

UGC NET - PHILOSOPHY MOCK TEST PAPER

- **PAPER - I** *This paper contains 50 objective type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.
Attempt all the questions.*
- **PAPER - II** *This paper contains 50 objective type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.
Attempt all the questions.*
- **PAPER - III** *This paper contains 75 objective type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.
Attempt all the questions.
(According to the NEW PATTERN)*
- *Pattern of questions : MCQs*
- *Total marks (PAPER I & II) : 350*
- *Duration of test : Paper I & II - 2.5 Hours
: Paper III - 2.5 Hours*

VPM CLASSES

For IIT-JAM, JNU, GATE, NET, NIMCET and Other Entrance Exams

1-C-8, Sheela Chowdhary Road, Talwandi, Kota (Raj.) Tel No. 0744-2429714

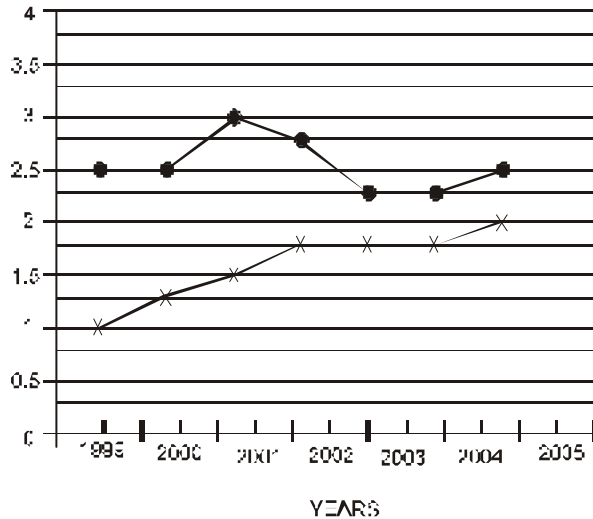
Web Site www.vpmclasses.com E-mail-vpmclasses@yahoo.com

PAPER – I

1. A manager must discover various analyze the reasons for their occurrence and take preventive steps.
(A) Cause to communication
(B) Barrier to communication
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None
2. "It is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc." which type of communication is this?
(A) Oral communication
(B) Written communication
(C) Non verbal communication
(D) None
3. Which of the following is a part of the English language which helps us to understand sounds of various alphabets?
(A) Phonetics
(B) Homophones
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None

Questions 4-8 Study the following graph carefully to answer the given questions.

PRODUCTION OF TWO COMPANIES A AND B (IN CRORE UNITS) OVER THE GIVEN YEARS



4. For Company A, how much is the percent increase in production in 2000 from 1999?
 - (A) 0.25
 - (B) 2.5
 - (C) 25
 - (D) 12.5

5. How many units is the total production of Company A for the given years?
 - (A) 9crores
 - (B) 17.75 crores
 - (C) 12.25 crores
 - (D) 11 crores

6. What is the difference in units produced by the two companies in 1999?
 - (A) 1,50,000,000
 - (B) 15,00,00,000
 - (C) 15,00,000
 - (D) 15,000

7. How many units is the approximate average production of Company B for the given years?
 - (A) 3crores

- (B) 2.55 crores
(C) 2.75 crores
(D) 2.25 crores
8. In which year did both the companies have no change in production from the previous year?
(A) 2000
(B) 2002
(C) 2003
(D) 2004
9. If sampled in reconnaissance mode, data limitation requires use of
(A) Maximum
(B) Minimum
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None
10. If estimating average concentrations is planned
(A) Exposure units must be defined
(B) Sufficient samples are required
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None
11. Which Can be used to evaluate if constituents in subsurface are correlated and have the same or different sources?
(A) Scatter plots
(B) Ratio plots
(C) Multivariate plots
(D) None
12. Which of the following Can be used to evaluate if ratios of constituents in subsurface are similar or different from those in indoor/outdoor air?
(A) Scatter plots
(B) Ratio plots

- (C) Multivariate plots
- (D) None

13. Which of the following collection techniques were used as the primary research methods for this study?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Both (a) and (b)
 - (D) None
14. In order to organize, classify and analyze the gathered information, used
- (A) Graphs
 - (B) Statistics
 - (C) Both (a) and (b)
 - (D) None

Direction (15-19) The strength of Indian Democracy lies in its tradition, in the fusion of the ideas of democracy and national independence which was the characteristic of the Indian Nationalist Movement long before independence. Although the British retained supreme authority in India until 1947, the provincial elections of 1937 provided real exercise in democratic practice before national independence. During the Pacific war India was not overrun or seriously invaded by the Japanese and after the war was over, the transfer of power to a government of the Indian Congress Party was a peaceful one as far as Britain was concerned. By 1947 'Indianisation' had already gone far in the Indian Civil Service and Army, so that the new government could start with effective instruments of central control. After independence, however, India was faced with two vast problems; the first, that of economic growth from a very low level of production and the second was that of ethnic diversity and the aspirations of sub nationalities. The Congress leadership was more aware of the former problem than of the second. As a new political elite which had rebelled not only against the British Raj but also against India's old social order, they were conscious of the need to initiate economic development and undertake social reforms, but as nationalists who had led a struggle against the alien rule on behalf of all parts of India,

they took the cohesion of the Indian nation too much for granted and underestimated the centrifugal forces of ethnic division, which were bound to be accentuated rather than diminished as the popular masses were more and more drawn into politics. The Congress party was originally opposed to the idea of recognizing any division of India on a linguistic basis and preferred to retain the old provinces of British India which often cut across linguistic boundaries. However, this was later conceded as the basis for a federal 'Indian Union'. The rights granted to the States created new problems for the Central Government. The idea of making Hindi the national language of a united India was thwarted by the recalcitrance of the speakers of other important Indian languages and the autonomy of the States rendered central economic planning extremely difficult. Land reforms remained under the control of the States and many large-scale economic projects required a degree of cooperation between the Central Government and one or more of the States which, it was found, was impossible to achieve. Coordination of policies was difficult even when the Congress party was in power both in the State and at the Centre. When a Congress Government in Delhi was confronted with non-Congress parties in office in the States, it became much harder.

15. Which of the following problems was India faced with after Independence ?
- (A) Military attack from a country across the border.
 - (B) Lack of coordination between the Central and State Governments.
 - (C) Improper coordination of various Government policies
 - (D) Increasing the production from a very low level
16. Which of the following issues was not appropriately realized by the Central Government.
- (A) Ethnic diversity of the people
 - (B) A national language for the country
 - (C) Implementation of the formulated policies
 - (D) Centre -State relations
17. Why was central economic planning found to be difficult?
- (A) Multiplicity of States and Union Territories

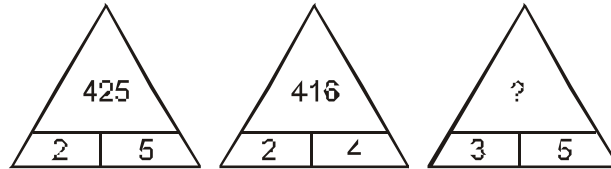
- (B) Lack of coordination in different Government departments
(C) Autonomy given to the States in certain matters
(D) Lack of will in implementing land reforms
18. Why was the linguistic reorganization of the State accepted?
(A) The States were not cooperating with the Central Government
(B) Non- Congress Governments in the States demanded such a reorganization of the States
(C) No common national language emerged
(D) Strong pressure from the States was exerted on the Central Government to create such States
19. Which, according to the passage, can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence?
(A) The handing over of power by the British to India
(B) The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service
(C) A neutral role played by the Army
(D) None of the above
20. The information to be collected in survey method are related to
(A) Present Position
(B) Aims of the research
(C) The attainment of aim of research
(D) All of the above
21. Research is done for
(A) Knowledge of research process
(B) Solving a business problem
(C) Interest in research
(D) Experience
22. A research problem is feasible only when
(A) It is researchable

