

Match List - I with List - II :

List - I	List - II
A. An idea is true if it accurately represents the reality it describes	I. Positivist theory
B. An idea is true if it is in consistent with the totality of truth of which it is a part	II. Pragmatic theory
C. An idea is true if it has a cash value	III. Coherence theory
D. An idea is true if it is experimentally verifiable	IV. Correspondence theory

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A - IV, B - III, C - II, D - I (Correct Answer)
 (B) ☐ A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
 (C) ☐ A - II, B - I, C - IV, D - III
 (D) ☐ A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II

Question No.2 (Question Id - 62)

Which one of the following sets is the correct forms of Pragmatism ?

- A. Radical empiricism, phenomenalism and Existentialism
 B. Pragmatism, Radical empiricism and Instrumentalism
 C. Instrumentalism, Empirical positivism and logical positivism
 D. Monism, dualism and Pluralism
 E. Utilitarianism, Objectivism and Realism

Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A and B only
 (B) ☐ A only
 (C) ☐ B only (Correct Answer)
 (D) ☐ C, D and E only

Question No.3 (Question Id - 73)

Truth and non-violence are the features of :

- (A) ☐ Utility
 (B) ☐ Satyāgraha (Correct Answer)
 (C) ☐ Socialism
 (D) ☐ Slavery

Question No.4 (Question Id - 71)

It is acknowledged that Vēdās normally deal with four subjects :

- (A) ☐ Upāsana, Jñāna, Yajña and Dharma
 (B) ☐ Jñāna, Yajña, Karma and Upāsana
 (C) ☐ Vijñāna, Karma, Upāsana and Jñāna (Correct Answer)
 (D) ☐ Karma, Yajña, Dharma and Yoga

Question No.5 (Question Id - 99)

Which of the following substances are non-atomic according to Vaisēṣikas ?

- (A) ☐ Earth
 (B) ☐ Time (Correct Answer)
 (C) ☐ Fire
 (D) ☐ Air

- below :
- (A) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are correct (Correct Answer)
- (B) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are incorrect
- (C) ☐ **Statement I** is correct but **Statement II** is incorrect
- (D) ☐ **Statement I** is incorrect but **Statement II** is correct

Question No.7 (Question Id - 54)

According to Hume, the relationship between cause and effect is discovered by :

- (A) ☐ Reason
- (B) ☐ Reason and Experience
- (C) ☐ **Experience (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ Intuition

Question No.8 (Question Id - 7)

Nyaṛa system of philosophy believes in :

- A. Paratah - pramanyavāda
- B. Svatah - apramanyavāda
- C. Svatah - pramanyavāda
- D. Paratah - apramanyavāda

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A and B only
- (B) ☐ A and C only
- (C) ☐ **A and D only (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ C and D only

Question No.9 (Question Id - 6)

An hypothesis is scientifically valuable only if it is :

- (A) ☐ opposed to established scientific law
- (B) ☐ opposed to religious belief
- (C) ☐ in agreement with a religious belief
- (D) ☐ **is verifiable (Correct Answer)**

Question No.10 (Question Id - 69)

Match **List - I** with **List - II** :

List - I	List - II
A. Mind and body are inseparable	I. Descartes
B. Mind and body are separable	II. Gilbert Ryle
C. Mind is but behavioral disposition	III. Husserl
D. Mind is the organizing structure of the whole experience	IV. Aristotle

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
- (B) ☐ A - I, B - III, C - IV, D - II
- (C) ☐ A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II
- (D) ☐ **A - IV, B - I, C - II, D - III (Correct Answer)**

Question No.11 (Question Id - 36)

Which of the following are included in "Mill's method of inductive inference." ?

(A) ☐ A, B, D and E only

(B) ☐ A, B, C, D, and E (Correct Answer)

(C) ☐ B, C, D, E only

(D) ☐ D and E only

Question No.12 (Question Id - 15)

Given below are two statements :

Statement I:

When we ought to do an action, the action is not only right but there are motives and inclinations in the mind which may hinder our doing it.

