

23-0009-AT TEST BOOKLET

PHILOSOPHY PAPER - II

Time Allowed 3 hours

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.

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. "Atman is neither born nor does it die." This view is held by -
 - (a) Samkhya
 - (b) Jainism
 - (c) Gita
 - (d) Buddhism
2. Who introduced the idea of Philosopher King?
 - (a) Locke
 - (b) Plato
 - (c) Kant
 - (d) Gandhi
3. Which among the following did Aristotle consider as the best form of government?
 - (a) Polity
 - (b) Aristocracy
 - (c) Plutocracy
 - (d) Democracy
4. According to Kant "Religion is a matter of the _____"
 - (a) Mind
 - (b) Soul
 - (c) Will
 - (d) Intellect
5. The General Will means -
 - (a) Will of the majority
 - (b) Unanimous will
 - (c) Collection of individual wills
 - (d) Will of the community viewed as a living and rational political organism
6. According to Marxist historians, subordination of women developed with the development of -
 - 1) Feudalism
 - 2) Private Property
 - 3) Class Society
 - 4) Monarchical rule

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 3 and 4
- (d) 1 and 4

7. "Giving everyman his due" pertains to-

- (a) Equality
- (b) Justice
- (c) Non discrimination
- (d) All of these

8. Gandhi takes his concept of Trusteeship from -

- 1) Unto This Last
- 2) Gita
- 3) Isavasya Upanisad

Codes:

- (a) 3
- (b) 2
- (c) 1
- (d) All of the above

9. Mental anxiety, sorrow, excitement, tension, uproar etc. creates -

- (a) Moral Evil
- (b) Metaphysical Evil
- (c) Mental Evil
- (d) Natural Evil

10. According to Aristotle God is -

- (a) The Prime Mover
- (b) Omni present
- (c) Omni potent
- (d) The Protector

11. Which organisation did Gandhi set up for the removal of untouchability?

- (a) Harijan Sevak Sangh
- (b) Harijan Seva Samaj
- (c) Harijan Sangh
- (d) Harijan Sevak Samiti

12. What is the key element of genocide?

- (a) The widespread killing of a civilian population
- (b) The destruction of a group on racial and religious grounds
- (c) The killing of members of a group in their totality
- (d) Actions intended to destroy a group in whole or in part on the basis of the characteristics of the group

13. Ambedkar gives a significant place to -

- (a) Socialism
- (b) Liberalism
- (c) Moral equality
- (d) Mutual sympathy and respect

14. What was the main objective of Ambedkar's fight for social justice?
- (a) To establish an egalitarian society
 - (b) To ensure political liberties and individual freedoms
 - (c) To secure the rights of the majority
 - (d) To abolish untouchability
15. Which one of the following was not a Gandhian concept of social justice?
- (a) Truth and Non-Violence
 - (b) Ramrajya and Swaraj
 - (c) Satyagraha and Trusteeship
 - (d) Social and Economic Freedom
16. 'God or the Supreme Being is unaffected by evil and stands above relative good which is the correlative of evil'. Which tradition holds this position?
- (a) Buddhist
 - (b) Samkhya
 - (c) Mimamsa
 - (d) Vedanta
17. What is the significance of institutional measures for social justice?
- (a) They ensure equal rights and liberties for all individuals.
 - (b) They prevent the usurpation of resources by the powerful and rich.
 - (c) They guarantee the implementation of social justice measures.
 - (d) They eliminate the need for positive intervention by the state.
18. Who wrote, 'A Grammar of Politics'?
- (a) Karl Marx
 - (b) Harold J. Laski
 - (c) George H. Sabine
 - (d) Wolin
19. The phrase, "every state is known by the rights that it maintains" is developed by -
- (a) Sabine
 - (b) Green
 - (c) Laski
 - (d) None of the above
20. Social justice fought against -
- (a) social and economic discrimination in the society
 - (b) restraint
 - (c) unequal rights and liberty in the society
 - (d) private property of the rich in the society
21. The concept of natural justice originates from -
- (a) State laws
 - (b) Court of laws
 - (c) Religion
 - (d) Law of nature

22. Who sees individual rights as one of the goals of public policy to maximize the total welfare of the population?
- (a) Utilitarian
 - (b) Contractualist
 - (c) Liberalist
 - (d) Marxist
23. John Locke is associated with which of these theories?
- (a) Legal Rights
 - (b) Natural Rights
 - (c) Collective Rights
 - (d) State Rights
24. Multiculturalism does not comprise of which of the following?
- (a) Enforcement of the beliefs and behaviours of the dominant ethnic group
 - (b) Equal opportunities
 - (c) Values diversity
 - (d) Reduction of prejudice, negative stereotypes and discrimination
25. Which of the following statements about humanism is/are correct?
- 1) Humanism is a religion.
 - 2) Humanism is a non-religious worldview.
 - 3) Humanism is a religious worldview

Codes:

- (a) Only 1
 - (b) 1 and 2
 - (c) Only 3
 - (d) Only 2
26. Female foeticide is an example of -
- (a) Criminal violence
 - (b) Domestic violence
 - (c) Social violence
 - (d) All of the above
27. _____ is an intellectual and logical interpretation of religious experience.
- (a) Theology
 - (b) Religion
 - (c) Philosophy of Religion
 - (d) Religiousness
28. An Autocracy is when:
- (a) people participate in the running of their own government by voting
 - (b) a small military group takes over a country
 - (c) a single person has all of the power
 - (d) religion is used to justify power

29. With whom did Karl Marx write 'The Communist Manifesto'?
- (a) Hegel
 - (b) Thomas Moore
 - (c) Hegel
 - (d) Friedrich Engels
30. Who among them claimed to coin the term 'Political Science' in 16th century?
- (a) Bodin
 - (b) Machiavelli
 - (c) Aristotle
 - (d) Milton
31. According to John Locke, 'where there is no law' _____
- (a) 'there is no freedom'
 - (b) 'there are no rights'
 - (c) 'there is no liberty'
 - (d) 'there is no justice'
32. Which among the following is not a purpose of Dandaniti as identified by Kautilya?
- (a) Acquisition of the unacquired
 - (b) Acquisition of the acquired
 - (c) Preservation of the acquired
 - (d) Augmentation of the preserved
33. Who is the advocate of Theism?
- (a) Descartes
 - (b) Kant
 - (c) Bentham
 - (d) Spinoza
34. According to Karl Marx religion is a tool of -
- (a) Religious exploitation
 - (b) Emotional exploitation
 - (c) Economic exploitation
 - (d) Social exploitation
35. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- | | |
|---|--------------|
| (a) Unlimited power resides in a central authority of a state | - Jean Bodin |
| (b) People are sovereign authority in a political community | - Rousseau |
| (c) A determinate authority is the ultimate source of power | - Austin |
| (d) A sovereign state represents the collective good | - Karl Marx |
36. "Religion is the opium of the people." was the view of -
- (a) Karl Marx
 - (b) Arnold Toynbee
 - (c) Russell
 - (d) Walter Kaufman

37. 'Rights' is integrally connected with -
(a) Equality
(b) Law
(c) Freedom
(d) Justice
38. Which theory states that God is existing apart from the world?
(a) Pantheism
(b) Deism
(c) Monotheism
(d) Theism
39. Pantheism literally means that -
(a) all is spirit
(b) god is great
(c) all Is God
(d) all is world
40. The belief that there is but one supreme being -
(a) Pantheism
(b) Deism
(c) Monotheism
(d) Theism
41. Teleological argument states that God is an intelligent -
(a) Designer
(b) Creator
(c) Protector
(d) Master
42. One of the basic features of the theory of natural rights is -
(a) limitation
(b) universality
(c) partiality
(d) inclusiveness
43. The cosmological argument considered God as the -
(a) Protector
(b) Creator
(c) First Cause
(d) Destroyer
44. Ontological argument was first put forth by -
(a) David Hume
(b) St. Anselm
(c) Paley
(d) Aristotle

45. Who authored the book 'The Republic'?
- (a) Plato
 - (b) Aristotle
 - (c) Kant
 - (d) Gandhiji
46. Good and Evil are -
- (a) Corelative Myths
 - (b) Contradictory Facts
 - (c) Corelative Facts
 - (d) Contradictory Myths
47. Moral evil is a direct consequence of man's -
- (a) Free Will
 - (b) Mind
 - (c) Freedom
 - (d) Emotion
48. Which of the following thinkers believes that justice requires equal access to advantage for all people?
- (a) Robert Nozick
 - (b) Michael Walzer
 - (c) G.A. Cohen
 - (d) J. Derrida
49. According to Buddhism the soul is nothing but the -
- (a) Mind -Body Complex
 - (b) Mind -Body Illusion
 - (c) Mind -Body Reaction
 - (d) None of these
50. "The caste problem is a vast one, both theoretically and practically." Who said this?
- (a) Tagore
 - (b) Gandhi
 - (c) Ambedkar
 - (d) Sree Narayana Guru

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. Explain the essence of Distributive Justice.
52. What do you understand by Religious Humanism?
53. Define Reformative Justice?
54. Discuss the characteristics of feminism.
55. What is Land Ethics? What is its conceptual foundation?
56. How was Socialism established in time of Marxism?
57. Examine the problem of religious language.
58. Define Sarvodaya? What are its components?
59. Why is the state known as organic?
60. What are the basic elements of State?
61. What is the ontological argument for the existence of God?
62. Elaborate on the design or Teleological Argument?
63. Elucidate on the belief of Polytheism.

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. Critically examine Plato's ideal state.
65. Explain the overview and significance of the concept of the general will.
66. State and evaluate the proofs for the existence of God as propounded in Jainism.
67. Can gender equality be realised in within a socialist regime? Comment.
68. Corruption is a form of mass violence. Discuss.
69. Does liberty put limitations on equality? Discuss.
70. Does capital punishment weaken the doctrine of social justice? Explain.
71. What is the natural basis of family? Explain the distinctive features of family.

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. Evaluate Locke's theory of natural rights.

73. Critically analyse Aristotle's idea of the best practicable State.

74. Discuss the relation between Religion and Philosophy of Religion.

75. Compare and contrast the Social contract theory of Hobbs, Locke, and Rousseau.