- (B) It has some utility
(C) It is new
(D) All of the above
23. One of the essential characteristics of research is
(A) Sensitivity
(B) Generalizability
(C) Usability
(D) Replicability
24. Identify the main Principle on which the Parliamentary System operates.
(A) Responsibility of Executive to Legislature
(B) Supremacy of Parliament
(C) Supremacy of Judiciary
(D) Theory of Separation of power
25. The reservation of seats for women in the Panchayat Raj Institutions is :
(A) 30% of the total seats
(B) 33% of the total seats
(C) 33% of the total population
(D) None
26. Match list I with list II and select the correct from the code given below :
- | List I (Institutions) | List II (Locations) |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Indian Veterinary Research Institute | i. Pune |
| 2. Institute of Armament Technology | ii. Izat Nagar |
| 3. Indian Institute of Science | iii. Delhi |
| 4. National Institute for Educational Planning and Administrators | vi. Bangalore |
- (A) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-ii
(B) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-ii, 4-iii
(C) 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-i, 4-iv
(D) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-i

27. Who was chairman of the UGC committee 1969 appointed for administrative legislation of the universities?
- (A) Dr. Zakir Hussain
(B) Dr. P B Gajendragadkar
(C) Dr. L S Mudaliar
(D) Dr. Radha Krishnan
28. UGC has launched career oriented program in
- (A) 1964-65
(B) 1994-95
(C) 1997-98
(D) 1980-81
29. The prime minister of India is appointed from _____
- (A) The leading Party in Lok Sabha
(B) The Leading Party in Rajya Sabha
(C) The leading party in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha combined
(D) None of the above
30. The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called____
- (A) Biosphere
(B) Ecology
(C) Synecology
(D) Autecology
31. The term ICT is now also used to refer to the convergence of
- (A) Audio visual
(B) Telephone network
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None
32. Which was the first National Park established in India?

- (A) Anshi National Park
(B) Gir National Park
(C) Kanha National Park
(D) Jim Corbett National Park
- 33** Fossil Fuels include
(A) Oil
(B) Natural Gas
(C) Coal
(D) All of the above
- 34** Noise in excess of _____ is called noise pollution
(A) 40-65 db
(B) 60-70 db
(C) 80-100 db
(D) None of the above
- 35** Effectiveness of teaching depends on _____
(A) Handw riting of Teacher
(B) Speaking ability of Teacher
(C) Qualification of the Teacher
(D) Subject Understanding of the Teacher
- 36** Verbal Guidance is least effective in the learning of _____
(A) Aptitudes
(B) Skills
(C) Attitudes
(D) Relationship
- 37** The participation of students w ill be maximum if _____ method is used for teaching.
(A) Text Books
(B) Discussion Method

- (C) Conference Method
(D) Lectures
38. The primary responsibility of the teacher's adjustment lies with
(A) The Students
(B) The Principal
(C) The Community
(D) The Teacher himself
39. The First Kindergarten was started by
(A) William James
(B) A D Clinton
(C) Freidrich Forebel
(D) J H Hills
40. In following questions, number series is given. One of the numbers in each series is wrong. After searching wrong number find the correct number in its place.
510, 254, 126, 64, 30, 14, 6
(A) 252
(B) 62
(C) 130
(D) 9
41. Which reasoning determines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises?
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Abductive
(D) All
42. Insert the missing number or letter from among the given alternatives.



- (A) 140
- (B) 280
- (C) 875
- (D) 925

43. In the following question assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the two assumptions I and II given below them is/are definitely true give answer as.
- (A) Only assumption I is implicit
 - (B) Only assumption II is implicit
 - (C) Either I or II is implicit
 - (D) Neither I nor II is implicit
 - (E) Both I and II are implicit

Statement: The State government has decided to appoint four thousand primary school teachers during the next financial year.

Assumptions:

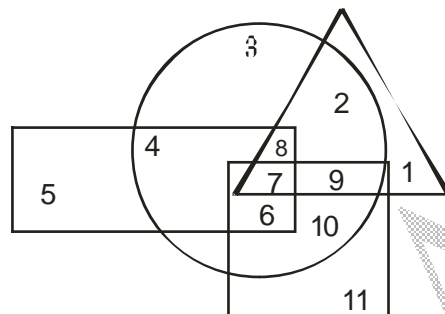
- I. There are enough schools in the state to accommodate four thousand additional primary school teachers.
- II. The eligible candidates may not be interested to apply as the government may not finally appoint such a large number of primary school teachers.

44. What is the latest write-once optical storage media?
- (A) Digital paper
 - (B) Magneto-optical disk
 - (C) WORM disk
 - (D) CD-ROM disk

45. Which of the following identifies a specific web page and its computer on the Web?

- (A) Web site
- (B) Web site address
- (C) URL
- (D) Domain Name

Direction (46-47) In the following figure, rectangle, square, circle and triangle represents the regions of wheat gram, maize and rice cultivation respectively. On the basis of the figure, answer the following questions.



46. Which of the area is cultivated for wheat and maize only?
- (A) 8
 - (B) 6
 - (C) 5
 - (D) 4
47. Which of the area is cultivated for maize only?
- (A) 10
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
48. Pointing to a photograph. Bajpai said, "He is the son of the only daughter of the father of my brother." How Bajpai is related to the man in the photograph?
- (A) Nephew

- (B) Brother
(C) Father
(D) Maternal Uncle
49. Light Year is a unit of:
(A) Intensity of light
(B) Distance
(C) Time
(D) Planetary motion
50. Tsunamis are huge sea waves caused by :
(A) Earthquakes
(B) Volcanoes
(C) Winds
(D) Icebergs

PAPER – II

1. The whole universe is founded on:
(A) Vedas and moves by it
(B) Sesanaga and stayed on it
(C) Rta and moves in it
(D) Brahma and moves in him
2. Assertion (A) : The world is the working of a harmonious purpose.
Reason (R) : Rta, is the reason behind the arranged behind the arranged order of the things.
- Codes:**
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A

- (C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true
3. The Yajmana, or the man for whom the rite is performed:
- (A) Is a passive agent
(B) Is a active agent
(C) Prays
(D) Utters the mantras
4. According to Carvaka the valid source of knowledge is:
- (A) Pratyaksa
(B) Anumana
(C) Sabda
(D) Pratyaksa and Anumana
5. Carvaka's theory can be kept under:
- (A) Atheism
(B) Naturalism
(C) Mechanism
(D) Positivism
6. A substance is:
- (A) Dharma
(B) Dharmi
(C) Guna
(D) Paryaya
7. Gunas are the:
- (A) Essential characters
(B) Accidental characters
(C) Essential and accidental both

- (D) Neither essential nor accidental
8. According to Nyaya philosophy samsaya is an indefinite knowledge. Samsaya is obtained when:
- (A) Mind compares between two objects
(B) Mind replaces one object by other
(C) Mind is presented between two objects
(D) None of the above
9. Nyaya divides ordinary perception in:
- (A) Manasa and bhaya
(B) Samanyalaksana, Jnanalaksana and yogaja
(C) Savikalpa and nirvekalpa
(D) None of these
10. Lingaparimarsa is:
- (A) A way of talking
(B) A manner in which middle term is related to major term
(C) A kind of induction
(D) A kind of deduction
11. Passivity and negativity are the results of :
- (A) Sattva
(B) Rajasa
(C) Tamas
(D) None
12. Which among of the following is a kind of pain of early life?
- (A) Adhyatmika
(B) Adhibhautika
(C) Adhidaivika

