

SUBJECT CODE	SUBJECT	PAPER
A-18-03	PHILOSOPHY	III
HALL TICKET NUMBER		QUESTION BOOKLET NUMBER
OMR SHEET NUMBER		
DURATION	MAXIMUM MARKS	NUMBER OF PAGES
2 HOUR 30 MINUTES	150	16
		NUMBER OF QUESTIONS
		75

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Instructions for the Candidates

అభ్యర్థులకు సూచనలు

- Write your Hall Ticket Number in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of seventy five multiple-choice type of questions.
- At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested **to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below** :
 - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.
 - Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.**
 - After this verification is over, the Test Booklet Number should be entered in the OMR Sheet and the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
- Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
Example: (A) (B) (C) (D)
 where (C) is the correct response.
- Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the **OMR Answer Sheet given to you**. If you mark at any place other than in the circle in the Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
- Read instructions given inside carefully.
- Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
- If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- The candidate must handover the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily** and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. The candidate is allowed to take away the carbon copy of OMR Sheet and used Question paper booklet at the end of the examination.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
- Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.**
- There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.**

- ఈ పుట పై భాగంలో ఇవ్వబడిన స్థలంలో మీ హాల్ టికెట్ నంబరు రాయండి.
- ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రము డెభైతదు బహుళైచ్ఛిక ప్రశ్నలను కలిగి ఉంది.
- పరీక్ష ప్రారంభమున ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రము మీకు ఇవ్వబడుతుంది. మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషములలో ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రమును తెరిచి కింద తెలిపిన అంశాలను తప్పనిసరిగా సరిచూసుకోండి.
 - ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రమును చూడడానికి కుర్రపేజీ అంచును ఉన్న కాగితపు సీలును చించండి. స్టిక్కర్ సీలులేని మరియు ఇదివరకే తెరిచి ఉన్న ప్రశ్నాపత్రమును మీరు అంగీకరించవద్దు.
 - కవరు పేజీ పై ముద్రించిన సమాచారం ప్రకారం ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రములోని పేజీల సంఖ్యను మరియు ప్రశ్నల సంఖ్యను సరిచూసుకోండి. పేజీల సంఖ్యకు సంబంధించి గానీ లేదా సూచించిన సంఖ్యలో ప్రశ్నలు లేకపోవు లేదా నిజప్రతి కాకపోవు లేదా ప్రశ్నలు క్రమపద్ధతిలో లేకపోవు లేదా ఏదైనా తేడాలు ఉంటుంటే వంటి దోషపూరితమైన ప్రశ్న పత్రాన్ని వెంటనే మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషాల్లో పరీక్షా పర్యవేక్షకునికి తెలిగి ఇచ్చివేసి దానికి బదులుగా సరిగ్గా ఉన్న ప్రశ్నపత్రాన్ని తీసుకోండి. తదనంతరం ప్రశ్నపత్రము మార్చబడదు అడనపు సమయం ఇవ్వబడదు.
 - పై విధంగా సరిచూసుకొన్న తర్వాత ప్రశ్నాపత్రం సంఖ్యను OMR పత్రము పై అదేవిధంగా OMR పత్రము సంఖ్యను ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రము పై నిర్దిష్టస్థలంలో రాయవలెను.
- ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు నాలుగు ప్రత్యామ్నాయ ప్రతిస్పందనలు (A), (B), (C) మరియు (D) లుగా ఇవ్వబడ్డాయి. ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు సరైన ప్రతిస్పందనను ఎన్నుకొని కింద తెలిపిన విధంగా OMR పత్రములో ప్రతి ప్రశ్నా సంఖ్యకు ఇవ్వబడిన నాలుగు వృత్తాల్లో సరైన ప్రతిస్పందనను సూచించే వృత్తాన్ని బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ తో కింద తెలిపిన విధంగా పూరించాలి.
ఉదాహరణ : (A) (B) (C) (D)
 (C) సరైన ప్రతిస్పందన అయితే
- ప్రశ్నలకు ప్రతిస్పందనలను ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రములో ఇవ్వబడిన OMR పత్రము పైని ఇవ్వబడిన వృత్తాల్లోనే పూరించి గుర్తించాలి. అలాకాక సమాధాన పత్రంపై వేరొక చోట గుర్తిస్తే మీ ప్రతిస్పందన మూల్యాంకనం చేయబడదు.
- ప్రశ్న పత్రము లోపల ఇచ్చిన సూచనలను జాగ్రత్తగా చదవండి.
- చిత్తుపనిని ప్రశ్నపత్రము చివర ఇచ్చిన ఖాళీస్థలములో చేయాలి.
- OMR పత్రము పై నిర్దిష్ట స్థలంలో సూచించవలసిన వివరాలు తప్పించి ఇతర స్థలంలో మీ గుర్తింపును తెలిపే విధంగా మీ పేరు రాయడం గానీ లేదా ఇతర చిహ్నాలను పెట్టడం గానీ చేసినట్లయితే మీ అనర్హతకు మీరే బాధ్యులవుతారు.
- పరీక్ష పూర్తయిన తర్వాత మీ OMR పత్రాన్ని తప్పనిసరిగా పరీక్ష పర్యవేక్షకుడికి ఇవ్వాలి. వాటిని పరీక్ష గది బయటకు తీసుకువెళ్ళకూడదు. పరీక్ష పూర్తయిన తరువాత అభ్యర్థులు ప్రశ్న పత్రాన్ని OMR పత్రం యొక్క కార్బన్ కాపీని తీసుకువెళ్ళవచ్చు.
- సిలి/పల్ల రంగు బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి.
- లాగరిథమ్ టేబుల్స్, క్యాలిక్యులేటర్లు, ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ పరికరాలు మొదలగునవి పరీక్ష గదిలో ఉపయోగించడం నిషేధం.
- తప్పు సమాధానాలకు మార్కుల తగ్గింపు లేదు.



