Philosophy

Subject Code/विषय कोड : 5

Roll No. of Candidate/अभ्यर्थी का आंकुशमक : 050102
OMR Serial Number/ओएमएमआर- क्रमांक :
Signature of Candidate/अभ्यर्थी के हस्ताक्षर :
Date of Examination/परीक्षा तिथि :
Signature of Invigilator/विद्युतक के हस्ताक्षर :

Time/समय : 75 Minutes/मिनट : Maximum Marks/पूर्णक : 70

Instructions

1. Answer all questions.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. In this booklet, the questions from serial no. 1 to serial no. 10 are related to general aptitude while questions from serial no. 11 to serial no. 70 are subject specific.
4. Each question has four alternatives marked as (a), (b), (c), (d).
5. Choose only one alternative as an answer of a question.
6. If more than one answer is marked, then it will be treated as wrong answer.
7. Candidate has to darken only one circle indicating the correct answer on the answer sheet by using BLUE BALL POINT PEN.
8. There is no provision of Negative marking.
9. Carrying Mobile phone in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. If any objectionable material is also found then action will be taken as per University norms.
10. Please fill your Roll No. and other information carefully on OMR sheet. In case of any mistake on OMR sheet, candidate will be responsible.
11. If there is any difference between English and Hindi version of questions, then English version shall be correct.
1. Fill in blank in the given sentence so as to make sense. Select the correct word from the answer choices:

The government has received a number of complaints against doctors for negligence performing their duties.

(a) of
(b) in
(c) because
(d) at

2. A word has been written in four different ways out of which only one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(a) Blissfull
(b) Blissful
(c) Blissful
(d) Blissfull

3. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word:

RESTORATION

(a) Renovation
(b) Renewal
(c) Reinstatement
(d) Recreation
4. Who was the only Indian woman to become the President of the United Nations General Assembly?
   (a) Indira Gandhi
   (b) Reita Faria
   (c) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
   (d) None of the above

5. What is a web browser?
   (a) A kind of spider
   (b) A computer that stores WWW files
   (c) A person who likes to look at websites
   (d) A software program that allows you to access sites on the World Wide Web

6. Clothes take longer to dry in rainy season, because:
   (a) the temperature is low
   (b) there is no wind due to rain
   (c) sun does not show up
   (d) there is lot of moisture in the air

5—Phil.
7. The simple interest on a certain sum of money at the rate of 5% p.a. for 8 years is Rs. 840. At what rate of interest the same amount of interest can be received on the same sum after 5 years?
   (a) 6%
   (b) 8%
   (c) 9%
   (d) 10%

8. The sum of two numbers is 15 and the sum of their squares is 113. Find the numbers.
   (a) 5 and 6
   (b) 6 and 7
   (c) 7 and 8
   (d) 8 and 9

9. Four words have given, out of which three are alike in some manner and the fourth one is different. Choose out the odd one.
   (a) Calendar
   (b) Year
   (c) Date
   (d) Month

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10. In a certain code language, if the word GROUND is coded as HPRQSX, then what is coded as NOURISH?
   (a) OMXNNMO
   (b) MQRVDA
   (c) MQRTFXA
   (d) OMVNMNO

11. Which of the following is not a philosophical question?
   (a) Who am I?
   (b) How many persons like coffee?
   (c) Is reason alone a source of knowledge?
   (d) What is really real?

12. Which of the following is a description of main branches of traditional philosophy?
   (a) Metaphysics
   (b) Epistemology and Metaphysics
   (c) Epistemology, Metaphysics & Numerology
   (d) Epistemology, Metaphysics & Ethics
13. The last part of the Veda is called:
(a) Aranyak
(b) Mantra
(c) Upanishada
(d) Gita

14. 'You ought to do X' this form of statement is called:
(a) Conditional statement
(b) Factual statement
(c) Non-moral imperative
(d) Moral imperative

15. A theory which believes that 'the only sources of knowledge is sense-experience' is called:
(a) Empiricism
(b) Rationalism
(c) Agnosticism
(d) Skepticism

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16. Patanjali is the author of :
(a) Panini Sutra
(b) Yog-sutra
(c) Bhagwati Sutra
(d) Samkhya Sutra

