**Section 2. Philosophy Module (taught by Prof. Ratikanta Panda) Each Answer carries one mark**

1. ‘All comes from water and all returns to water’ is the view Propounded by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Thales B. Anaximenes

C. Anaximenes D. Permenides

1. Who among the following philosopher states that all things pass, everything flows on and nothing remains. Everything is in a state of flux.
2. Permenides B. Heraclitus

C. Democritus D. Anaximenes

1. Neo-determinism is a perspective which says that neither man is superior to nature nor nature is superior to man and these is a dialectical relationship existing between man and nature; is the theory propounded by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Griffith Taylor B. FirsJohn Passmore

C. Darwin D. Isaac Newton

1. Who is the founder of utilitarianism?
2. Bentham, John Stuart Mill B. Democritus

C. Kant D. Descartes

1. If an action causes the maximum happiness for the maximum number of people, then it is moral is the view hold by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Utilitarianism
3. Altruism
4. Colonialism
5. Hedonism
6. Immanuel Kant’s ethical theory is known as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Deontology
8. Axiology
9. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’
10. None of these
11. “You should always treat humanity in your person and in the person of others as always an end in itself and never solely as a means,”is the view, propounded by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. John Stuart Mill
13. Bentham
14. Immanuel Kant
15. Descartes
16. Since all male creatures have at one time been our father, they all should be regarded as our father and since all female creatures have at one time been our mother, they should be regarded as our mother; is discussed in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. Utilitarianism
18. Altruism
19. Buddhism
20. None of these
21. The earth has enough to meet everybody's need, but not everybody's greed is view of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
22. Immanuel Kant
23. Descartes
24. Mahatma Gandhi
25. John Stuart Mill
26. 'Nature is to be hounded to yield its secrets', is the view of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
27. Immanuel Kant
28. Bentham
29. John Stuart Mill
30. Francis Bacon
31. The nature and other creatures including human beings belong to one family (*vasudhaivakutumbakam*) is discussed in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
32. Western Tradition
33. European Tradition
34. Indian Tradition
35. None of these
36. Who remarks that the morally relevant question is not, 'Can they reason?' But we should ask instead, 'Can they suffer?'
37. Descartes
38. Bentham
39. Aristotal
40. Immanuel Kant
41. Which trees being worshiped since very beginning of our tradition and called as *kalpavrksa?*.
42. banyan, *peepal*,
43. *asoka*, *bela*
44. both and ‘a’ and ‘b’
45. none of these
46. The first percept “Let us not harm, but respect all forms of life” certainly considers all forms of life and not only man is discussed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
47. Buddhism
48. Jainism
49. Altruism
50. Hedonism
51. According to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory human beings alone possess intrinsic value and nature has no value in itself.
52. Anthropocentric
53. bio-centric
54. animal-centric
55. None of these
56. According to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals do not have mind and they are biological automata which are just like complicated machines.
57. Descartes
58. Gandhi
59. Bentham
60. Immanuel Kant
61. Who believes that everything in nature fulfils a purpose and that the ultimate purpose of nature is a satisfaction of human needs?
62. Aristotle B. Indian Tradition

C. Jainism D. None of these

**-Section 2 ends-**