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PHILOSOPHY

Paper – III

1. Nāgārjuna in his Mūlamādhyamika-Kārika classified reality into
(A) Cause and Effect
(B) Nāma and Rūpa
(C) Samivṛtti and Pāramārthika
(D) Prātibhāsika and Vyāvahārika
2. Parmenides introduced the distinction between
(A) Form and matter
(B) Potentiality and actuality
(C) Appearance and reality
(D) Cause and effect
3. The distinction between pramā and apramā was introduced by
(A) Nyāya
(B) Buddhism
(C) Mīmāṃsā
(D) Vedānta
4. Knowledge, according to Nyāya, consists of
(A) Manifestation of object
(B) Revealing the object of knowledge
(C) Property of illumination and ground of all rational and intelligent activity
(D) All the above
5. Valid perception, according to Buddhism is
(A) Savikalpaka
(B) Nirvikalpaka
(C) Pratyabhijñā
(D) Yogaja
6. Rta is
(A) Moral order
(B) Hedonistic moral order
(C) Cosmic moral order
(D) Deontic moral order
7. According to Plato, justice primarily consists in
(A) To pay what is due to someone
(B) To maintain harmony in the rulers, soldiers and the commoners
(C) Doing good to the friends and bad to the enemies
(D) Justice consists in the notion of being just



8. Who among the most prominent feminist philosophers wrote Second Sex ?

- (A) Simon DeBeauvoir
- (B) Julia Kristiva
- (C) Ionna Kucuradi
- (D) Jean-Paul Sartre

9. Given below are two statements, one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R).

A : The effect pre-exists in the cause.

R : Had the effect not pre-existed in the cause, it would not have come into existence.

In the context of above two statements, which of the following is correct ?

- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation.
- (B) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation.
- (C) A is true, but R is false.
- (D) A is false, but R is true.

10. Match the following :

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| I. Heraclitus | 1. Reality is absolute being. |
| II. Buddha | 2. Reality consists of forms. |
| III. Plato | 3. Reality is under constant flux. |
| IV. Śaṅkara | 4. Reality is momentary. |

Code :

- | | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (A) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (B) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (C) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (D) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |

11. Arrange the following books in chronological order :

- (A) Nicomachean Ethics, The Republic, Brahmasūtra-Bhāṣya, Mūlamādhyaṃika-Kārika
- (B) Mūlamādhyaṃika-Kārika, The Republic, Brahmasūtra-Bhāṣya, Nicomachean Ethics
- (C) Brahmasūtra-Bhāṣya, Nicomachean Ethics, The Republic, Mūlamādhyaṃika-Kārika
- (D) The Republic, Nicomachean Ethics, Mūlamādhyaṃika-Kārika, Brahmasūtra-Bhāṣya

12. Which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched ?

- (A) Plato and Forms
- (B) Buddhism and becoming
- (C) Hegel and Dialectics
- (D) Advaita and Momentariness

13. Jaina concept of “ajīva” includes

- (A) Matter, space, motion and spirit
- (B) Matter, space, motion, rest and time
- (C) Matter, space, time and spirit
- (D) Matter, space, time and position



14. The mahāvratas of Jainism include

- (A) Ahimsā, satya, asteya, brahmacarya, aparigraha
- (B) Ahimsā, satya, gṛhastha, aparigraha
- (C) Ahimsā, satya, asteya, aparigraha
- (D) Satya, asteya, brahmacariya, aparigraha