17. In Indian ethics the trinity of Deva, Rishi and Pitra is called :
(a) Raa
(b) Varna
(c) Ashram
(d) Karma

18. According to Samkhya philosophy :
(a) God is material cause of the world
(b) God is the final cause
(c) God is the efficient cause
(d) None of the above

19. The meaning of ‘Apoorva’ is :
(a) Previously whichever not done
(b) Part of Anumana according to Nyaya Philosophy
(c) Invisible power of Karma according to Mimamsa
(d) A name of a book

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20. Charvaka philosophy is materialistic because:
   (a) God is the only reality
   (b) Soul is the only reality
   (c) Matter is the only reality
   (d) Vedas are eternal

21. ‘Everything is momentary’ is a thesis of:
   (a) Buddhism
   (b) Jainism
   (c) Eternalism
   (d) Dogmatism

22. Syadavada is a thesis of:
   (a) Jainism
   (b) Buddhism
   (c) Vedanta
   (d) Samkhya

23. Prakriti and Purusa are accepted in:
   (a) Samkhya
   (b) Nyaya
   (c) Vedanta
   (d) Charvaka
24. Shankaracharya is a supporter of which of the following?

(a) Absolute Non-dualism
(b) Dualism
(c) Pluralism
(d) None of the above

25. A cognitive discipline which studies the concepts of the 'Good' and 'Ought' is called:

(a) Ethics
(b) Aesthetics
(c) Physics
(d) Dynamics

26. In advaita vedanta concealment and projection are the functions of which of the following?

(a) Maya
(b) Purusa
(c) Matter (atoms)
(d) Prakriti
27. Which of the following is not a synonym of the concept of 'Salvation/Freedom'?
(a) Kevalya
(b) Nirvana
(c) Apavarga
(d) None of the above

28. The propounder of Shunyavada is:
(a) Mahaveera
(b) Nagarjuna
(c) Shankara
(d) Ramanuja

29. According to Bhatta Mimamsa Philosophy, Pramanas are:
(a) Two
(b) Three
(c) Four
(d) Six

30. Inference is not a valid source of knowledge according to:
(a) Nyaya
(b) Charvaka
(c) Buddhism
(d) Samkhya

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31. Karma is a subtle kind of matter (pudgala) according to:
(a) Buddhism
(b) Jainism
(c) Samkhya
(d) Nyaya

32. The transformation of Brahman into the form of the world is not real but apparent only according to:
(a) Samkhya
(b) Advaitavedanta
(c) Vishistadvaita
(d) Nyaya

33. Every object (vastu) possesses innumerable characters (ananta dharma) according to:
(a) Jain
(b) Buddha
(c) Charvaka
(d) Vaisesika

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34. Artha-Kriya-Karitva (capacity to produce something) is a criterion of the existence (satta) of a thing is held by:
(a) Buddha
(b) Jain
(c) Samkhya
(d) Nyaya

35. Who claims that ‘Man is the measure of all things’?
(a) Socrates
(b) Aristotle
(c) Kant
(d) Protagoras

36. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(a) Theory of idea — Aristotle
(b) Faith and reason — Protagoras
(c) Atomism — Democritus
(d) Form and Matter — Plato
37. Perceiving muddy water in the overflowing river the inference of previous rain is an instance of:
(a) Sheshvat Anuman
(b) Purvavat Anuman
(c) Upaman
(d) None of the above

38. The theory of error advocated by Nyaya Vaisesika is known as:
(a) Vivek Khyativada
(b) Akhyativada
(c) Anirvacaniiy Khyativada
(d) Anyatha Khyativada

39. “Sound is eternal because it is produced”, this argument involves the fallacy of:
(a) Badhit
(b) Asiddha
(c) Viruddha
(d) Satpratipaksha

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40. A deductive argument is invalid when:
(a) All of its premises are true and conclusion is false
(b) Any one of its premises are true and conclusion is false
(c) When both its premises and conclusion are false
(d) None of the above

41. Identify fallacy in the following passage:
"Have you stopped beating your wife?"
(a) Argumentum ad Hominum (abusive)
(b) Argumentum ad Hominum (Circumstantial)
(c) False cause
(d) Complex question

