

THIRD SEMESTER MA PHILOSOPHY (PRIVATE REGISTRATION)
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS
PL010301 MODERN INDIAN THOUGHT

1. Who is the father of Indian Renaissance Movement
 - A Gopala Krishna Gokhle
 - B Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - C Mahatma Gandhi
 - D Subhash Chandra Bose
2. When was the Indian Renaissance Movement founded ?
 - A 1856
 - B 1826
 - C 1889
 - D 1828
3. Which was the place where Indian Renaissance Movement was founded ?
 - A Calcutta
 - B Bombay
 - C Delhi
 - D Madras
4. Indian Renaissance is known as
 - A Red Revolution
 - B Politico-cultural Revolution
 - C Socio-intellectual Revolution
 - D Economic-Socio Revolution
5. The key figure in the introduction of Vedanta and Yoga to the western world
 - A Ramana Maharshi
 - B Swami Vivekananda
 - C Sree Ramakrishna
 - D Sri Aurobindo
6. When was Swami Vivekananda delivered the speech in the United States ?
 - A 1893
 - B 1823
 - C 1845
 - D 1894
7. Ramakrishna Mission was founded by
 - A Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - B A O Hume
 - C Annie Besant
 - D Swami Vivekanandan
8. The main contribution of Swami Vivekananda towards Hinduism
 - A Religious Tolerance
 - B End to Fanatism
 - C Universal Brotherhood
 - D Universal Religion
9. Every year, 12th January, the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda is observed as
 - A National Youth Day
 - B National Tolerance Day
 - C National Solidarity Day
 - D National Brotherhood Day
10. Attention to the inner self according to Ramana Maharshi is called
 - A Atmavichara
 - B Brahmavichara
 - C Both
 - D None of these

11. Ramana Maharshi was considered as an exponent of
 - A Philosophy of Life
 - B Philosophy of Self-Enquiry
 - C Philosophy of Love
 - D Philosophy of Religion
12. The true upadesa according to Ramana Maharshi is
 - A Devotion
 - B Prayer
 - C Silence
 - D Concentration
13. Ramana Maharshi advocated as an adequate alternative
 - A Path of Bhakthi
 - B Path of Love
 - C Path of worship
 - D Path of Philosophy
14. Ramana Maharshi was a great sage of
 - A 19th Century
 - B 20th Century
 - C 18th Century
 - D 21st Century
15. Sri Aurobindo was an editor of newspaper named
 - A Jai Bharath
 - B Morning Star
 - C Vande Mataram
 - D Morning Times
16. Sri Aurobindo developed a spiritual practice called
 - A Karma Yoga
 - B Nithya Yoga
 - C Bhakti Yoga
 - D Integral Yoga
17. Sri Aurobindo Ashram was founded in
 - A 1963
 - B 1923
 - C 1926
 - D 1927
18. Sri Aurobindo founded his Ashram with the help of his spiritual collaborator
 - A Marie Margette
 - B Annie John
 - C Ersa Peter
 - D Mirra Alfassa
19. Sri Aurobindo's main literary output was
 - A Correspondence with his Disciples
 - B Newspaper Articles of Philosophy
 - C Books of Philosophy
 - D Speeches on Yoga
20. Sri Aurobindo's main contribution is towards
 - A Yogic Philosophy
 - B Gita Philosophy
 - C Modern Philosophy
 - D Eastern Philosophy
21. The centre of Sri Aurobindo's metaphysical system is
 - A Mastermind
 - B Inner Mind
 - C Supermind
 - D Ultra Mind