(D) All of the above

13. Which of the following are the main characteristics of god according to yoga philosophers?

- (i) He is the supreme ruler of the world
- (ii) He has infinite knowledge and unlimited power.
- (iii) He has created the world according to his will

Codes

- (A) Both (i) and (ii) are true
- (B) (ii) alone are true
- (C) (i) alone is true
- (D) (ii) and (iii) are true

14. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I

- a. Prakrti and Kala
- b. Chit and Isvara
- c. Dharmabhutajnana and Nityavibhu
- d. Prakrti

List II

- 1. Immaterial or ajada
- 2. Sattva, rajas and tamas
- 3. Conscious or chetna
- 4. Unconscious or jada

Codes

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (B) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (C) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (D) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |

15. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I

- (Philosophers)
- a. Jaimini

List II

- (no. of Pramas accepted)
- 1. 3

- b. Prabhakara 2. 4
c. Kumarila 3. 5
d. Gautama 4. 6

Codes

	a	b	c	d
(A)	1	3	4	2
(B)	2	4	1	3
(C)	1	4	2	3
(D)	2	3	1	4

16. Philosophy aims at _____.
(A) Criticism
(B) Reflection
(C) Both A and B
(D) Neither A nor B
17. Kumarila claims error is not akhyati or non apprehension but _____ or _____.
(A) Satkhyati, apprehension
(B) Viparita-khyati, misapprehension
(C) Viparita-khyati, apprehension
(D) None of the above
18. Who was the chief exponent of Mayavada?
(A) Sankaracharya
(B) Ramanuja
(C) Both A and B
(D) None of the above
19. The commentary on the Bhagvata called Subodhini is written by _____.
(A) Ramanuja

- (B) Sankara
(C) Vallabhacharya
(D) Nimbarka
20. According to Sankara, ultimate reality is _____
(A) God
(B) Soul
(C) Brahman
(D) None of these
21. Creation is nothing but the phenomenal appearance of _____ due to avidya, according to Sankara-
(A) Brahman
(B) God
(C) Soul
(D) None of these
22. What, according to Vivekananda, is the nature of supernatural element?
(A) A God, or an impersonal principle
(B) the absolute reality, or the dsetiny
(C) the law, or anything of this sort
(D) All of the above
23. Integration in the philosophy of Sri Aurobindo means -
(A) Enlargment
(B) Ascent through descent
(C) Expansion
(D) None
24. According to Sri Aurobindo, Yoga means union with the divine. This union is -
(A) Transcendental

- (B) Cosmic
(C) Individual
(D) All three together
25. Thales' speculation, regarding worldview, was _____.
- (A) Naturalistic
(B) Anthropomorphic
(C) Theocentric
(D) Scientific
26. According to Anaximander the earth is _____.
- (A) Spherical
(B) Cylindrical
(C) A disc
(D) Solid state of water
27. Who among the following thinks that all the material elements are produced out of air?
- (A) Thales
(B) Anaximander
(C) Anaximenes
(D) Zeno
28. Which of the following cannot be related to Pythagoras?
- (A) The communistic state of affairs.
(B) The essence sect holding all things in common.
(C) Vegetarianism
(D) None of the above.
29. _____ admits a 'two-world' concept, the world of imitations and the world of _____.
- (A) Aristotle, perfect entities

- (B) Plato, perfect entities
(C) Plato, practical objects
(D) None of the above
30. Plato presented two principle views to explain universal, these are archetype and _____.
(A) Particularity
(B) Ideas
(C) Abstract ideas
(D) Participation
31. Aristotle suggests a substance is an individual in which _____ and _____ are inseparably blended.
(A) Form, matter
(B) Substantiality attributes
(C) Matter, qualities
(D) None of the above
32. Which one of the following is not St. Augustine view ?
(A) Evil is privation of good
(B) Soul is a trinity of existence, knowledge and will.
(C) Our knowledge of the world is more reliable than our knowledge of the soul
(D) The highest knowledge of the reason is an insight into the creative principle.
33. Anselm says that the general concepts affirmed by _____ are only 'vibrations of the air'.
(A) Descartes
(B) Roscelin
(C) Hume
(D) Kant
34. Which one of the following reason is given by Aquinas to prove the immortality of the soul?
(A) People have memories of past lives

- (B) The human soul faith in god
(C) The human soul is pure immaterial substance.
(D) The human soul has knowledge of universals
35. Which of the following is not a work of Anselm?
- (A) Monologian
(B) Proslogium
(C) Summa Contra Gentiles
(D) None of the above
36. According to Descartes, deduction differs from intuition, since_____.
- (A) intuition is unreliable, while deduction is reliable.
(B) intuition is sensory, while deduction is not so.
(C) intuition does not yield any truth, while deduction does.
(D) a certain movement or succession belongs to deduction, and not to intuition.
37. Which one of the following principles is not used by Descartes in his proofs for the existence of god?
- (A) I could not understand my imperfections unless have the idea of a perfect being.
(B) Only a perfect being can be the cause of the idea of a perfect being.
(C) If I were my creator. I could have given myself all the perfections I know of.
(D) The existence of the world cannot be explained without accepting a perfect being as its first time cause.
38. An especially active interaction between the soul and body is developed in
- (A) Mind
(B) Pineal gland
(C) Pituitary gland
(D) None of these

39. Locke suggests that the understanding is like a piece of _____ on which perception inscribes its character.

- (A) White-paper
- (B) Stone
- (C) Metal
- (D) None of these

40. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I

(Philosophers)

- a. Locke
- b. Vaibhasikas
- c. Berkeley
- d. Samkara

List II

(Theories)

- 1. Subjective Idealism
- 2. Objective Idealism
- 3. Epistemological dualism
- 4. Naive Realism

Codes

	a	b	c	d
(A)	4	3	2	1
(B)	3	4	1	2
(C)	3	4	1	2
(D)	4	3	2	1

41. Berkeley is _____.

- (A) Idealist
- (B) Realist
- (C) Pragmatist
- (D) None

42. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (A) Realism is opposite of utopianism

- (B) Realism is a mixture of utopianism and idealism
- (C) Realism is another name of utopianism
- (D) None of the above

43. According to Kant, we ought to treat humanity

- (A) Always only as an end
- (B) Sometimes as an end
- (C) Always only as means
- (D) Never only as a means

44. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I

(Hegel)

- a. The real is the rational
- b. The truth is the whole
- c. Essence is composed in reality
- d. Reason and coherence are criteria of truth

List II

(Kierkegaard)

- 1. Existence is composed in reality
- 2. Intensity of passion is a criterion of truth
- 3. The individual is truth
- 4. Truth is paradox

Codes

	a	b	c	d
(A)	2	4	3	1
(B)	1	2	3	4
(C)	3	4	2	1
(D)	4	3	1	2

45. Kant suggests that a will is _____ when it is guided by some end or moved by desire.

- (A) Autonomous
- (B) Heteronomous
- (C) Dependent
- (D) None of these

46. God is moral posture has been defined by
- (A) Bradley
 - (B) Immanuel kant
 - (C) William James
 - (D) None of the above
47. Nietzsche thinks that life is ever risked w illingly for a change of_____?
- (A) more money
 - (B) greater pow er
 - (C) peaceful life
 - (D) None
48. Sartre, Heidegger are the _____ philosophers.
- (A) Existentialist
 - (B) Nominalist
 - (C) Idealist
 - (D) Realist
49. The dominant strain in _____ thinking is to examine and discuss an idea in exclusion from other ideas and scrupulous avoidance of mixing up and merging of ideas.
- (A) G.E. Moore
 - (B) Netzsche
 - (C) Berkeley
 - (D) None of the above
50. Which of the following statements express correctly the Moore's View ?
Choose your answer from the codes given below :
1. Know ledge is a complex w hole.
 2. Know ledge is a relation of independent elements
 3. Content of consciousness is always something external.