Statement II:

There is no distinction between what we ought to do and what is merely right.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

(A) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are correct

(B) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are incorrect

(C) ☐ **Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect (Correct Answer)**

(D) ☐ **Statement I** is incorrect but **Statement II** is correct

Question No.13 (Question Id - 59)

Find out the false statement from the options given below :

(A) ☐ Converse of A is I

(B) ☐ If A is false, then O is true

(C) ☐ Obverse of O is I

(D) ☐ **Obverse of E is I (Correct Answer)**

Question No.14 (Question Id - 60)

The correct sequence of Ashrama-dharma is :

A. Grahastha

B. Vānaprastha

C. Brahmacharya

D. Sanyāsa

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

(A) ☐ A, B, C, D

(B) ☐ C, B, A, D

(C) ☐ **C, A, B, D (Correct Answer)**

(D) ☐ C, A, D, B

Question No.15 (Question Id - 1)

The method of 'Bracketing' means :

A. Non - existence of experience

B. Elimination of the factual dimension of our experience

C. No elimination of the factual dimension of our experience

D. Existence of experience

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

(A) ☐ C and D only

(B) ☐ A only

(C) ☐ C only

Statement I:

Eco-centrism asserts that our ethical duties are limited not to the humans but to the eco-system as a whole.

Statement II:

Eco-centrism asserts that ethical duties are limited to all living beings as all species have inherent value.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are correct
- (B) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are incorrect
- (C) ☐ **Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ **Statement I** is incorrect but **Statement II** is correct

Question No.18 (Question Id - 57)

Which one of the following represents Modus Ponens ?

- A. $(P \supset Q) \cdot (Q \supset P)$
- B. $[(P \supset Q) \cdot P] \supset Q$
- C. $(P \supset \sim Q) \cdot (\sim Q \supset P)$
- D. $(P \supset Q) \equiv (Q \supset P)$
- E. $[(P \vee Q) \cdot P] \supset Q$

Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A and E only
- (B) ☐ B and C only
- (C) ☐ C only
- (D) ☐ **B only (Correct Answer)**

Question No.19 (Question Id - 11)

What are the two types of approaches applied in philosophy of language ?

- A. Factual and empirical
- B. Grammatical and structural
- C. Ideal and ordinary language
- D. Theoretical and Applied

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A only
- (B) ☐ B only
- (C) ☐ **C only (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ D only

Question No.20 (Question Id - 10)

Which one of the following is a true position according to Kierkegaard ?

- (A) ☐ The essence of subjectivity is belief
- (B) ☐ The essence of subjectivity is consciousness
- (C) ☐ The essence of subjectivity is factual
- (D) ☐ **The essence of subjectivity is freedom (Correct Answer)**

Question No.22 (Question Id - 19)
 you think that the first technique of Vedanta is :

- (A) ☒ Phenomenological (Correct Answer)
 (B) ☐ Teleological
 (C) ☐ Analytical
 (D) ☐ Descriptive

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Question No.23 (Question Id - 56)

Match **List - I** with **List - II** :

List - I	List - II
A. Parallelism	I. Malebranche
B. Occasionalism	II. Descartes
C. Interactionism	III. Hegel
D. Absolute Idealism	IV. Leibnitz

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
 (B) ☒ A - IV, B - I, C - II, D - III (Correct Answer)
 (C) ☐ A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II
 (D) ☐ A - II, B - III, C - IV, D - I

Question No.24 (Question Id - 95)

Spinoza defined God as :

- (A) ☒ Substance consisting of infinite attributes (Correct Answer)
 (B) ☐ The modification of substance
 (C) ☐ Essence that involves existence
 (D) ☐ A being absolutely infinite

Question No.25 (Question Id - 41)

An inference based on a middle term which is only positively related to the major term is called :

- (A) ☐ Kevalavyatireki
 (B) ☒ Kevalānvayi (Correct Answer)
 (C) ☐ Purvavata
 (D) ☐ Śeṣavata

Question No.26 (Question Id - 14)

Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R** :

Assertion A :

Reality is objective given to its space and time.

Reason R :

Reality is testable and quantifiable.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☒ Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A (Correct Answer)
 (B) ☐ Both A and R are correct but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
 (C) ☐ A is correct but R is not correct
 (D) ☐ A is not correct but R is correct

Question No.27 (Question Id - 77)

Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R**.