15. Substance, according to Spinoza is

- (A) Unknown and unknowable
- (B) Causa sui
- (C) Permanent
- (D) A misnomer

16. According to Nyāya, universals

- (A) Do not exist
- (B) Exist independent of particulars
- (C) Exist only through particulars
- (D) Are real

17. Locke held that universals are

- (A) Real
- (B) Not real
- (C) Both real and not real
- (D) Names

18. Hume's notion of causation rests on

- (A) Contiguity and coexistence
- (B) Contiguity, coexistence, succession in time and the idea of necessary connection
- (C) Contiguity, coexistence and the idea of necessary connection
- (D) Contiguity, succession in time and the idea of necessary connection

19. Given below are two statements, one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R).

A : Substance is that which is causa-sui and self-existent and the conception of which does not presuppose the conception of anything else.

R : The definition of substance implies that substance is self-caused, self-existent, self-conceived.

- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation.
- (B) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation.
- (C) A is true, but R is false.
- (D) A is false, but R is true.



20. Match the following

List-I

- I. Akhyāti
II. Anirvacaniya-khyāti
III. Anyathākhyāti
IV. Viparīta-khyāti

List-II

1. Śaṅkara
2. Goutama
3. Kumāṛila
4. Prābhākara

Code :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	4	1	2	3
(B)	3	2	1	4
(C)	1	2	3	4
(D)	2	4	3	1

21. Arrange the following philosophers in a chronological order

- (A) Yājñavalkya, Nāgārjuna, Gaudapāda, Madhva
(B) Nāgārjuna, Gaudapāda, Yājñavalkya, Madhva
(C) Madhva, Nāgārjuna, Gaudapāda, Yājñavalkya
(D) Gaudapāda, Nāgārjuna, Yājñavalkya, Madhva

22. Locke assigned the following features to personal identity

- (A) Self-reflection
(B) Memory
(C) Space and time
(D) All the above

23. Śabda as a pramāṇa has not been accepted by the following school of Indian philosophy

- (A) Vedānta
(B) Nyāya
(C) Buddhism
(D) Sāṅkhya

24. Scepticism lies in the denial of

- (A) Possibility of knowledge
(B) Non-existence of matter
(C) Non-existence of God
(D) Existence of self

25. The following forms of vyāpti are accepted by Nyāya

- (A) Kevalānvayi
(B) Kevalavyatireki
(C) Anvaya-vyatireki
(D) All the above



26. Which one of the following is not included in Buddhist pañcasīla ?

- (A) Ahimsā
- (B) Brahmacariya
- (C) Asteya
- (D) Nirvāna

27. Eudaemonia as a virtue was introduced by

- (A) Socrates
- (B) Aristotle
- (C) Saint Anselm
- (D) Saint Aquinas

28. Given below are two statements, one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R).

A : Kant's ethical theory is known as deontological.

R : Deontology explains moral theory in consequential manner.

- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation.
- (B) Both A and R are true, and R is the incorrect explanation.
- (C) A is true, but R is false.
- (D) A is false, but R is true.

29. Match the following

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| I. <u>Lokasamgraha</u> | 1. David Ross |
| II. Ethical intuitionism | 2. J. S. Mill |
| III. Utilitarianism | 3. Nyāya |
| IV. Hetvābhāsa | 4. <u>Bhagavad-gītā</u> |

Code :

- | | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (A) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (B) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (C) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (D) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

30. Identify the correct order in which the following concepts appeared :

- (A) Kingdom of Ends, Brahmvihāras, Cardinal virtues, Puruṣārthas
- (B) Puruṣārthas, Brahmvihāras, Kingdom of Ends, Cardinal Virtues
- (C) Puruṣārthas, Cardinal virtues, Brahmvihāras, Kingdom of Ends
- (D) Brahmvihāras, Cardinal virtues, Kingdom of Ends, Puruṣārthas



31. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched ?
- (A) Plato and the Correspondence Theory of Truth
- (B) Aristotle and The Utility Theory
- (C) Kant and Consequentialism
- (D) Buddhism and Niṣkāmakarma
32. The three states of consciousness in Śaṅkara are known as
- (A) Sat, Cit, Ānanda
- (B) Satyam, Jñānan, Anantam
- (C) Jāgrt, Suṣupti, Śvapna
- (D) Jāgrt, Śvapna, Suṣupti
33. Aristotle defines substance as
- (A) Universal
- (B) Subject of all predicates
- (C) Existence
- (D) Form
34. Virtues are the means to the realization of an end, and the end could be
- (A) Freedom
- (B) Happiness
- (C) Right
- (D) Duty
35. "Duty for duty's sake" was advocated by
- (A) Kant
- (B) Bhagavad-gītā
- (C) Both
- (D) None
36. Abhyudaya comprises of
- (A) Dharma
- (B) Artha
- (C) Kāma
- (D) All the above
37. The four fold causal theory was advocated by
- (A) Goutama
- (B) Aristotle
- (C) Govinda
- (D) Hume
38. According to Locke, sensitive knowledge
- (A) Only passes in the name of knowledge
- (B) Is only genuine knowledge
- (C) Cannot be accepted as knowledge
- (D) Is based on reason