4. Ideas are the basis of external objects

Codes:

- (A) 1 and 4
- (B) 2 and 3
- (C) 3 and 4
- (D) 2 and 4

PAPER – III

1. ____ ethics is formalistic, but the ethics of ____ is teleological
 - (A) Kant's, the Hindus
 - (B) Ross, the West
 - (C) Kant's, the Gita
 - (D) None of the above
2. The path of disinterested performance of duties as service of God is
 - (A) Bhaktiyoga
 - (B) Jnanayoga
 - (C) Kar mayoga
 - (D) None of these
3. The path of devotion to God is
 - (A) Bhaktiyoga
 - (B) Karmayoga
 - (C) Jnanayoga
 - (D) None of these
4. The ____ should tend cattle and carry on agriculture trade and commerce
 - (A) Vaishyās
 - (B) Traders
 - (C) Big framers
 - (D) None of the above

5. The vows are called great or mahavrata when there is
- (A) Partial abstention
 - (B) Complete uplift
 - (C) Total abstention
 - (D) None of the above
6. The soul acquires_____ that it inwardly craves for
- (A) The body
 - (B) Mind
 - (C) Own Passions
 - (D) None of the above
7. The karma which clouds faith is known as
- (A) Vedaniya karma
 - (B) Darsanavaraniya Karma
 - (C) Mohaniya Karma
 - (D) None of the above
8. The flow of karma - matter into the soul is called_____ of karma
- (A) Asrava
 - (B) Kasaya
 - (C) Bhava
 - (D) None of these
9. _____ means abstinence from stealing the vow consists in not taking what is not given
- (A) Asatyam
 - (B) Aparigraha
 - (B) Ahimsa
 - (D) None of these
10. _____ is described as refraining from what is harmful and doing what is beneficial.
- (A) Good conduct
 - (B) Ahimsa
 - (C) Satyam

- (D) None of the above
11. In Jainism, being free from the obstacles of matter, the soul realizes its inherent
- (A) Indulgence
 - (B) Potentiality
 - (C) Attachment
 - (D) None of these
12. The offering of prayers to _____ forms a part of the daily routine of the devout jainas
- (A) God
 - (B) Tirthankaras
 - (C) Five kinds of pure souls
 - (D) None of the above
13. _____ deals chiefly with rules of conduct for the Buddhist Sangha
- (A) Vinayapitaka
 - (B) Suttapitaka
 - (C) Abhidhammapitaka
 - (D) None of the above
14. As Buddhism flourished in different lands it became colored and changed by the _____
- (A) Religious thinkers
 - (B) Original faiths and ideas of the converts
 - (C) Kings of the respective country
 - (D) None of the above
15. Namarupa or mind-body organism could not develop in the mother's womb and come into existence, if it were dead or devoid of _____
- (A) Consciousness or vijnana
 - (B) Emotion
 - (C) Self
 - (D) None of the above
16. Sense-experience could not arise but for _____ of sense- organs with objects
- (A) Contact

- (B) Thirst
(C) Manas
(D) None of these
17. In the Dvadasanidana the past life consists of the two stages, viz.. ignorance and
(A) Impressions
(B) Sense contact
(C) Initial consciousness
(D) None of the above
18. The action_____ strengthens our desire to cling to the world and generates the seeds of Karma causing rebirth
(A) Which is done under the influence of attachment, hatred, infatuation
(B) Which is done without attachment hatred infatuation
(C) Which is done by liberated soul
(D) None of the above
19. Gandhi evolves a new outlook on life based on the doctrine of___ and sees to solve all social, political and economic problems in the light of this principle
(A) Ahimsa
(B) Truth
(C) Non -jealousy
(D) None of these
20. According to whom, " We are not relieved of the responsibility for the consequences of our procedure by the fact that the offender is guilty"
(A) Aristotle
(B) John Dewey
(C) Both A and B
(D) None of the above
21. According to whom "Monarchy was a universal dominion over all things temporal"
(A) Dante
(B) Gandhi

- (C) Aristotle
(D) None of these
22. God can be ____ grasped by the ____ which is direct realization
(A) Perfectly, reason
(B) Imperfectly, intuition
(C) Imperfectly reason
(D) None of the above
23. Man's ultimate aim is the ____ and all his activities, social political religious have to be guided by the ultimate aim of the vision God.
(A) Perfect knowledge
(B) Truth
(C) Realization of God
(D) None of the above
24. ____ is supreme kindness and supreme self- sacrifice
(A) Ahimsa
(B) Non- violence
(C) Non injury
(D) None of the above
25. The doctrine of fearless pursuit of truth is called
(A) Ahimsa
(B) Soul force
(C) Satyagraha
(D) None of the above
26. What is the essence of violence according to Gandhi ?
(A) Hatred
(B) Aversion
(C) Exploitation
(D) None of these

27. The principle of nonviolence necessitates_____ from exploitation in any form
(A) Complete abstention
(B) Removal
(C) Absence
(D) None of the above
28. 'All wealth belongs to God, and those who hold it are trustees, not possessors' Who is the speaker?
(A) Gandhi
(B) Tolstoy
(C) Aurobindo
(D) None of these
29. We are slaves of capital and if we go to the very source, it is_____ that is capital and that living capital is____
(A) Labor, active
(B) Labor, inexhaustible
(C) The power, active
(D) None of the above
30. Gandhi is in favor of _____ political power and economic power
(A) Dictatorship
(B) Decentralization
(C) Supremacy
(D) None of the above
31. The dialectical materialism of Marx. With its economic interpretation of history is indebted to
(A) Kant's categorical imperative
(B) Hegelian premisses
(C) Plato's Republic
(D) None of the above
32. Spalding defines logic as
(A) The art of reasoning

- (B) The science of regulative laws of human know ledge
- (C) The theory of inference
- (D) The science of argumentation

33. To define the meaning of a term by showing a picture is called

- (A) Extensive definition
- (B) Ostensive definition
- (C) Both extensive and ostensive definition
- (D) Neither extensive nor ostensive definition

34. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists.