22. There were significant similarities in the thought of Sri Aurobindo and
A Kant
B Heraclitus
C Bergson
D Hegel
23. Neo – Vedanta regards all religions
A As Universal
B To be equal paths to liberation
C As freedom from Bondage
D As path towards love
24. The term “Neo-Vedanta” was coined by
A Paul Hacker
B Paul Berton
C Leo Ronalro
D John Hecton
25. Neo-Vedanta is also called
A Neo- Colonism
B Neo- Nationalism
C Neo- Hinduism
D Neo- Classicism
26. The first major public act of Sree Narayana Guru was
A Formation of SNDP
B Consecration of Siva idol in Aruvippuram
C Participating in Vaikom Sathyagraha
D Meeting Rabindra Nath Tagore
27. Vaikom Sathyagraha was an agitation
A By the upper caste against Cruelty
B For Independence
C By the lower caste against untouchability
D For fundamental rights
28. Temple Entry Proclamation was made in
A 1936
B 1945
C 1935
D 1944
29. The hundred-verse spiritual poem written by Sree Narayana Guru was
A Daiva Dasakam
B Atmopadesa Satakam
C Thirukkural
D Ishavasya Upanishad
30. Sree Naraya Guru was born in the year
A 1896
B 1852
C 1855
D 1856
31. Sree Narayana Guru was born in
A Guruvayur
B Vaikom
C Chempazhanthi
D Kumarapuram
32. Sree Narayana Guru organised event in Alwaye Advaita Ashramam called
A All-Religions’ Conference
B All States Conference
C All Castes’ Conference
D All Untouchables’ Conference

33. Rabindranath Tagore met Sree Narayana Guru in the year
A November 1922
B December 1921
C October 1923
D March 1920
34. Sree Narayana Guru stood for
A Love and Wisdom
B Spirituality and Philosophy
C Freedom and Knowledge
D Spiritual enlightenment and social equality
35. Sree Narayana Guru furthered
A Dualistic Philosophy
B Non-Dualistic Philosophy of Adi Sankara
C Advaita Philosophy of Ramana Maharshi
D Vedanta Philosophy
36. Guru's motto one caste, One Religion and One God for All is found in
A Jathi Nirnayam
B Jathi Lakshanam
C Jathi Vyavastha
D Jathi and Man
37. Chattampi Swamikal promoted
A Penance
B Fasting
C Vegetarianism
D Vedanta
38. Jnanaprajagaram is a group of
A Elderly people
B Experts on different subjects
C Experts on different religions
D Philosophical Scholars
39. Chattampi Swamikal learned Philosophy from
A Swaminatha Desikar
B Ayyavu Swamikal
C Subramania Shasthrikal
D Manonmanian Sundaram Pillai
40. Cattampi Swamikal learned from Subba Jatapadikal
A All sastras in Tamil and Sanskrit
B All sastras in Tamil
C All sastras in Sanskrit
D All sastras in Telungu
41. Chattampi Swamikal translated "Nijananda Vilasam" into
A Hindi
B Sanskrit
C Malayalam
D Telungu
42. The Avadhuta met by Chattampi Swamikal belonged to
A Buddhas
B Siddhas
C Jainas
D Brahmins
43. "Advaita Chinthapaddhathi" is a manual written by Chattampi Swamikal on
A Theoretical Advaita
B Practical Vedanta
C Practical Advaita

- D Theoretical Vedanta
44. Chattampi Swamikal also worked for
A Emancipation of Women
B Uplifting Peasants
C Benefit of Sanyasis
D Christinity
45. There was a lifelong contact, respect and regard between
A Chattampi Swamikal and Bodheswaran
B Chattampi Swamikal and Narayana Guru
C Chattampi Swamikal and Kumbalathu Sankunni Pillai
D Chattampi Swamikal and Swami Chinmayananda
46. The work "Vedadikara Nirupanam" questioned
A Casteism
B Regional Disparities
C Monopolisation of rights
D Monopolisation of Vedas, Science and Education
47. "Pracheena Malayalam" is the earliest example of application of
A Empirical studies
B Experimental studies
C Hypothesis and Methodology for historical studies
D Comparative studies
48. Who headed the committee drafting the Constitution of India ?
A Bala Gangadhara Tilak
B B R Ambedkar
C Jawahar Lal Nehru
D Sardar Patel
49. Who was the Law and Justice Minister in the first cabinet ministry of India
A B R Ambedkar
B V K Krishna Menon
C Lal Bahadur Shastri
D Indira Gandhi
50. Ambedkar converted in 1956 into
A Jainism
B Hinduism
C Sikhism
D Buddhism
51. When was B R Ambedkar conferred Bharat Ratna ?
A 1965
B 1992
C 1990
D 1986
52. Name the agreement between B R Ambedkar and Madan Mohan Malaviya
A Bengal Pact
B Delhi Pact
C Bombay Pact
D Poona Pact
53. Name the Party founded by B R Ambedkar
A Indian National Congress
B Independent Labour Party
C United Labour Congress
D National Independent Party
54. B R Ambedkar published a book on caste titled
A Annihilation of Caste
B Caste System in India
C Casteism- A Curse

