

Sikkim Public Service Commission

Main Written Examination for the Post of Sikkim State Civil Service

OPTIONAL PAPER - PHILOSOPHY

Time Allowed : 3.00 Hrs.

Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions :-

1. **IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.**
2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to fill in the Roll Number carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the **OMR ANSWER SHEET** as well as on **SEPERATE ANSWER SHEET** for MCQ / SUBJECTIVE PAPER. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.
3. **Use only Black Ball Point Pen to fill the OMR sheet**
4. Do not write anything else on the OMR Answer Sheet except the required information.
5. **This Test Booklet contains 75 items (questions) in MCQ Mode in Part I to be marked in OMR Sheet and Part II Subjective Questions, which has to be written on seperate answer sheet provided to you.**
6. **All items from 1 to 75 carries 2 mark each .**
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet (OMR), you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet (OMR) as per given instructions.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet (OMR) and the examination has concluded, you should hand over the Answer Sheet (OMR) and Seperate answer sheet to the Invigilator only . You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. **Marking Scheme**

THERE WILL BE NEGATIVE MARKING FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.

- (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
- (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to the question.
- (iii) If a question is left blank. i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

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

Paper - Philosophy

PART - I : OBJECTIVE / MCQ

Each question carries 2 marks:

(75X2= 150 Marks)

1. Which theory is propounded by Spinoza regarding the relation between mind and body?
 - a) Occasionalism
 - b) Parallelism
 - c) Pre-established harmony
 - d) None of these

2. "Man is the measure of all things" is said by
 - a) Plato
 - b) Aristotle
 - c) Socrates
 - d) Protagoras

3. Who among the following thinkers is treated as a sceptic
 - a) Descartes
 - b) Locke
 - c) Kant
 - d) Hume

4. According to Hegel, Becoming incorporates:
 - a) only Being
 - b) only non-being
 - c) both Being and Non -Being
 - d) neither Being nor Non-Being

5. Who has stated "knowledge by Acquaintance " and "Knowledge by Description"
 - a) Ayer
 - b) Moore
 - c) Russel
 - d) Ryle

6. The prominent sophists were
 - a) Leucippus and Democritus
 - b) Socrates and Plato
 - c) Protagoras and Gorgias
 - d) Anaxagoras Tuucydides

7. Socrates did not preach
 - a) "Right thinking leads to right action"
 - b) "No man is voluntarily bad or voluntarily good"
 - c) "Doubt implies a doubter"
 - d) "An unexamined life is not worth living"

8. The author of "Memorabilia" is
 - a) Xenophon
 - b) Socrates
 - c) Plato
 - d) Aristotle

9. "Ontological Argument" of Saint Anselm was adopted by
 - a) Descartes
 - b) Spinoza
 - c) Leibnitz
 - d) Locke

10. "Meditations on First Philosophy" was written by
 - a) Descartes
 - b) Spinoza
 - c) Leibnitz
 - d) Locke

11. "The true knowledge of the external world is impossible"-is the view held by
 - a) Spinoza
 - b) Leibnitz
 - c) Locke
 - d) Berkeley

12. The Naturalistic fallacy is attributed to
 - a) Immanuel Kant
 - b) J.S. Mill
 - c) G.E. Moore
 - d) Gilbert Ryle

13. The "private language argument" was prepared by
 - a) A.J. Ayer
 - b) Carnap
 - c) G.E. MOORE
 - d) Willingnestem

14. The Vedic word stands for
- Only moral order
 - Only cosmic order
 - Both moral and cosmic
 - None of the above
15. Assertion (A) Isvara is the nimittkarana (efficient cause) of the world
Reason (R) : Isvara is omnipresent
- Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are correct. And (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - (A) is correct but (R) is not and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (R) is correct but (A) is not the correct explanation of (R)
16. The view that Vedas are "pauruseya" is held by
- Jaimini
 - Sankara
 - Gautama
 - Kapila
17. Syadvada is the
- Epistemological theory of Buddhists
 - Epistemological theory of Vedantims
 - Metaphysical theory of Jains
 - Epistemological theory of Jains
18. Carvaka ethics is called
- Hedonistic
 - Idealistic
 - Marxism
 - Realism
19. The founder of Mimamsadarsana is
- Kapila
 - Patanjali
 - Jaimini
 - Sankara
20. Nirguna Brahma is related to
- Byavaharika Satya
 - Paramarthika Satya