List I

(Observation)

- A. A straight rod appears to be bent when immersed half in a glass
- B. We see a rope on the dark, but mistake it to be a snake
- C. We attribute the failure of a student in the examination to the bad teaching in the college

List II

(Fallacy)

- 1. Non -observation
- 2. Particular mal observation
- 3. Universe observation

Codes:

- | | A | B | C |
|-----|---|---|---|
| (A) | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (B) | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (C) | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (D) | 2 | 3 | 1 |

35. Which of the following is not the experimental method of Mill ?

- (A) Method of agreement
- (B) Method of difference
- (C) Method of generalization
- (D) Method of concomitant various

36. Knowledge is good.
Ignorance is bad
The above example is ___ form of immediate inference
(A) Conversion
(B) Contraposition
(C) Material observation
(D) Inversion
37. Heat is cause of the melting of ice For conclusive result, which of the following methods is the most suitable for the above example ?
(A) Method of agreement
(B) Method of difference
(C) Method of concomitant variations
(D) Joint method
38. A sponge weighing 10 grams falls into water and weights 18 grams, so the weight of water weight absorbed is 8 gram
For conclusive result, which of the following methods is the most suitable for the above examples ?
(A) method of agreement
(B) method of differences
(C) method of residue
(D) joint method
39. Anyksiki philosophy
(A) Yoga philosophy
(B) Buddhism
(C) Carvaka
(D) Nyaya philosophy

40. If man works sincerely, he is successful, if a man is successful he gets happiness
∴ if a man works sincerely he gets happiness.
The above examples is a ____ form of syllogism
(A) pure alternative
(B) pure hypothetical
(C) mixed alternative
(D) mixed hypothetical
41. Assertion (A) : Something is better than nothing is an enthymeme
Reason (R) : Aristotle used enthymeme in sense of a rhetorical syllogism
Codes
(A) both A and R are true and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true
42. Who is the author of 'Sarva-darsana- sangraha' ?
(A) Udayana
(B) Gautama
(C) Madavcarya
(D) Ganegsa
43. Who has defined indeterminate perception as 'the non-relational apprehension of an object devoid of all association of name, genus differentia etc' ?
(A) Gangesa
(B) Jayanta
(C) Vatsyayana
(D) Gautma

44. All grass have parallel veined leaves so has the bamboo, the above example has committed fallacy of
- (A) accident
(B) Accent
(C) semiology
(D) enthymeme
45. All men are mortal, all students are men
For the above process which one of the following conclusions is true ?
- (A) all students are mortal
(B) some students are mortal
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) neither (A) nor (B)
46. There are two conditions of the external perception of a substance, viz mahattva and _____
- (A) Upadhi
(B) Udbhutarupavattva
(C) Prathak
(D) None of the above
47. Nyaya suggests that there are three kinds of alaukika perception viz samanyalaksana, jnanalaksana and _____
- (A) Yogaja
(B) Manasa
(C) Ghranja
(D) None of these
48. If p and q are two truth proposition then material equivalent function 'pq' is equivalent to
- (A) $((P \supset q) \cdot q) \supset p$
(B) $((p \supset q) \cdot (q \supset p))$

(C) $((q \supset p) \cdot p) \cdot q$

(D) None of the above

49. According to ethical point of view , plants are unconscious, animals are conscious ; men are
- (A) conscious
(B) self-conscious
(C) super-conscious
(D) both self-conscious and super-conscious
50. Who said this, " nature has placed mankind under governance of two sovereign masters- pain and pleasure. It is from them alone to point what we ought to do as well as what we shall do" ?
- (A) J. S. Mill
(B) Jeremy Bentham
(C) Aristippus
(D) Thomas Hobbes
51. Pythagoras is said to have linked life to a
- (A) Concepts
(B) Beliefs
(C) Judgements
(D) None of the above
52. Aristotle's metaphysics and ____ form basis of his theory of ethics, which is first comprehensive scientific theory of morality
- (A) logic
(B) psychology
(C) physics
(D) philosophy

53. Statement (a) : Character is outer expression of conduct
statement (b) : Conduct is inner side of character
It can be concluded
(A) both (a) and (b) are true
(B) only (a) is true
(C) only (b) is true
(D) neither (a) nor (b) are true
54. Match the list I with list II and the correct answer by using the codes given below the list :
- | List I | List II |
|--|-----------------------|
| (moral of voluntary actions of a person) | (moral consciousness) |
| a. Moral judgement | 1. Conative factors |
| b. Moral settlement | 2. Cognitive factors |
| c. Moral Obligation | 3. Emotional factors |
- Codes:
- | | a | b | c |
|-----|---|---|---|
| (A) | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (B) | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (C) | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (D) | 2 | 1 | 3 |
55. Who conceived, for the first time the society as an organism of which the individuals are dependent members ?
(A) Bentham
(B) J. S. Mill
(C) Leslie Stephen
(D) Rashdall

56. Criminology regards every time as a _____ phenomenon, mild form of insanity , an innate or acquired physiological defect.
- (A) psychological
 - (B) Sociological
 - (C) Pathological
 - (D) none of these
57. According to _____ , pleasure is ultimate standard of mortality . It is highest good , the supreme end of life.
- (A) rationalism
 - (B) intuitionism
 - (C) hedonism
 - (D) Eudaimonism
58. Assertion (A): Ethical thought of Bertrand Russell resembles the emotive theory of the logical positivists
- Reason (R): Russell regards value judgements as expression of our emotions and not as assertion of facts which are truly independent of our emotions.
- Codes:
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (C) A is true But R is false.
 - (D) A is false but R is false.
59. According to whom, "virtue is the habit choosing the relative mean, as it determined by reason, and as the man practical wisdom would determine it" ?
- (A) Aristotle
 - (B) Socrates

- (C) Plato
(D) Bradley
60. The downfall of Charvakas ethics is responsible for the rejection of _____.
- (A) God
(B) Vedas
(C) Dharma
(D) Moksa
61. The sovereignty of the State is ultimately the sovereignty of the individual or moral person. This view is true of a _____ State.
- (A) Socialistic
(B) Democratic
(C) Capitalistic
(D) Communist
62. Who remarked, " Our road is not a long plain but rises and falls, ascending to axioms and descending to effects? "
- (A) J.S. Mill
(B) Francis Bacon
(C) Whewell
(D) Jevon
63. Which one of the following principles is not the principle of Leibnitz about the existence of God?
- (A) Principle of continuity
(B) Principle of contingent
(C) Principle of sufficient reason
(D) Principle of harmony and order of the world

64. According to Hume _____ is/are the all source of our know ledge.
- (A) Ideas
 - (B) Impressions
 - (C) Substance
 - (D) God
65. Impressions is the cause of idea and ideas have their mutual attraction. Hume called this as “ association of ideas functions on the basis of three principle: resemblance, cause, and effect, and _____
- (A) Time and Space
 - (B) Similarity
 - (C) Difference
 - (D) Contiguity
66. According to Hegel, there are stages in the logical development of spirit : subjective mind, objective mind and _____.
- (A) Absolute God
 - (B) Absolute mind
 - (C) Absolute spirit
 - (D) Absolute idea
67. Who enunciated the pragmatic principle in an epoch-making article entitled “ How to make our idea clear”?
- (A) C.S. Peirce
 - (B) James
 - (C) Dew ey
 - (D) C.I. Lewis

68. Statement (A): Realism is based upon the reality of relations, and asserts that all relations are external.

Statement (B): Rationalism denies the reality of relations and asserts that all relations are internal.

It can be concluded that

Codes:

- (A) Both A and B are true
- (B) Only A is true
- (C) Only B is true
- (D) Neither A nor B is true

69. _____ as a constructive epistemological position asserts that the object of knowledge is distinct from and independent of the act of awareness.

- (A) Idealism
- (B) Rationalism
- (C) Empiricism
- (D) Realism

70. Statement (A): Russell describes sense data as public capable of existing unsensed.

Statement (B): Moore describes sense data as private objects, since there is only one person to whom they can be immediately present and regarded them as capable of being existing only when sensed.