- D Caste and People
55. B R Ambedkar wrote a 400-page book on Pakistan titled
A Thoughts on Pakistan
B Pakistan and India
C Birth of Pakistan
D Rising of Pakistan
56. The Subject in which B R Ambedkar earned the first doctorate abroad
A Politics
B Commerce
C Economics
D English
57. Rabindranath Tagore won Nobel Prize in
A Economics
B Literature
C Medicine
D Peace
58. Rabindranath Tagore won Nobel Prize in the year
A 1912
B 1915
C 1911
D 1913
59. Rabindranath Tagore was the founder of the University called
A Bharathidarsan
B Bengal University
C Viswabharathi
D Royal Society
60. Composition of Tagore were chosen as national anthem by two countries
A India and Pakistan
B India and Bangladesh
C India and Srilanka
D India and Afghanistan
61. Rabindranath Tagore was a fellow of
A Royal Asiatic Society
B Royal Academy of Music
C Royal Academy of Literature
D Royal Academy of Bengal
62. Dr Radhakrishnan was a
A Politician and Thinker
B Teacher and Statesman
C Philosopher and Statesman
D Politician and Statesman
63. Dr Radhakrishnan was the Vice-Chancellor of
A Jawaharlal Nehru University
B Banaras Hindu University
C Delhi University
D Madras University
64. The birthday of Dr Radhakrishnan is
A 5th December
B 5th October
C 5th November
D 5th September
65. Dr Radhakrishnan's philosophy was grounded in
A Sankhya Shashtra
B Dvaita Vedanta
C Advaita Vedanta

- D Vedic Literature
66. Dr Radhakrishnan was awarded Bharat Ratna in the year
A 1954
B 1956
C 1952
D 1953
67. Dr Radhakrishnan was nominated for Nobel Prize for a total of
A 19 times
B 27 times
C 20 times
D 30 times
68. M N Roy was the founder of
A Communist party of India
B Communist party of India (Tashkent Group)
C Indian Communist party
D Indian Communist Party (Marxist)
69. M N Roy espoused the philosophy of
A Liberalism
B Communism
C Radical Humanism
D Marxism
70. J Krishnamurthy wrote a book titled
A The First and Last Freedom
B Freedom at Midnight
C Freedom and Man
D Freedom and Life
71. J Krishnamurthy was under the legal guardianship of
A A O Hume
B Annie Besant
C Gokhale
D Sardar Patel
72. A major influence on J Krishnamurthy was made by
A Charles Robert
B Charles Ryan
C Charles Webster Leadbeater
D Charles Goldsmith Bruer
73. Theosophical Society made J Krishnamurthy as the head of
A Order of Merit
B Order of West
C Order of South
D Order of the Star in the East
74. The book 'Radical Humanism' was written by
A Rabindranath Tagore
B Rajaneesh
C M.N.Roy
D Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
75. The book 'The word and the world' was written by
A M.N.Roy
B Ramana Maharshi
C Swami Vivekananda
D B.K.Matilal
76. 'Enworlded Subjectivity in Phenomenology and Indian Philosophy' was written by
A R. Balasubrahmanian
B J Krishnamurthy

