

PHILOSOPHY

1. The knowledge of Vyapti can be attained by :
(A) Tarka (B) Bhuyodarsana
(C) Samanyalaksana pratyaksa (D) All of the above
2. Which theory of punishment approves capital punishment ?
(A) Reformatory theory of punishment
(B) Retributive theory of punishment
(C) Preventive theory of punishment
(D) All of the above
3. The invariable relation between the Hetu and the Sadhya in Nyaya Philosophy is known as :
(A) Paramarsha (B) Anuman
(C) Vyapti (D) Comparison
4. Which of the following is not correct about 'Sthitaprajña' of Bhagavadgita ?
(A) A 'Sthitaprajña' is not disturbed in suffering
(B) 'Sthitaprajña' is not desirous of pleasure
(C) A 'Sthitaprajña' discards his desires from his mind
(D) 'Sthitaprajña' always thinks to do good for others
5. "It is better to be a human being dissatisfied than to be a pig satisfied, it is better to be a Socrates dissatisfied than to be a fool satisfied," is a statement of :
(A) Kant (B) Mill
(C) Bentham (D) Hume
6. The ground on which the inference is made :
(A) Vyapti (B) Sadhva
(C) Paksa (D) All of these
7. The following inference is an example of :
All knowable objects are nameable
The pot is a knowable object
Therefore the pot is nameable
(A) Kevalanvayi (B) Kevala-vyatireki
(C) Anvaya-vyatireki (D) None of these