It can be concluded that

Codes :

- (A) Both A and B are true
- (B) Only A is true
- (C) Only B is true
- (D) Neither A nor B is true

71. The Refutation of Idealism is an article of Moore, which is based on the criticism of one ultimate premiss _____.
- (A) Cogito ergo sum
(B) Esse est percipii
(C) Causa sui
(D) Natura naturans
72. Statement (A): In western philosophy, the different schools come into existence successively.
- Statement (B): In Indian philosophy, the different schools though not originating simultaneously, flourish together during many centuries, and pursue parallel courses of growth.
- It can be concluded that
- Codes:
- (A) Both A and B are true
(B) Only A is true
(C) Only B is true
(D) Neither A nor B is true
73. According to which system, there is neither any soul nor God nor any other permanent substance which exists?
- (A) The Carvaka system
(B) The Jaina system
(C) The Buddha system
(D) The Sankhya system
74. Which one of the following religions is the religion of self-help?
- (A) Hinduism
(B) Buddhism

(C) Jainism

(D) Christianity

75. Buddhist doctrine of impermanence resembles

(A) Kant's categorical imperative

(B) Darwin's theory of evolution

(C) Bergson's philosophy of reality

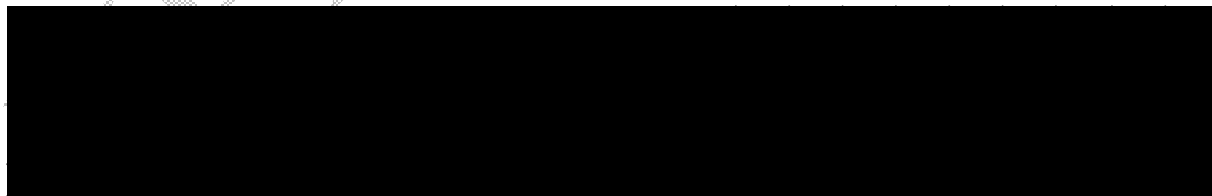
(D) None of these

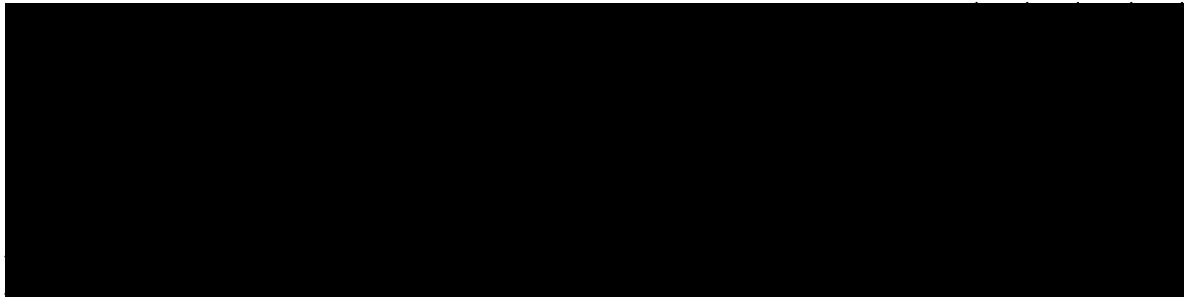
ANSWER KEY

PAPER - I

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	B	C	A	C	D	A	B	D	A	C	A	B	A	C	D	A	C	D	B	D
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	B	D	C	A	D	A	B	B	A	B	C	D	D	C	D	D	B	D	C	B
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
Answer	A	D	A	D	D	D	C	D	B	A										

PAPER – II



PAPER – III**HINTS AND SOLUTIONS****PAPER-I**

1. **(B)** An effective and efficient communication system requires managerial proficiency in delivering and receiving messages. A manager must discover various barriers to communication, analyze the reasons for their occurrence and take preventive steps to avoid those barriers. Thus, the primary responsibility of a manager is to develop and maintain an effective communication system in the organization.
2. **(C)** non verbal communication is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc.
3. **(A)** Phonetics is a part of the English language which helps us to understand sounds of various alphabets. How an alphabet should sound is taught to us with the help of Phonetics.
4. **(C)** % increase = $\frac{0.25 \text{ crore}}{1 \text{ crore}} \times 100$
= 25 %
5. **(D)** for company A
 $1 + 1.25 + 1.5 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 2$

= 11 crore

6.(A) $(2.5 - 1)$ crores = $1.5 \times 100\,00\,000$
= 150 00 000

7.(B) Total production of B
= $2.5 + 2.5 + 3 + 2.75 + 2.25 + 2.25 + 2.5$
= 17.75

Average production = $\frac{17.75}{7} = 2.55$

8.(D) In year 2004.

9.(A) If sampled in reconnaissance mode, data limitation requires use of maximums. Results are screening level- not definitive.

10.(C) If estimating average concentrations is planned
Exposure units must be defined Must be considered in developing DQOs for project, or results may not be accepted.
Sufficient samples are required 8-10 samples when contaminant concentrations vary within a narrow range 10-15 sample when concentrations are less predictable
Calculate 90th Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)

11.(A) Scatter plots Can be used to evaluate if constituents in subsurface are correlated and have the same or different sources.

12.(B) Ratio plots Can be used to evaluate if ratios of constituents in subsurface are similar or different from those in indoor/outdoor air, potentially informing decisions about confounding ambient sources.

13.(A) Qualitative data collection techniques were used as the primary research methods for this study. Participant and direct observation plus note taking were the most important techniques used.

- 14.(C) qualitative data collection techniques were used as primary research methods. However in order to organize, classify and analyze the gathered information, we used graphs and statistics as a way to measure the students' level of improvement through the use of reading strategies
- 15.(D) Production was at very low level.
- 16.(A) Ethnic diversity of the people was not appropriately realized by the Central Government.
- 17.(C) Central economic planning found to be difficult because autonomy was given to the States in certain matters
- 18.(D) Because that time no common language emerged.
- 19.(B) "The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service" , can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence
- 20.(D) The information to be collected in survey method are related to present position, aims of the research & the attainment of aim of research
21. (B) Research is done for solving a business problem
22. (D) A research problem is feasible only when it is researchable, it has some utility, and it is new .
23. (C) One of the essential characteristics of research is usability.
- 24.(A) A parliamentary system is a system of democratic government in which the ministers of the Executive Branch derive their legitimacy from and are accountable to a Legislature or parliament; the Executive and Legislative branches are interconnected. It is a political system in which the supreme power lies in a body of citizens who can elect people to represent them.
- 25.(D) The Cabinet approved the proposal for enhancing reservation for women in Panchayats on from the present 33 per cent to 50 per cent with the provision being applicable to all seats filled through direct election, office of chairpersons and of offices reserved for SC/ST.
- 26.(A) IVRI is situated in Izat Nagar.

IAT is situated in Pune

IISc is situated in Bangalore

NIEPA is situated in Delhi.

27.(B) Dr. P B Gajendragadkar was chairman of the UGC committee 1969 appointed for administrative legislation of the universities.

28.(B) UGC has launched career oriented program in 1994-95.

29.(A) The prime minister of India is appointed from the leading Party in Lok Sabha.

30.(B) The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called ecology.

31.(C) The term ICT is now also used to refer to the convergence of audio-visual and telephone networks with computer networks through a single cabling or link system.

32.(D) Jim Corbett National Park was the first National Park established in India.

33.(D) Fossil fuels are fuels made by natural processes such as anaerobic decomposition of buried dead organisms.

Ex. Oil, Natural gas, coal etc.

34.(C) Noise in excess of 80-100DB is called noise pollution.