42. Which class from the following classes is the complementary class of the class of women?
(a) The class of non-women
(b) The class of mothers
(c) The class of daughters
(d) The class of men
43. The aim of feminist law making:
(a) Women receive equal treatment in law
(b) Women receive equal treatment in social life
(c) Women receive equal right in property
(d) All of the above

44. Who is the guardian of Fundamental Rights?
(a) Supreme Court
(b) Parliament
(c) President
(d) Prime Minister

45. Which one of the following statements is true about Directive Principles:
(a) Directive principles are directions given to government by constitution
(b) Directive principles are duties directed to citizens by constitution
(c) Both of the above
(d) None of the above

43. नाशिवादी कानून बनाने का उद्देश्य है:
(अ) नारी को विधि में समान अधिकार मिले
(ब) सामाजिक जीवन में समानता का अधिकार मिले
(स) सम्पत्ति में नारी को समान अधिकार मिले
(द) उपर्युक्त सभी

44. निम्न में से कौन मौलिक अधिकारों का संरक्षक है:
(अ) सर्वोच्च न्यायालय
(ब) संसद
(स) राष्ट्रपति
(द) प्रधान मंत्री

45. निम्न में से नीति-निदेशक सिद्धांतों के सम्बन्ध में सही कथन कौन शामिल है?
(अ) नीति-निदेशक सिद्धांत संविधान द्वारा सरकार को निर्देश है
(ब) नीति-निदेशक सिद्धांत संविधान द्वारा नागरिकों को निर्देशित करता है
(स) उपर्युक्त दोनों
(द) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
46. Who is the author of “My Experiments with Truth”?  
(a) Mahatma Gandhi  
(b) Dr. Radhakrishnan  
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(d) Dr. Bhagwan Das  

47. The predicate of conclusion in a syllogism is called:  
(a) Middle term  
(b) Minor term  
(c) Major term  
(d) None of the above  

48. ‘Knowledge is virtue’, this statement is of:  
(a) Kant  
(b) Bentham  
(c) Socrates  
(d) Mill  

49. ‘Calculus of Pleasures’ is propounded by:  
(a) Plato  
(b) Kant  
(c) Butler  
(d) Bentham  

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46. “माई एक्सपेरिमेंट्स विन्ड ट्रुथ” के लेखक कौन हैं?  
(अ) महात्मा गाँधी  
(ब) डॉ. राधाकृष्णन  
(स) जवाहर लाल नेहरु  
(द) डॉ. भागवान दास  

47. न्याय कल्प के निष्कर्ष का विख्यात जाना जाता है:  
(अ) मध्यम पद  
(ब) अमुक्य पद  
(स) मुख्य पद  
(द) उपयुक्त में से कोई नहीं  

48. ‘ज्ञान ही अद्वैत है’ कथन है:  
(अ) कांप्ट का  
(ब) बेन्याम का  
(स) सुक्रात का  
(द) मिल का  

49. ‘सुख कल्प’ के सिद्धांत के प्रतिपक्क हैं:  
(अ) प्लेटो  
(ब) कांप्ट  
(स) बट्लर  
(द) बेन्याम
50. The thinker who has given emphasis on qualitative difference among pleasures is:
(a) Bentham
(b) Mill
(c) Aristotle
(d) Kant

51. The highest virtue according to Plato is:
(a) Courage
(b) Temperance
(c) Wisdom
(d) Justice

52. Who has propounded the ‘Theory of middle path’ in the context of virtue?
(a) Plato
(b) Bentham
(c) Kant
(d) Aristotle

53. The author of the book ‘Methods of Ethics’ is:
(a) Bentham
(b) Butler
(c) Sidgwick
(d) Plato
54. **Propounder of the 'Conscience Theory' is:**
   (a) Butler
   (b) Aristotle
   (c) Plato
   (d) Sidgwick

55. **Who has propounded the theory of ‘Categorical Imperative’?**
   (a) Plato
   (b) Bentham
   (c) Kant
   (d) Mill

56. **According to Kant the fundamental necessary presuppositions of Morality are:**
   (a) Freedom of the will, Immortality of the Soul, Existence of God
   (b) Immortality of the Soul, Freedom of the will, Belief in salvation
   (c) Determinism, Atheism
   (d) Relativity of values, Atheism