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(C) ☐ Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A (Correct Answer)

(D) ☐ Both A and R are correct but R is NOT the correct explanation of A

(C) ☐ A is correct but R is not correct

(D) ☐ A is not correct but R is correct

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Question No.28 (Question Id - 90)

Heidegger's Phenomenology is commonly termed as :

(A) ☐ Anthropocentric

(B) ☐ **Onto-centric (Correct Answer)**

(C) ☐ Logo centric

(D) ☐ Psycho-centric

Question No.29 (Question Id - 24)

Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R**:

Assertion A :

According to Kant - The world has a beginning in time and is limited in space.

Reason R :

The World has no beginning in time and is also not limited as regards space.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

(A) ☐ Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

(B) ☐ **Both A and R are correct but R is NOT the correct explanation of A (Correct Answer)**

(C) ☐ A is correct but R is not correct

(D) ☐ A is not correct but R is correct

Question No.30 (Question Id - 65)

Name the ethical position of the claim that good is pleasure or the absence of pain.

A. Egoistic hedonism

B. Hedonistic utilitarianism

C. Evolutionary utilitarianism

D. Subjective hedonism

E. Naturalism

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

(A) ☐ **A only (Correct Answer)**

(B) ☐ B, C and D only

(C) ☐ C, D and E only

(D) ☐ B only

Question No.31 (Question Id - 92)

Given below are two statements :

Statement I:

'Resentment' for Nietzsche is a distinct feature of master morality which encourages a will to power.

Statement II:

'Resentment' for Nietzsche is a distinct feature of slave morality which does not encourage a will to power.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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- () ☐ Reductio ad absurdum (Correct Answer)
() ☐ Petitio Principii
(C) ☐ Argument ad Misericordiam
(D) ☐ Argument ad populum

Question No.33 (Question Id - 16)

Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R** :

Assertion A :

Ontological inquiry is concerned with the study of the nature of reality.

Reason R :

For Husserl, reality is consistent with experiential consciousness.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ Both **A** and **R** are correct and **R** is the correct explanation of **A**.
(B) ☐ **Both A and R are correct but R is NOT the correct explanation of A. (Correct Answer)**
(C) ☐ **A** is correct but **R** is not correct.
(D) ☐ **A** is not correct but **R** is correct.

Question No.34 (Question Id - 32)

According to Nyāya which fallacy is committed in the following argument :
All bipeds are rational.
Swans are biped.
Therefore Swans are rational.

- (A) ☐ **Savyabhicāra (Correct Answer)**
(B) ☐ Bādhita
(C) ☐ Sat pratipakṣa
(D) ☐ Viruddha

Question No.35 (Question Id - 25)

Which one of the following pairs is the operative term of dialectics ?

- (A) ☐ **Contradiction and sublimation (Correct Answer)**
(B) ☐ Identity and contradiction
(C) ☐ Unity and multiplicity
(D) ☐ Quantity and quality

Question No.36 (Question Id - 88)

Which one among the following statement is **correct** ?

- (A) ☐ **Noetic analysis reveals the ego in so far as it has become object of a reflective act. (Correct Answer)**
(B) ☐ Noetic analysis does not reveal the ego in so far as it has become object of a reflective act.
(C) ☐ Noetic analysis covers the ego in so far as it has become subject of a reflective act.
(D) ☐ Noetic analysis unveils the ego and becomes the subject of a reflective act.

Question No.37 (Question Id - 84)

Which one of the theories given below holds the position that 'object of knowledge owes its existence as well as its properties to the creative activity of the knowing mind' ?

- (A) ☐ Absolute Idealism
(B) ☐ Phenomenalism
(C) ☐ Metaphysical Idealism

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ **Both Statement I and Statement II are correct (Correct Answer)**
 (B) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are incorrect
 (C) ☐ **Statement I** is correct but **Statement II** is incorrect
 (D) ☐ **Statement I** is incorrect but **Statement II** is correct

Question No.39 (Question Id - 64)

What is appropriate philosophical position according to which 'values are created by the subject' ?

- A. Relativism
 B. Humanism
 C. Emotivism
 D. Existentialism
 E. Contextualism

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A, B, C and E only
 (B) ☐ A, B, C and D only
 (C) ☐ **D only (Correct Answer)**
 (D) ☐ B only

Question No.40 (Question Id - 46)

Given below are two statements :

Statement I:

Critical theory evaluates the rationality of domination of social systems.