35.(D) Effectiveness of teaching depends on Subject Understanding of the Teacher

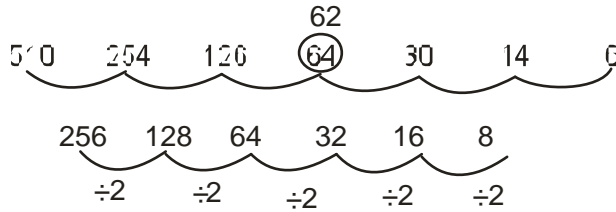
36.(D) Verbal Guidance is least effective in the learning of Relationship.

37. (B) The participation of students will be maximum if Discussion Method is used for teaching.

38.(D) The primary responsibility of the teacher's adjustment lies with The Teacher himself

39.(C) The First Kindergarten was started by Freidrich Forebel

40.(B)



30, 64 is wrong & must be replaced by 62.

- 41.(A) Deductive reasoning determines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises.
- 42.(D) $(2)^2 = 4$, $(5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 425$
 $(2)^2 = 4$, $(4)^2 = 16 \Rightarrow 416$
 $(3)^2 = 9$, $(5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 925$.
43. (A) Such decisions as given in the statement are taken only after taking the existing vacancies into consideration. So, I implicit while II does not implicit.
- 44.(D) CD-ROM disk is the latest write-once optical storage media
- 45.(D) Domain Name identifies a specific web page and its computer on the Web.
- 46.(D) The required region is the one which is common only to the rectangle and circle and is not a part of either the triangle or square
- 47.(C) The required region is the one which lies inside the circle but outside the rectangle, square and triangle,
- 48.(D) The man in the photo is the son of the sister of Bajpai. Hence, Bajpai is the maternal uncle of the man in the photograph.
- 49.(B) Light Year is a unit of distance.
- 50.(A) Tsunamis are huge sea waves caused by earthquakes.

PAPER –II

1. (C) The whole universe is founded on Rta and moves in it.
2. (A) Assertion (A) : The world is the working of a harmonious purpose.
Reason (R) : Rta, is the reason behind the arranged order of the things.
Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
3. (A) The rite is performed is a passive agent to the Yajmana, or the man.
4. (A) According to Carvaka the valid source of knowledge is Pratyaksa.
5. (C) Carvaka's theory can be kept under mechanism.
6. (B) A substance is naturalism.
7. (A) Gunas are the essential characters.
8. (C) According to Nyaya philosophy samsaya is an indefinite knowledge. Samsaya is obtained when Mind is presented between two objects.
9. (A) Nyaya divides ordinary perception in manasa and bhaya
10. (B) Lingaparamarsa is a manner in which middle term is related to major term.
11. (C) Passivity and negativity are the results of Tamas
12. (D) Adhyatmika, Adhibhautika, Adhidaivika is a kind of pain of early life
13. (A) The main characteristics of god according to yoga philosophers are -
(i) He is the supreme ruler of the world
(ii) He has infinite knowledge and unlimited power.
14. (B) The correct answer is same as option (B).
a. Prakrti and Kala - Unconscious or jada
b. Chit and Isvara - Conscious or chetna
c. Dharmabhutajnana and Nityavibhu - Immaterial or ajada
d. Prakrti - Sattva, rajas and tamas
15. (A) The correct answer is same as option (A)
a. Jaimini - 3

b. Prabhakara	-	5
c. Kumarila	-	6
d. Gautama	-	4

16.(C) Philosophy aims at Criticism and Reflection.

17.(B) Kumarila claims error is not akhyati or non apprehension but Viparita-khyati or misapprehension.

18.(A) Sankaracharya was the chief exponent of Mayavada.

19.(C) The commentary on the Bhagvata called Subodhini is written by Vallabhacharya.

20.(C) According to Sankara, ultimate reality is Brahman.

21.(A) Creation is nothing but the phenomenal appearance of Brahman due to avidya, according to Sankara.

22.(D) According to Vivekananda, a God, or an impersonal principle, is the nature of supernatural element.

23.(B) Integration in the philosophy of Sri Aurobindo means ascent through descent.

24.(D) According to Sri Aurobindo, Yoga means union with the divine. This union is transcendental, cosmic and individual.

25.(A) Thales' speculation, regarding worldview, was naturalistic.

26.(B) According to Anaximander the earth is cylindrical.

27.(C) Anaximenes thinks that all the material elements are produced out of air.

28.(B) The essence held in common by all things cannot be related to Pythagoras.

29.(B) Plato admits a 'two-world' concept, the world of imitations and the world of perfect entities.

30.(D) Plato presented two principle views to explain universal, these are archetype and Participation.

31.(A) Aristotle suggests a substance is an individual in which form and matter are inseparably blended.

32.(C) Our knowledge of the world is more reliable than our knowledge of the soul is not St. Augustine view.

33.(B) Anselm says that the general concepts affirmed by Roscelin are only 'vibrations of the air'.

- 34.(A) People have memories of past lives is given by Aquinas to prove the immortality of the soul.
- 35.(C) Summa Contra Gentiles is not a work of Anselm.
- 36.(D) According to Descartes, deduction differs from intuition, since a certain movement or succession belongs to deduction, and not to intuition.
- 37.(C) If I were my creator. I could have given myself at the perfections I know of, principles is not used by Descartes in his proofs for the existence of god.
- 38.(B) An especially active interaction between the soul and body is developed in pineal gland.
- 39.(A) Locke suggests that the understanding is like a piece of white-paper on which perception inscribes its character.
- 40.(C) The correct answer is same as option (C).
- | | | |
|----------------|---|-------------------------|
| a. Locke | - | Epistemological dualism |
| b. Vaibhasikas | - | Naive Realism |
| c. Berkeley | - | Subjective Idealism |
| d. Samkara | - | Objective Idealism |
- 41.(A) Berkeley is idealist.
- 42.(A) Realism is opposite of utopianism is correct.
- 43.(A) According to Kant, we ought to treat humanity always only as an end.
- 44.(D) The correct answer is same as option (D).
- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| a. The real is the rational | - | Truth is paradox. |
| b. The truth is the whole | - | The individual is truth. |
| c. Essence is composed in reality | - | Existence is composed in reality |
| d. Reason and coherence are criteria of truth | - | Intensity of passion is a criterion of truth |
- 45.(B) Kant suggests that a will is heteronomous when it is guided by some end or moved by desire.
- 46.(B) God is moral posture has been defined by Immanuel Kant.
- 47.(B) Nietzsche thinks that life is ever risked willingly for a change of greater power.
- 48.(A) Sartre, Heidegger are the existentialist philosophers.

- 49.(A) The dominant strain in G.E Moore thinking is to examine and discuss an idea in exclusion from other ideas and scrupulous avoidance of mixing up and merging of ideas.
- 50.(B) Knowledge is a relation of independent elements and content of consciousness is always something external statements express correctly the Moore's View .

