right conduct
(c) Right vision
(d) All of the above
38. In Buddhism 'the causes of suffering' is called-
(a) Dukha
(b) Dukhasamudaya
(c) Dukhanirodha
(d) Dukhanirodhamarga
39. The meaning of samyaksamkalpa is-
(a) Right Thought
(b) Right Speech
(c) Right Conduct
(d) Right Livelihood

40. Satya, Ahimsa, Asteya, Aparigraha, Brahmacharya are -
(a) Yama
(b) Niyama
(c) Asana
(d) Pranayama
41. What is the term for a person who is not sure whether God exists?
(a) Atheist
(b) Agnostic
(c) Deist
(d) Theist
42. Which among the following is accepted by Charvaka materialism?
(a) God
(b) Matter
(c) Soul
(d) Rebirth
43. Theory of Momentariness is also called -
(a) Paramanuvada
(b) Parinamavada
(c) Kshanikavada
(d) Anatmavada
44. The 'Seven Conditional Judgements' for knowledge according to Jainism is called -
(a) Saptharshi
(b) Sapthagamarga
(c) Sapthabhanginaya
(d) Sapthaaryasatya
45. How many Pramanas does Nyaya philosophy accept?
(a) 3
(b) 7
(c) 4
(d) 8
46. The word 'Samkhya' means-
(a) Reasoning
(b) Discriminative knowledge
(c) Number
(d) Investigation
47. Which among the following is the first step of Ashtanga Yoga?
(a) Asana
(b) Pranayama
(c) Dhyana
(d) Yama

48. Nyāya school is founded by-
- (a) Kapila
 - (b) Patanjali
 - (c) Shankara
 - (d) Gautama
49. Who proposed the 'Theory of Ideas'?
- (a) Aristotle
 - (b) Plato
 - (c) Heraclitus
 - (d) Parmenides
50. Pramāna means-
- (a) The source of legal knowledge
 - (b) The source of valid knowledge
 - (c) The source of moral knowledge
 - (d) The source of religious knowledge

PART-II
(Short Answer-type Questions)

Instructions for Questions 51 to 63:

- *Write the answers in short for any 10 (TEN) out of the thirteen questions.*
- *Each question carries 5 marks.* **[5x10=50]**

51. Bring out the meaning of the term Tripitaka.
52. Discuss the principle of Pratityasamutpada.
53. What is Nirvana? How is it different from Moksha?
54. What are the seven stages of Samadhi?
55. What is Pratyahara? What are its stages?
56. Explain Causality with an example.
57. Write a brief note on theory of ideas.
58. Give an account of Aristotle's thoughts on God.
59. Explain in short Spinoza's Theory of Substance.
60. What is esse est percipi doctrine?
61. What is the reality of the phenomenal world in the light of Hegel's Absolute Idealism?
62. Define Phenomenology.
63. Briefly describe the historical background for the emergence of Existentialism.

PART - III
(Long Answer-type Questions)

Instructions for Questions 64 to 71:

- *Answer any 5 (FIVE) out of the eight questions.*
- *Each question carries 10 marks.*

[10x5=50]

64. The object of knowledge is totally different from the objects of belief. Therefore, knowledge cannot be defined in terms of belief. Elucidate.
65. What is Vyapti according to Nyaya philosophy? How can vyapti be established in real life?
66. What is Padartha? Discuss its importance.
67. Write elaborate note on Shabda as a kind of valid knowledge in Nyaya.
68. What is the purpose of life according to Charvaka philosophy?
69. Give a summary of the concept of matter of Pudgala.
70. What is the pre-established harmony according to Leibniz?
71. Explain the meaning of Anekantavada. How is it related to Syadvada?

PART-IV
(Essay-type Questions)

Instructions for Questions 72 to 75:

- *Answer any 2 (TWO) out of the four questions.*
- *Each question carries 25 marks.* **[25x2= 50]**

72. Give the details of the proof for the existence of '*Purusa*' in Samkhya system.

73. Discuss elaborately the Pramanyavada Theories of Validity of Knowledge.

74. Explain in detail the meaning of '*Maya*' according to Vedant System.

75. Critically discuss the Four Noble Truths of Buddhism explaining the reasons given by Buddhism to support these Truths. Discuss at least one objection that could be raised against the first Noble Truth.

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