- c) PratibhasikaSatya
 - d) Bhakti And Prapati
21. "Tirthankara " is a term associated with
- a) Carvaka
 - b) Jainism
 - c) Buddihism
 - d) Yoga
22. Classical Vaisesika system is known as
- a) Science of soul
 - b) Science of thinking
 - c) Science of meditation
 - d) Science of categories
23. The main objective of the Minamsa SYSTEM IS
- a) To establish the authority of the Upanishadas
 - b) To establish the authority of the Vedas
 - c) To establish the authority of the Smritis
 - d) None of the above
24. Correct number of Samhitas is
- a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
 - d) Four
25. According to the Jainas ,truth is
- a) Absolute
 - b) Relative
 - c) Both absolute and relative
 - d) None of the above
26. Whose birthday is celebrated as " world philosopher's day"
- a) Thales
 - b) Pythagoras
 - c) Socrates
 - d) Plato
27. Who declared , " whenever the shadow of a man is equal to his height the height of a Pyramid is equal to his shadow"

- a) Thales
 - b) Pythagoras
 - c) Socrates
 - d) Plato
28. The Sophists did not propose
- a) Proper study of mankind is man
 - b) Morality is mere convention
 - c) Man is the measure of all things
 - d) Knowledge is virtue
29. The “Socratic irony” means
- a) Evolving truth through dialogue
 - b) Acting as that one knew less
 - c) Lecturing on the street corners
 - d) Ready to face death for the sake of truth
30. Plato proposed
- a) Idealistic philosophy
 - b) Materialistic philosophy
 - c) Dualism
 - d) Monoism
31. All knowledge , according to Locke comes through two avenues
- a) Reason and Ideas
 - b) Sensation and reflection
 - c) Ideas and experience
 - d) Experience and reason
32. Hegel’s philosophy is known as
- a) Subjective idealism
 - b) Objective idealism
 - c) Absolute idealism
 - d) Continental rationalism
33. Who has given the concept of “integral yoga”?
- a) Vivekananda
 - b) Aurobindo
 - c) Gandhi
 - d) Radhakrishnan

34. Gandhi means by Sarvodaya
- Uplift of some
 - Uplift of majority
 - Uplift of all
 - None of these
35. According to Empiricists all knowledge springs from
- Experience
 - Understanding
 - God
 - Reason
36. Saint Augustine's influential work "the city of God" was considered as the first book on
- Comparative Philosophy
 - Philosophy of religion
 - Philosophy of History
 - Philosophy of Christianity
37. "An essay concerning human understanding" was written by
- Descartes
 - Spinoza
 - Leibnitz
 - Locke
38. Locke says intuitive knowledge is that which
- Self evident and certain
 - Is gained through comparison
 - We have in experience
 - Can be proved
39. Which of the following is the dictum of Kant
- Man is born free and everywhere he is in Chains
 - Percepts without concepts are blind and concepts without percepts are empty
 - Whatever is real is rational and whatever rational is real
 - An unexamined life is not worth living
40. Nietzsche has not written the following book
- Beyond Good and Evil
 - Thus Spake Zarathustra