- C B.R.Ambedkar
D M N Roy
77. The author of 'Life Divine' is
A R. Balasubrahmanian
B Sri Aurobindo
C M N Roy
D J Krishnamurthy
78. "Truth is a pathless Land" is the teaching of
A Swami Vivekananda
B B.K.Matilal
C J Krishnamurthy
D Rabindranath Tagore
79. Self enquiry is the core in the philosophy of
A Mahatma Gandhi
B Sri Aurobindo
C Ramana Maharshi
D M.N. Roy
80. 'Human nature is an ensemble of social relations' was the opinion of
A M.N. Roy
B J.N.Mohanty
C B.K.Matilal
D R. Balasubrahmanian
81. Who among the following criticized Marxian theory of surplus value
A Subash Chandra Bose
B Jayaprakash Narayan
C Savarkar
D M.N.Roy
82. the book 'Nationalism, Rationality and Revolution' was written by
A M.N.Roy
B Sri Aurobindo
C J Krishnamurthy
D R. Balasubrahmanian
83. Daya Krishna was the editor of the Journal
A Indian Philosophy Quarterly
B Indian Philosophical Research
C Indian Council of Philosophical Research
D Indian Research Methods
84. The outstanding work of Daya Krishna according to Gilbert Ryle is
A The Nature of Philosophy
B The Fundamentals of Philosophy
C The Crux of Philosophy
D The Philosophical Methods
85. The works of Daya Krishna explored the possibility of looking at
A Eastern Traditions
B Indian Traditions
C Western Traditions
D Oriental Traditions
86. B.K Matilal was an eminent
A British Philosopher
B Indian Philosopher
C British-Indian Philosopher
D German-Indian Philosopher
87. B.K Matilal presented Indian philosophical thought more as a
A Exposition
B Discipline

- C Tradition
D Synthesis
88. B.K Matilal was the founding editor of
A Journal of Indian Philosophy
B Journal of Philosophical Thought
C Journal of Philosophy
D Journal of Western Philosophy
89. The works of B.K Matilal created
A Downfall of Indian Philosophy
B Vibrant revival of Indian Philosophy
C Separation of Indian Philosophy
D Slow progress of Indian Philosophy
90. B.K Matilal was the Professor at Oxford University in
A Western Philosophy
B Eastern Religion and Ethics
C Epistemology
D Ethics
91. J.N. Mohanty was the emeritus professor of Philosophy at
A Oxford University
B Calcutta University
C German University
D Temple University
92. . J.N. Mohanty’s area of expertise includes both
A Chinese and Indian Philosophy
B Western and Indian Philosophy
C German and Indian Philosophy
D Greek and Indian Philosophy
93. . J.N. Mohanty published a major book on the development of
A Hegel’s thought
B Edmund Husserl’s thought
C Immanuel Kant’s thoughts
D Aristotle’s thought
94. . J.N. Mohanty received a gold medal from
A India Government
B German Government
C Philosophy Foundation
D Asiatic Society, Kolkata
95. Dr Radhakrishnan demonstrated that his Hinduism was both
A Philosophically coherent and ethically viable
B Ethically valid and logically useful
C Epistemologically proven and logically valid
D Philosophically fruitful and ethically good
96. “The word Atman(Soul) means the breath of life”. This is a quote by
A Osho
B Balasubramaniam
C Dr Radhakrishnan
D Ramana Maharshi
97. The Self or real “I” is a non-personal, all inclusive awareness. This teaching is by
A Sree Narayana Guru
B Chattampi Swamikal
C Mohanty
D Ramana Maharshi
98. Navya Nyaya Doctrine of Negation – a book written by
A B K Matilal
B J Krishnamurthy

C J N Mohanty
D Daya Krishna

99. Enworlded Subjectivity is a special area of

A Daya Krishna
B J N Mohanty
C R Balasubramaniam
D B K Matilal

100. Vedanta Society of New York was founded by

A M N Roy
B Swami Vivekananda
C Rabindranath Tagore
D Osho

ANSWER KEY

1.B	21.C	41.C	61.A	81.D
2.D	22.D	42.B	62. C	82.A
3.A	23.B	43.C	63.B	83.C
4.C	24.A	44.A	64.D	84.A
5.B	25.C	45.B	65.C	85.B
6.A	26.B	46 D	66.A	86.C
7.D	27.C	47.C	67.B	87.D
8.D	28.A	48.B	68.B	88.A
9.A	29.B	49.A	69.C	89.B
10.A	30.D	50.D	70.A	90.B
11.B	31.C	51.C	71.A	91.D
12.C	32.A	52.D	72.C	92.C
13.A	33.A	53.B	73.D	93.B
14.B	34.D	54.A	74.C	94.D
15.C	35.B	55.A	75.D	95.A
16.D	36. A	56.C	76.A	96.C
17.C	37. C	57.B	77.B	97.D
18.D	38. B	58.D	78.C	98.A
19.A	39.D	59.C	79.C	99.C
20.A	40.A	60.B	80.A	100.B