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54. ‘अन्तर्विकल सिद्धांत’ के प्रतिपादक हैं:
   (अ) बटलर
   (ब) अरस्तु
   (स) प्लेटो
   (द) सिजविक

55. ‘निरनेश आदेश के सिद्धांत’ के प्रतिपादक कौन हैं?
   (अ) प्लेटो
   (ब) बेंठम
   (स) काण्ड
   (द) मिल

56. काण्ड के अनुसार नैतिकता की आधारभूत आवश्यक पूर्व मान्यताएँ हैं:
   (अ) संकल्प की स्वतंत्रता, आत्मा की अमरता, ईश्वर का अस्तित्व
   (ब) आत्मा की अमरता, संकल्प की स्वतंत्रता, मोक्ष में विश्राम
   (स) नियतवाद, अनीत्रवाद
   (द) मूल्यों की सापेक्षता, अनीत्रवाद
57. To determine 'Moral Responsibility', which of the following is necessary:
   (a) Freedom of the will
   (b) Freedom of Expression
   (c) Existence of God
   (d) Existence of State

58. 'The Goodwill is good not because of its consequences, but it is itself Good.' This statement is of which of the following Philosopher?
   (a) Bentham
   (b) Aristotle
   (c) Kant
   (d) Butler

59. According to Indian Ethics 'Purusarthas are:
   (a) Dharma, Adharma, Paapa, Punya
   (b) Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha
   (c) Temperence, Courage, Wisdom
   (d) Benevolence, Justice, Temperence

57. नैतिक उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारण करने के लिए निम्न में से क्या आवश्यक है?
   (अ) संकल्प की स्वतंत्रता
   (ब) अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता
   (स) इंसान का अतिरिक्त
   (द) राज्य का अतिरिक्त

58. 'शुभ संकल्प अपने परिणामों के कारण शुभ नहीं है, अनिपु वह अपने आप में शुभ है।' यह कथन निम्न में से किस दार्शनिक का है?
   (अ) बैद्यम
   (ब) अरस्तु
   (स) कार्तिक
   (द) बटलर

59. भारतीय नैतिकशास्त्र के अनुसार पुरुषार्थ हैं:
   (अ) धर्म, अधर्म, पुप, पुण्य
   (ब) धर्म, अर्थ, काम, मोक्ष
   (स) संयम, साहस, विवेक
   (द) परोपकार, न्याय, संयम
60. **Prabhakara's theory of errors is known as:**
(a) Akhyati
(b) Sat-Asat-Khyati
(c) Atmakhyati
(d) Viparita-Khyati

61. **According to Samkhya Liberation is possible:**
(a) By devotion to God
(b) By vivekajnana (discriminative knowledge)
(c) By performing Vaidic rituals
(d) None of the above

62. **Which one is not included in Klesa?**
(a) Raga
(b) Asmita
(c) Abhinivesa
(d) Maya

63. **Mind body interactionism is a doctrine propounded by:**
(a) Locke
(b) Spinoza
(c) Descartes
(d) Berkeley

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5—Phil.
64. The concept of 'unmoved mover' is propounded by:
(a) Plato
(b) Socrates
(c) St. Augustine
(d) Aristotle

65. Who has propounded the concept of Triratna?
(a) Nyaya
(b) Buddhism
(c) Jainism
(d) Yoga

66. Principle of identity asserts that:
(a) If any proposition is true, then it is true
(b) If any proposition is false, then it is true
(c) No statement can be both true and false
(d) None of the above

5—Phil.
67. Which one of the following does not come in Gandhiji's means of Satyagrah?
(a) Non-cooperation
(b) Violence
(c) Civil disobedience
(d) Petition

68. Which one of the following is not included in Fundamental Rights?
(a) Right to equality
(b) Right to religious freedom
(c) Right to property
(d) Right against oppression/exploitation

69. Who of the following has propounded four 'Noble-Truths'?
(a) Mahaveer
(b) Buddha
(c) Upanisada
(d) Veda

70. In Purushartha system 'the highest purushartha' (summum-bonum) is:
(a) Dharma
(b) Artha
(c) Kama
(d) Moksha
Space for Rough Work
कच्चे कार्य के लिए स्थान