- c) Will to power
 - d) The world as WILL ans IDEA
41. Logical Atomism is the doctrine propounded by
- a) Wittzenstein
 - b) Russell
 - c) Quine
 - d) Rile
42. For Karvaka
- a) Happiness is liberation
 - b) Death is liberation
 - c) Karma is liberation
 - d) Knowledge is liberation
43. The following noble Truth of the Buddha includes the doctrine of dependent origination:
- a) There is suffering
 - b) There is cessation of suffering
 - c) There is cause of suffering
 - d) Path of liberation
44. The correct order of anumana in Indian logic is
- a) Minor premise, Conclusion and Major premise
 - b) Major premise, Minor premise and Conclusion
 - c) Conclusion, Major premise and Minor premise
 - d) None of the above
45. Which of the following is correct?
- a) Brahaman is satya, therefore jagat is mithya
 - b) Jagat is mithya, therefore Brahman is satya
 - c) Brahman is satya and Jagat is mithya
 - d) All of the above
46. The author of Gitanjali is
- a) Gandhi
 - b) Tagore
 - c) Ambedkar
 - d) Aurobindo
47. Sri Aurobindo is a
- a) Purnadvaitin
 - b) Visistadvaitin

- c) Advaitin
 - d) Dvaitin
48. Radhakrishnan is the author of
- a) Sarvodaya
 - b) Life divine
 - c) Religion and society
 - d) Who are the Sudras
49. Which of the following set of religions believe in the concept of salvation
- a) Jainism and Islam
 - b) Islam and Christianity
 - c) Hinduism and Christianity
 - d) Buddhism and Jainism
50. Which of the following pairs of religion is considered as “ non theistic” in perspective ?
- a) Judaism – Christianity
 - b) Islam – Zoroastrianism
 - c) Jainism – Buddhism
 - d) Hinduism – Sikhism
51. Gandhi’s solution of all social problems rests on
- a) Establishing the Kingdom of God on earth
 - b) Total humanistic outlook
 - c) Total self sacrifice
 - d) Total love and feeling for all
52. Gandhi developed the ideology “ sarvodaya “
- a) Through the writings of Thoreau
 - b) Through the writings of Rajchandra
 - c) Through the writings of Ruskin
 - d) Through the writings of Tolstoy
53. For Gandhi the method of Non Violence has to be
- a) Non involving at all with others
 - b) Non involving in conflicts with others
 - c) Defying the enemy and still winning and converting him
 - d) All of the above

54. Twelve causes of suffering in Buddhism are described in the
- First Noble Truth
 - Second Noble Truth
 - Third Noble Truth
 - Fourth Noble Truth
55. Which is the aim of the study of Vedanta
- Liberation from Avidya
 - Self realisation
 - Realisation of Brahma
 - Worldly prosperity
56. The word "Maya" to Sankara means :
- Sat only
 - Asat only
 - Both Sat and Asat
 - Neither Sat nor Asat but indescribable
57. Plato's dialectics come under –
- Theory of Knowledge
 - Logic
 - Metaphysics
 - All of these
58. The originator of dialectics is-
- Aristotal
 - Plato
 - Zeno
 - Thales
59. Founder of scientific logic is
- Plato
 - Aristotle
 - Pythagoras
 - Parmenides
60. Who said that the relation between cause and effect is not logical, but only psychological?
- Hume
 - KANT
 - Russel
 - Spinoza

61. Who said; God Is dead
- Nietzsche
 - Wittgenstein
 - Heidegger
 - C.S.Pierce
62. Which of the following theories holds that are true proposition describes an actual state of affairs
- Coherence theory
 - Pragmatic theory
 - Phenomenological theory
 - Correspondence theory
63. Nirbikalpakajnana, according to the Nyaya ,is
- Non expressible and Atindriya
 - First stage of Pratyaksa and expressible
 - Expressible and can be known by anumana
 - None of the above
64. Which one of the following is a fundamental Law of thought?
- Law of Reasoning
 - Law of Excluded Middle
 - Law of Compatibility
 - Law of double Negation
65. Which one of the following is a propositional function?
- All cows are white or all cows are black
 - If Socrates is a man then he is mortal
 - X is pretty
 - For any X , if X is a man ,then X is rational
66. When someone mistakes one kind of facts with some other kind, one commits a:-
- Hypothetical mistake
 - Legal mistake
 - Moral mistake
 - Categorical mistake
67. According to “ representationalism” , a belief accounts for knowledge
- Only if is s false belief
 - Only if it is a true belief