Statement II:

Socialism is one dimensional.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ **Both Statement I and Statement II are correct (Correct Answer)**
 (B) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are incorrect
 (C) ☐ **Statement I** is correct but **Statement II** is incorrect
 (D) ☐ **Statement I** is incorrect but **Statement II** is correct

Question No.41 (Question Id - 79)

Match **List - I** with **List - II** :

List - I	List - II
A. Transfer of rights	I. Kant
B. Transfer of freedom and property	II. Hegel
C. Estrangement and externalization	III. Marx
D. Species alienation	IV. Locke

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A - II, B - IV, C - III, D - I
 (B) ☐ A - I, B - II, C - IV, D - III
 (C) ☐ **A - IV, B - I, C - II, D - III (Correct Answer)**

(A) ☐ A only (Correct Answer)(B) ☐ B only(C) ☐ C only(D) ☐ D only**Question No.43 (Question Id - 38)**

Which of the following is / are a part/s of Pañcakaraṇi ?

A. Neither the cause not the effect is perceived

B. The cause is perceived

C. Immediately the effect is perceived

D. The cause disappears

E. Immediately the effect appears

Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :(A) ☐ A, B, C, D and E(B) ☐ B, C, D and E only(C) ☐ B, C and D only(D) ☐ A, B, C and D only (Correct Answer)**Question No.44 (Question Id - 9)**Match **List - I** with **List - II** :

List - I	List - II
A. To be is to be verifiable	I. Dilthey
B. To be is to be falsifiable	II. C.S. Peirce
C. To be is to be useful	III. Karl Popper
D. To be is to be hermeneutical	IV. A.J. Ayer

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :(A) ☐ A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV(B) ☐ A - IV, B - III, C - II, D - I (Correct Answer)(C) ☐ A - II, B - IV, C - III, D - I(D) ☐ A - III, B - II, C - I, D - IV**Question No.45 (Question Id - 50)**

Identify the different stages of research in Philosophy :

A. Identification of research problem

B. Review of related literature

C. Argumentation by evaluation

D. Problematisation of theories and research question

E. Data - Observation

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :(A) ☐ A and B only(B) ☐ A, B and C only(C) ☐ A, B, C and D only (Correct Answer)(D) ☐ B and E only

- (A) ☐ E only
 (B) ☐ **D only (Correct Answer)**
 (C) ☐ A and B only
 (D) ☐ C and E only

Question No.47 (Question Id - 42)

Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R** :

Assertion A :

According to Vedānta of Śaṅkara awareness of knowing and awareness of ignorance are intimately connected.

Reason R :

If one wants to know an object now, one is aware of being ignorant of that object.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ **Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A (Correct Answer)**
 (B) ☐ Both **A** and **R** are correct but **R** is NOT the correct explanation of **A**
 (C) ☐ **A** is correct but **R** is incorrect
 (D) ☐ **A** is incorrect but **R** is correct

Question No.48 (Question Id - 100)

Consider the correctness of the following statements :

- A. Rationalists hold that the verifiability criterion is not itself verifiable
 B. Empiricists hold that knowledge claims must be observable to sense-experience
 C. Rationalists uphold the criterion of verifiability for meaningfulness
 D. Empiricists uphold that meaningfulness depends upon its reasonability
 E. The verifiability criterion of meaningfulness includes the principle of falsifiability

Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A, B and C only
 (B) ☐ A, D and E only
 (C) ☐ **A, B and E only (Correct Answer)**
 (D) ☐ C, D and E only

Question No.49 (Question Id - 87)

Which one of the following is the correct option regarding Aristotle's hylemorphic theory ?

- (A) ☐ Theory of Ideas
 (B) ☐ **Transition from potential being to actual being (Correct Answer)**
 (C) ☐ Theory of Intellect
 (D) ☐ Theory of God

Question No.50 (Question Id - 51)

Arrange the steps of ordinary perception in a sequential order :

- A. Avaya
 B. Īhā

Statement I:

The Principle of excluded middle states that no statement can be both true and false.