39. Given below are two statements, one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R).

A : Relationship between cause and effect cannot be universal and necessary, according to Hume.

R : There is no tie between cause and effect.

- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation.
(B) Both A and R are true, and R is the incorrect explanation.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

40. Match the following :

List-I

- I. Tatvamasi
II. Sarvam Kṣanikam
III. Kogito ergo sum
IV. Know thy self

List-II

1. Socrates
2. Descartes
3. Buddha
4. Śaṅkara

Code :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	2	3	1	4
(B)	3	2	4	1
(C)	4	3	2	1
(D)	1	2	3	4

41. Trace out the correct pair from the pairs given below :

- (A) Buddhism and Videhamukti
(B) Plato and flux
(C) Aristotle and ideas
(D) Śaṅkara and māyāvāda

42. The basic feature of Hinduism is

- (A) God
(B) Sanātānadharmā
(C) Yajña
(D) Ṛta

43. The concept of “Trinity” in Judeo-Christian tradition represents

- (A) God the Father, God the Mother, and God the Son
(B) God the Father, God the Mother and God the Holy Spirit
(C) God the Mother, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit
(D) God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit



44. Who is the twenty third Jaina Tīrthankara ?

- (A) Vṛshabhadeva
- (B) Mahāvīra
- (C) Pārśvanātha
- (D) Nāmadeva

45. In which Buddhist Council was the canon of the doctrine of Theravādins compiled ?

- (A) First Council
- (B) Second Council
- (C) Third Council
- (D) Fourth Council

46. Who is the Tenth Guru of Sikhism ?

- (A) Guru Nānak
- (B) Guru Gobind Singh
- (C) Guru Arjun Dev
- (D) Guru Amar Das

47. Match the following :

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| I. Hinduism | 1. Light and darkness |
| II. Christianity | 2. Polytheism |
| III. Islam | 3. First sin |
| IV. Zoroastrianism | 4. Jhakat |

Code :

- | | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (A) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (B) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (C) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (D) | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |

48. Arrange following in chronological order

- (A) Jesus, Buddha, Prophet Muhammad, Guru Nānak
- (B) Prophet Muhammad, Jesus, Guru Nānak, Buddha
- (C) Buddha, Jesus, Prophet Muhammad, Guru Nānak
- (D) Guru Nānak, Jesus, Prophet Muhammad, Buddha

49. The distinction between sense and reference was made by

- (A) Russell
- (B) Ryle
- (C) Frege
- (D) Austin

50. Theory of Descriptions was advocated by

- (A) Frege
- (B) Carnap
- (C) Russell
- (D) Wittgenstein



51. Speech Act Theory was primarily introduced by
- (A) John Searle
 - (B) J. L. Austin
 - (C) W. V. Quine
 - (D) Donald Davidson
52. According to Husserl, the essence of consciousness is
- (A) Intentionality
 - (B) Reflection
 - (C) Reason
 - (D) Understanding
53. Dasein means that humans have a project in nature. This position was introduced by
- (A) Husserl
 - (B) Levinas
 - (C) Heidegger
 - (D) Marcel
54. Hermeneutics is
- (A) An art of interpretation
 - (B) An art of reasoning
 - (C) A way of understatement
 - (D) A method of criticism

55. Match the following :

List I

List II

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| I. Heidegger | 1. <u>Iron in the Soul</u> |
| II. Husserl | 2. <u>Mysticism and Logic</u> |
| III. Russell | 3. <u>Logical Investigations</u> |
| IV. Sartre | 4. <u>Being and Time</u> |

Code :

- | | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (A) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (B) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (C) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (D) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

56. Given below are two statements, one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R).

A : Māyā is anādi

R : Its beginning is not known.

- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation.
- (B) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation.
- (C) A is true, and R is false.
- (D) A is false, and R is true.



57. Given below are two statements, one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R).

A : Brahman is Saguṇātmaka, according to Rāmānuja.

R : Brahman is qualified by cit and acit.

(A) Both A and R are true, R is the correct explanation.