- c) Only if it is indifferent to truth and falsity
 - d) Only if it does not picture reality
68. Truth of reason is justified by
- a) Law of contradiction and principles of sufficient reason
 - b) Principles of sufficient reason alone
 - c) Law of Contradiction alone
 - d) Law of intuitive imagination
69. Within a scientific system of propositions
- a) All propositions can be proved and all terms can be defined
 - b) Not all propositions can be proved but all terms can be different
 - c) All propositions can be proved but not all terms can be defined
 - d) Not all propositions can be proved and not all terms can be defined
70. Human right presupposed
- a) Dignity of human being
 - b) Proper living condition of a human being in a particular setup
 - c) Rights of Human being in a particular society
 - d) Universal rights of human being in a particular society
71. According to Kant moral duty is
- a) A command of God
 - b) Given by one's intuition
 - c) The imperative of pure reason
 - d) Determined by morality
72. "We have no right to commit suicide because our life is a joint property our own and others". This sentence falls under the domain of
- a) Our duty towards our society
 - b) Our duty towards our family
 - c) Our duty towards ourselves
 - d) Our duty towards all of these
73. Which one of the following provides the metaphysical ground of morality
- a) Cardinal Virtue
 - b) Freedom and Responsibility
 - c) Immortality of Soul
 - d) Growth of Character

74. "Naturalistic fallacy" is
- The outcome of naturalism
 - The outcome of naturalised epistemology
 - The outcome of natural theology
 - The outcome of identifying an ethical concept with natural concept
75. Which one of the following is not a statement of value?
- Honesty is the best policy
 - We believe honesty to be the best policy
 - Never indulge in dishonesty
 - Let us all be honest

PART – II

Subjective / conventional : Marks: 150

This paper consists of : A - 10 question of 5 marks each.....50 Marks

B - 5 question of 10 marks each.....50 Marks

C - 2 question of 25 marks each.....50 Marks

A. Attempt only 10 questions, each question carries 5 marks.

- 1) Give an account of the entailment theory of Causality
- 2) What according to Russel is common to both Monism and Monadism?
- 3) Discuss Quine's criticism of the Analytic –Synthetic distinction.
- 4) Analyse the fundamental concepts of Phenomenology of Edmund Husserl
- 5) Does Leibniz's theory of pre established harmony necessarily lead to determinism-explain
- 6) Distinguish between knowledge and belief according to Plato
- 7) Explain the Epistemological differences between Sautrantika and Vaibhasika schools of Bhuddhism
- 8) Distinguish between Swarthanumana and Parathanumana
- 9) What is Maya, how to overcome it
- 10) What is Parama Pururastha? How to attain it.

- 11) What is the role of religion in ethical society?
- 12) What is Sri Aurobindo's conception of Sachidananda.

B. Attempt only 5 questions, each question carries 10 marks.

- 1) John Locke said that "No man's knowledge can go beyond his experience"- discuss critically the implication of this statement
- 2) How does Descartes "Cogito Ergo Sum" affect Hume and Kant's transcendental philosophy
- 3) Explain the theory of definite descriptions of Russel
- 4) How Samkhya theory of causations is different from Nyaya theory of causation
- 5) How are evolution and involution related in Sri Aurobindo's philosophy
- 6) Discuss the concept of Karma and rebirth according to Jainism
- 7) Discuss critically Wittgenstein's Picture theory of meaning

C. Attempt only 2 questions, each question carries 25 marks.

- 1) Are the arguments given by G .E . Moore against Idealism, Adequate? Give reasons for your answer
- 2) Analyse the role of Purusa and Prakrti In the Samkhya theory of Cosmic evolution
- 3) "Any proof for the existence of God is irrelevant for a believer and meaningless for a non – believer" Discuss