Statement II:

The principle of identity asserts that every statement of the form $P \supset P$ is true.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are correct
- (B) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are incorrect
- (C) ☐ **Statement I** is correct but **Statement II** is incorrect
- (D) ☐ **Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct (Correct Answer)**

Question No.52 (Question Id - 13)

Sabdāgraha as a perspective represents :

- A. Epistemological value
- B. Metaphysical value
- C. Collection of words
- D. Collection of non-words

Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A and B only
- (B) ☐ **A and C only (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ B and C only
- (D) ☐ C and D only

Question No.53 (Question Id - 67)

Which one of the following positions correctly represents Nietzsche's position ?

- A. He equates the will to truth with the will to power
- B. The distinction between good and evil is based on the will to power
- C. The distinction between good and evil is based on objectivity
- D. Life is governed by the will to power
- E. The will to power is the will to get professional satisfaction

Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A, B and C only
- (B) ☐ B, C and E only
- (C) ☐ **A, B and D only (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ A, B, C, D only

Question No.54 (Question Id - 55)

Given below are two statements :

Statement I:

All things and events have an inherent tendency to fulfill a purpose.

Statement II:

- Method of deconstruction advocated by Derrida involves :
- B. Identity
- C. Difference
- D. Identity and difference

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☒ **A only (Correct Answer)**
- (B) ☐ B only
- (C) ☐ C only
- (D) ☐ D only

Question No.56 (Question Id - 44)

Match **List - I** with **List - II** :

List - I	List - II
A. Critical theory	I. Phenomenalism
B. Platonism	II. Frankfurt School
C. Cartesianism	III. Idealism
D. Kantianism	IV. Rationalism

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☒ **A - II, B - III, C - IV, D - I (Correct Answer)**
- (B) ☐ A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
- (C) ☐ A - III, B - IV, C - II, D - I
- (D) ☐ A - IV, B - I, C - III, D - II

Question No.57 (Question Id - 97)

Phenomenological Philosophy of Maurice Merleau - Ponty is known as :

- (A) ☒ **Existential Phenomenology (Correct Answer)**
- (B) ☐ Phenomenological Existentialism
- (C) ☐ Existentialist Phenomenology
- (D) ☐ Phenomenological ontology

Question No.58 (Question Id - 3)

The process of arriving at universal propositions from the particular facts of experience is called :

- (A) ☐ Material construction
- (B) ☐ Simple causation
- (C) ☒ **Inductive generalization (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ Formal proof of validity

Question No.59 (Question Id - 81)

Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R**.

Assertion A:

According to J.S. Mill, pleasure is the only thing that is desirable.

Reason R:

The only proof that a thing is desirable is the fact that people do actually desire it.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

C. Mind (manas) is non-physical, therefore is not a substance

D. A substance is different from both qualities and activities

Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ B, C and D only
(B) ☐ A, B and D only
(C) ☐ A and B only
(D) ☐ A and C only

Question No.61 (Question Id - 4)

How would a normative method be used to explain the statement "This is good" ?

- A. 'This' is the end of life.
B. 'This' is approved by people in general.
C. I approve 'this'.
D. Do 'this'.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A only
(B) ☐ B only
(C) ☐ **C only (Correct Answer)**
(D) ☐ D only

Question No.62 (Question Id - 40)

Given below are two statements :

Statement I:

Inference in which we infer the unperceived effect from a perceived cause is called śeṣavat.

Statement II:

Inference in which we infer the unperceived cause from a perceived effect is called Pūrvavat.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are correct
(B) ☐ **Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect (Correct Answer)**
(C) ☐ **Statement I** is correct but **Statement II** is incorrect
(D) ☐ **Statement I** is incorrect but **Statement II** is correct

Question No.63 (Question Id - 39)

Given below are two statements :

Statement I:

Nyāya method of induction or generalisation includes the observation that there is relation of agreement in presence between two things under consideration.

Statement II:

Nyāya method of induction or generalisation includes the observation that there is uniform agreement in absence between two things under consideration.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ **Both Statement I and Statement II are correct (Correct Answer)**



D. Universals have neither independent existence nor independent mind www.FirstRanker.com www.FirstRanker.com

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A - I, B - III, C - IV, D - II
(B) ☒ **A - IV, B - I, C - III, D - II (Correct Answer)**
(C) ☐ A - IV, B - I, C - II, D - III
(D) ☐ A - II, B - I, C - III, D - IV

Question No.65 (Question Id - 78)

Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R**.