(B) Both A and R are true, R is not the correct explanation.

(C) A is true, and R is false.

(D) A is false, and R is true.

58. Given below are two statements, one labelled Assertion (A), and the other labelled Reason (R).

A : God, soul and matter are three eternal entities.

R : God is the efficient cause of the world and soul.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is correct explanation.

(B) Both A and R are true, and R is incorrect explanation.

(C) A is true, and R is false.

(D) A is false, and R is true.

59. The Philosophical position of Nimbārka is known as

(A) Dvaita

(B) Advaita

(C) Poornādvaita

(D) Bhedābheda

60. "Brahman is the independent reality and is identified with Śrī Kṛṣṇa" This is the position of

(A) Caitanya

(B) Vallabha

(C) Madhva

(D) Nimbārka

61. Arrange the following philosophers in chronological order :

(A) Vallabha, Rāmānuja, Madhva, Nimbārka

(B) Madhva, Vallabha, Nimbārka, Rāmānuja

(C) Nimbārka, Madhva, Rāmānuja, Vallabha

(D) Rāmānuja, Madhva, Nimbārka, Vallabha



62. In Universal Affirmative (A) proposition
- (A) Subject is distributed and predicate is not distributed
 - (B) Subject is not distributed and predicate is distributed
 - (C) Both subject and predicate are distributed
 - (D) Both subject and predicate are undistributed

63. The relation between I and O propositions in the square of opposition is
- (A) Contradictories
 - (B) Contraries
 - (C) Sub-Contraries
 - (D) Sub-altern

64. Determine the fallacy in the categorical syllogism stated below :

All Indians are revolutionaries.
All students are revolutionaries.
 \therefore All students are Indians.

- (A) Fallacy of four terms
- (B) Fallacy of undistributed middle
- (C) Fallacy of illicit major
- (D) Fallacy of illicit minor

65. According to law of excluded middle,
- (A) A proposition is true when it is true.
 - (B) A proposition cannot be both true and false simultaneously.
 - (C) A proposition must be either true or false.
 - (D) A proposition is meaningless.

66. Match the following :

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| I. Transposition | 1. $\{(p \& q) \supset r\} \equiv \{(p \supset (q \supset r))\}$ |
| II. Tautology | 2. $(p \vee q) \equiv (q \vee p)$ |
| III. Commutation | 3. $(p / p) \equiv p$ |
| IV. Exportation | 4. $(p \supset q) \equiv (\sim q \supset \sim p)$ |

Code :

- | | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (A) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (B) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (C) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (D) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

67. The mood of the Third Figure of the categorical syllogism is

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| (A) | $\frac{M-P}{S-M}$
$\therefore S-P$ | (B) | $\frac{M-P}{M-S}$
$\therefore S-P$ |
| (C) | $\frac{P-M}{S-M}$
$\therefore S-P$ | (D) | $\frac{P-M}{M-S}$
$\therefore S-P$ |



68. The rule of hypothetical syllogism is

- (A)
$$\frac{p \supset q \quad r \supset s}{\therefore p \supset s}$$
- (B)
$$\frac{p \supset q \quad q \supset r}{\therefore p \supset r}$$
- (C)
$$\frac{p \vee q \quad q \vee p}{\therefore p \vee q}$$
- (D)
$$\frac{p \quad q}{\therefore p \& q}$$

69. The Gandhian sense of ahimsā is entirely different from its traditional sense because

- (A) The word 'ahimsā' has a negative sense
- (B) The word 'ahimsā' has a positive sense
- (C) The word 'ahimsā' has both positive and negative senses
- (D) The word 'ahimsā' is neither a positive nor a negative concept

70. Gandhi describes satyāgraha as a method of

- (A) Conversion of the opponent
- (B) Coercion
- (C) Embarrassing the wrong doer
- (D) Conversion rather than a method of coercion

71. "Do not preach religion to a hungry man" is the statement of

- (A) Ramakrishna
- (B) Tagore
- (C) Vivekananda
- (D) Sri Aurobindo

72. According to a solipsist

- (A) There is external world
- (B) Only I and my consciousness alone exist
- (C) Everything is an idea
- (D) Sense impressions alone exist

73. According to W. V. Quine, the distinction between analytic and synthetic is

- (A) Logical
- (B) Logically illfounded
- (C) Analytic
- (D) A priori

74. Arthāpatti is reduced to anumāna by

- (A) Nyāya
- (B) Sāṅkhya
- (C) Mīmāṃsā
- (D) Advaita

75. The notion of "Jīvan-Mukti" was introduced by

- (A) Buddhism
- (B) Nyāya
- (C) Advaita
- (D) Viśiṣṭādvaita



Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work