PAPER –III

- 1.(C) Kant's Ethics is formalistic, but the ethics of the Gita is teleological.
- 2.(C) The path of disinterested performance of duties as service of God is Kar mayoga.
- 3.(A) The path of devotion to God is Bhaktiyoga
- 4.(A) The Vaishyas should tend cattle and carry on agriculture trade and commerce
- 5.(C) The vows are called great or mahavrata when there is Total abstention
- 6.(A) The soul acquires the body that it inwardly craves for
- 7.(B) The karma which clouds faith is known as Darsanavaraniya Karma.
- 8.(A) The flow of karma - matter into the soul is called Asrava of karma.
- 9.(A) Asatyam means abstinence from stealing the vow consists of not taking what is not given
- 10.(A) Good conduct is described as refraining from what is harmful and doing what is beneficial.
- 11.(B) In Jainism, being free from the obstacles of matter, the soul realizes its inherent potentiality.
- 12.(C) The offering of prayers to five kinds of pure souls forms a part of the daily routine of the devout jainas
- 13.(A) Vinayapitaka deals chiefly with rules of conduct for the Buddhist Sangha
- 14.(B) As Buddhism flourished in different lands it became colored and changed by the original faiths and ideas of the converts
- 15.(A) Namarupa or mind-body organism could not develop in the mother's womb and come into existence, if it were dead or devoid of consciousness or vijnana
- 16.(A) Sense-experience could not arise but for contact of sense- organs with objects

- 17.(A) In the Dvadasanidana the past life consists of the two stages, viz ignorance and Impressions
- 18.(A) The action which is done under the influence of attachment, hatred, infatuation strengthens our desire to cling to the world and generates the seeds of karma causing rebirth
- 19.(A) Gandhi evolves a new outlook on life based on the doctrine of Ahimsa and sees to solve all social, political and economic problems in the light of this principle
- 20.(B) According to John Dewey, "We are not relieved of the responsibility for the consequences of our procedure by the fact that the offender is guilty"
- 21.(A) According to Dante "Monarchy was a universal dominion over all things temporal"
- 22.(B) God can be imperfectly grasped by the institution which is direct realization
- 23.(C) Man's ultimate aim is the realization of God and all his activities, social political religious have to be guided by the ultimate aim of the vision God.
- 24.(A) Ahimsa is supreme kindness and supreme self-sacrifice
- 25.(C) The doctrine of fearless pursuit of truth is called Satyagraha
- 26.(C) Exploitation is the essence of violence according to Gandhi
- 27.(A) The principle of nonviolence necessitates Complete abstention from exploitation in any form
- 28.(C) All wealth belongs to God, and those who hold it are trustees, not possessors'- Aurobindo
- 29.(B) We are slaves of capital and if we go to the very source, it is Labor that is capital and that living capital is inexhaustible
- 30.(B) Gandhi is in favor of Decentralization political power and economic power
- 31.(B) The dialectical materialism of Marx. With its economic interpretation of history is indebted to Hegelian premisses
- 32.(C) Spalding defines logic as the theory of inference
- 33.(B) To define the meaning of a term by showing a picture is called Ostensive definition
- 34.(B) A. A straight rod appears to be bent when immersed half in a glass - Universe observation
B. We see a rope on the dark, but mistake it to be a snake - Particular mal observation
C. We attribute the failure of a student in the examination to - Non-observation the bad teaching in the college

- 35.(C) Method of generalization is not the experimental method of Mill
- 36.(C) Knowledge is good, therefore ignorance is bad
The above example is Material observation form of immediate inference
- 37.(C) Heat is cause of the melting of ice. For conclusive result, method of concomitant variations is the most suitable example
- 38.(C) A sponge weighing 10 grams falls into water and weights 18 grams, so the weight of water weight absorbed is 8 gram, for conclusive result method of residue is the most suitable examples
- 39.(D) Anviksiki philosophy is a Nyaya philosophy.
- 40.(B) If man works sincerely, he is successful, if a man is successful he gets happiness. Therefore if a man works sincerely he gets happiness. The above examples is a pure hypothetical form of syllogism
- 41.(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- 42.(C) The author of 'Sarva-darsana- sangraha' is Madhavcarya
- 43.(A) Gangesahas defined indeterminate perception as 'the non-relational apprehension of an object devoid of all association of name, genus differentia etc'
- 44.(B) All grass have parallel veined leaves so has the bamboo, the above example has committed fallacy of Accent
- 45.(C) All men are mortal, all students are men. For the given process both conclusions A & B are true
- 46.(B) There are two conditions of the external perception of a substance, viz mahattva and Udbhutarupavattva
- 47.(A) Nyaya suggests that there are three kinds of alaukika perception viz samanyalaksana, jnanalaksana and Yogaja
- 48.(B) If p and q are two truth proposition then material equivalent function 'pq' is equivalent to $((pq) \bullet (qp))$
- 49.(B) According to ethical point of view, plants are unconscious, animals are conscious; men are self-conscious

- 50.(B) Jeremy Bentham said " nature has placed mankind under governance of two sovereign masters- pain and pleasure. It is from them alone to point what we ought to do as well as what we shall do"
- 51.(A) Pythagoras is said to have linked life to a concept
- 52.(B) Aristotle's metaphysics and psychology form basis of his theory of ethics, which is first comprehensive scientific theory of morality
- 53.(D) Statement (a) character is outer expression of conduct
statement (b) conduct is inner side of character
it can be concluded neither (a) nor (b) are true
- 54.(C) a. Moral judgement - Cognitive factors
b. Moral settlement - Emotional factors
c. Moral Obligation - Conative factors
- 55.(C) Leslie Stephen conceived, for the first time the society as an organism of which the individuals are dependent members
- 56.(C) Criminology regards every crime as a pathological phenomenon, mild form of insanity, an innate or acquired physiological defect.
- 57.(C) According to hedonism, pleasure is ultimate standard of morality. It is highest good, the supreme end of life.
- 58.(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 59.(A) According to Aristotle, "virtue is the habit choosing the relative mean, as it determined by reason, and as the man practical wisdom would determine it"
- 60.(B) The downfall of Charvakas ethics is responsible for the rejection of Vedas
- 61.(B) The sovereignty of the State is ultimately the sovereignty of the individual or moral person. This view is true of a Democratic State.
- 62.(B) Francis Bacon remarked, " Our road is not a long plain but rises and falls, ascending to axioms and descending to effects
- 63.(C) Principle of sufficient reason is not the principle of Leibnitz about the existence of God

- 64.(B)** According to Hume Impressions is/are the all source of our know ledge.
- 65.(D)** Impressions is the cause of idea and ideas have their mutual attraction. Hume called this as " association of ideas functions on the basis of three principles: resemblance, cause, and effect, and contiguity
- 66.(C)** According to Hegel, there are stages in the logical development of spirit : subjective mind, objective mind and absolute spirit.
- 67.(A)** C.S. Peirce enunciated the pragmatic principle in an epoch-making article entitled " How to make our idea clear"
- 68.(B)** Statement (A): Realis m is based upon the reality of relations, and asserts that all relations are external.
Statement (B): Rationalis m denies the reality of relations and asserts that all relations are internal.
It can be concluded that only A is true
- 69.(B)** Rationalism as a constructive epistemological position asserts that the object of know ledge is distinct from and independent of the act of awareness.
- 70.(D)** Statement (A): Russell describes sense data as public capable of existing unsensed.
Statement (B): Moore describes sense data as private objects, since there is only one person to whom they can be immediately present and regarded them as capable of being existing only w hen sensed.
It can be concluded that neither A nor B is true
- 71.(B)** The Refutation of Idealis m is an article of Moore, which is based on the criticism of one ultimate premiss Esse est percipii
- 72.(A)** Statement (A): In western philosophy, the different schools come into existence successively.
Statement (B): In Indian philosophy, the different schools though not originating simultaneously, flourish together during many centuries, and pursue parallel courses of growth.It can be concluded that both A and B are true

- 73.(C) According to The Buddha system, there is neither any soul nor God nor any other permanent substance which exists
- 74.(C) Jainism is the religion of self-help.
- 75.(C) Buddhist doctrine of impermanence resembles Bergson's philosophy of reality.

VPM CLASSES