Assertion A :

Enlightenment is the coming out of man from his self imposed immaturity. Immaturity is the incapacity to serve one's own understanding without direction from another.

Reason R :

Enlightenment is the age of humanity's adulthood where in one does not require a mentor in one's knowing feeling and willing.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below

- (A) ☒ **Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A (Correct Answer)**
(B) ☐ Both **A** and **R** are correct but **R** is NOT the correct explanation of **A**
(C) ☐ **A** is correct but **R** is not correct
(D) ☐ **A** is not correct but **R** is correct

Question No.66 (Question Id - 82)

Match **List - I** with **List - II** :

List - I	List - II
A. Satkaryavāda	I. Sāmkhya
B. Asatkāryavāda	II. Viśiṣṭadvaita
C. Vivartavāda	III. Nyāya
D. Brahmaparināmavāda	IV. Advaita Vedānta

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☒ **A - I, B - III, C - IV, D - II (Correct Answer)**
(B) ☐ A - III, B - I, C - IV, D - II
(C) ☐ A - I, B - III, C - II, D - IV
(D) ☐ A - III, B - I, C - II, D - IV

Question No.67 (Question Id - 49)

Match **List - I** with **List - II** :

List - I	List - II
A. Husserl	I. Verification Method
B. A.J. Iyer	II. Category Mistake
C. William James	III. Method of Epoche
D. Gilbert Ryle	IV. Pragmatic Method

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :



Match **List - I** with **List - II** :

List - I	List - II
A. Substance is independent of everything	I. Leibniz
B. Substance is a subject	II. Aristotle
C. Substance is <i>causa-sui</i>	III. Descartes
D. Substance is windowless	IV. Spinoza

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☒ **A - III, B - II, C - IV, D - I (Correct Answer)**
(B) ☐ A - II, B - I, C - III, D - IV
(C) ☐ A - I, B - III, C - II, D - IV
(D) ☐ A - IV, B - II, C - I, D - III

Question No.70 (Question Id - 8)

Given below are two statements :

Statement I:

Knowledge is mediated through culture.

Statement II:

Power construes knowledge.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☒ **Both Statement I and Statement II are correct (Correct Answer)**
(B) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are incorrect
(C) ☐ **Statement I** is correct but **Statement II** is incorrect
(D) ☐ **Statement I** is incorrect but **Statement II** is correct

Question No.71 (Question Id - 96)

Which one of the following propositions is Aristotelian ?

- (A) ☐ Dyadic, triadic and tetradic
(B) ☒ **Disjunctive, categorical and hypothetical (Correct Answer)**
(C) ☐ Simple and Compound
(D) ☐ Truth - functionally compound and non-truth functionally compound

Question No.72 (Question Id - 63)

Consider the correct principle involved in the claim that 'Natural laws are the same for all aspects and all locations of physical reality.'

- (A) ☐ Principle of sufficient reason
(B) ☐ Principle of unity of nature
(C) ☒ **Principle of uniformity of nature (Correct Answer)**
(D) ☐ Principle of quantification

Question No.73 (Question Id - 34)

Given below are two statements :

Statement I:

The Science of applying the standards of ethics to particular kinds of cases is properly called 'casuistry'.

Statement II:

Assertion A :

Gandhi identifies God with truth.

Reason R :

Truth is universal and all-pervasive.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☒ **Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A (Correct Answer)**
(B) ☐ Both **A** and **R** are correct but **R** is NOT the correct explanation of **A**
(C) ☐ **A** is correct but **R** is not correct
(D) ☐ **A** is not correct but **R** is correct

Question No.75 (Question Id - 53)

Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R**.

Assertion A :

David Hume is a sceptic.

Reason R :

According to him, the relation between cause and effect is only contingent and probable, but not logical.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☒ **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (Correct Answer)**
(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

Question No.76 (Question Id - 66)

G.E. Moore's refutation of Idealism is based on which one of the following :

- (A) ☒ **Distinction between act of awareness and object of awareness (Correct Answer)**
(B) ☐ Distinction between knower and the act of knowing
(C) ☐ Distinction between mind and matter
(D) ☐ Distinction between sense and reference

Question No.77 (Question Id - 43)

The method of research that explicates human experience from the Participants point of view is known as :

- A. Critical theory
B. Hermeneutics
C. Phenomenology
D. Positivism
E. Empiricism

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A and B only
(B) ☒ **B and C only (Correct Answer)**
(C) ☐ C and D only
(D) ☐

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are correct
- (B) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are incorrect
- (C) ☐ **Statement I** is correct but **Statement II** is incorrect
- (D) ☐ **Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct (Correct Answer)**

Question No.79 (Question Id - 76)

Indian Philosophy of morals has been divided into two teir value systems. Which one of the following options is the correct one :

- (A) ☐ Suffering and removal of suffering
- (B) ☐ Truth and Justice
- (C) ☐ Violence and non-violence
- (D) ☐ **Abhyudaya and Nihshheyas (Correct Answer)**

Question No.80 (Question Id - 48)

Match **List - I** with **List - II** :

List - I	List - II
A. Akhyati	I. Nyaya
B. Anirvacaniyakhyati	II. Kumarila
C. Viparitakhyati	III. Prabhakara
D. Anyathakhyati	IV. Advaita Vedanta

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
- (B) ☐ **A - III, B - IV, C - II, D - I (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ A - I, B - III, C - II, D - IV
- (D) ☐ A - II, B - I, C - III, D - IV

Question No.81 (Question Id - 30)

Given below are two statements :

Statement I:

According to Nyāya Philosophy to know and to know that one knows are two distinct events.

Statement II:

According to Nyāya Philosophy the event of knowing and the event of knowing that one knows are caused by a same set of causal conditions.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are correct
- (B) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are incorrect
- (C) ☐ **Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ **Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct**

Question No.82 (Question Id - 31)



Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A only
(B) ☐ B only
(C) ☐ A, B and C only
(D) ☐ B, C and D only (Correct Answer)

Question No.83 (Question Id - 83)

Jaina metaphysics is known as :

- (A) ☐ Idealistic pluralism
(B) ☐ Realistic pluralism (Correct Answer)
(C) ☐ Idealistic monism
(D) ☐ Realistic monism

Question No.84 (Question Id - 72)

Given below are two statements :

Statement I:

Evolution for Aurobindo is both a higher stage of mind and all consciousness and a simultaneous transformation of matter itself.

Statement II:

Evolution for Aurobindo is not a higher state of mind and does not transform matter but the mind only.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are correct
(B) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are incorrect
(C) ☐ **Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect (Correct Answer)**
(D) ☐ **Statement I** is incorrect but **Statement II** is correct

Question No.85 (Question Id - 75)

Which one of the given options is the correct regarding secularization in the west ?

- (A) ☐ Separation between state and church (Correct Answer)
(B) ☐ Separation between catholic and protestant
(C) ☐ Abolition of all religions
(D) ☐ Acceptance of all religions

Question No.86 (Question Id - 85)

Which of the following is/are examples of absence or abhāva according to Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika ?

- A. There is no tiger here
B. There is no smell in pure water
C. That rose is not red
D. The jar is not a cloth

Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A and B only
(B) ☐ A, B and D only
(C) ☐ A only
(D) ☐ A, B, C and D only (Correct Answer)

Question No.87 (Question Id - 26)

Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason**

Question No.88 (Question Id - 98)

Given below are two statements :

Statement I:

Multiculturalism advocates that human beings are culturally embedded and organize their lives and social relations in terms of a culturally derived system of meaning and significance.

Statement II:

Multiculturalism advocates that every culture is internally plural and reflects a continuing conversation between its different traditions and strands of thought.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

(A) ☐ **Both Statement I and Statement II are correct (Correct Answer)**

(B) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are incorrect

(C) ☐ **Statement I** is correct but **Statement II** is incorrect

(D) ☐ **Statement I** is incorrect but **Statement II** is correct

Question No.89 (Question Id - 27)

Given below are two statements :

Statement I:

Culture is the one people inherit. They have either adopted it consciously or modified it in certain cases.

Statement II:

Multiculturalism is a perspective on cultural diversity. State has to ensure that the cultural diversity is recognized.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

(A) ☐ **Both Statement I and Statement II are correct (Correct Answer)**

(B) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are incorrect

(C) ☐ **Statement I** is correct but **Statement II** is incorrect

(D) ☐ **Statement I** is incorrect but **Statement II** is correct

Question No.90 (Question Id - 23)

Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R**:

Assertion A :

According to Kant - The world is composed of simple substance.

Reason R :

The World is composed of complex substances and there nowhere exists anything simple.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

(A) ☐ Both **A** and **R** are correct and **R** is the correct explanation of **A**

(B) ☐ **Both A and R are correct but R is NOT the correct explanation of A (Correct Answer)**

(C) ☐ **A** is correct but **R** is not correct

(D) ☐ **A** is not correct but **R** is correct

- (A) ☐ Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
 (B) ☐ Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
 (C) ☐ Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
 (D) ☐ **Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct (Correct Answer)**

Question No.92 (Question Id - 18)

Which among the following is a way to regard Phenomenology as a Philosophical method ?

- (A) ☐ Transcendent consciousness
 (B) ☐ **Intentionality of consciousness (Correct Answer)**
 (C) ☐ Practicality of consciousness
 (D) ☐ Instrumentality of consciousness

Question No.93 (Question Id - 22)

Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R** :

Assertion A :

We explain through purely intellectual processes, but we understand through the co-operation of all the powers of the mind activated by apprehension.

Reason R :

Whereas the main task of the natural sciences is to arrive at law-based causal explanations, the core task of human sciences is the understanding of the organizational structures of human and historical life.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ **Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A (Correct Answer)**
 (B) ☐ Both **A** and **R** are correct but **R** is NOT the correct explanation of **A**
 (C) ☐ **A** is correct but **R** is not correct
 (D) ☐ **A** is not correct but **R** is correct

Question No.94 (Question Id - 89)

According to Maurice Merleau - ponty :

- (A) ☐ Body is a thing in the Cartesian Sense
 (B) ☐ **Body is neither a thing in the cartesian Sense nor a pure bodiless thought (Correct Answer)**
 (C) ☐ Body is purely quantitative
 (D) ☐ Body is not the seat of intentionality

Question No.95 (Question Id - 29)

In Socrates' method of dialogue, which one of the following pairs is the operative term ?

- (A) ☐ Identity and contradiction
 (B) ☐ Is and ought
 (C) ☐ **Agreement and disagreement (Correct Answer)**
 (D) ☐ Conjecture and refutation

Question No.96 (Question Id - 5)

Given below are two statements :

Statement I:

An inductive method of argumentation can only assure the probability of the conclusion.

Statement II:

- A. *Dhāranā*
- B. *Dhyāna*
- C. *Prāṇāyāma*
- D. *Samādhi*
- E. *Pratyāhāra*

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A, C, D, B, E
- (B) ☐ E, D, B, C, A
- (C) ☐ D, A, C, B, E
- (D) ☐ **C, E, A, B, D (Correct Answer)**

Question No.98 (Question Id - 94)

In the Upanishads, Ātman associated with sleep state of jiva is called :

- (A) ☐ **Prajñā (Correct Answer)**
- (B) ☐ Visva
- (C) ☐ Taijasa
- (D) ☐ Turiya

Question No.99 (Question Id - 20)

Which one of the following was vindicated by Sri Aurobindo of human cycle ?

- A. Symbolic
- B. Typal
- C. Individualistic
- D. Spiritual

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A only
- (B) ☐ B only
- (C) ☐ C only
- (D) ☐ **D only (Correct Answer)**

Question No.100 (Question Id - 68)

Given below are five statements:

- A. For Plato, objects given to Sensory experience are real
- B. For Plato, forms that are intellectually grasped are real
- C. For Plato, forms are eternal and changing
- D. For Plato, opinions are the basis of true knowledge
- E. For Plato, objects that are given to both sensory experience and intellectual grasping are true

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ Both A and E are true
- (B) ☐ Both B and C are true
- (C) ☐ Only D is true
- (D) ☐ **Only B is true (Correct Answer)**

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