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 Paper 3 has been removed from NET from 2018 ([Notification \[https://www.examrace.com/NTA-UGC-NET/NTA-UGC-NET-Updates/NEWS-UGC-NET-Exam-Changes-2018.htm\]](https://www.examrace.com/NTA-UGC-NET/NTA-UGC-NET-Updates/NEWS-UGC-NET-Exam-Changes-2018.htm))- now paper 2 and 3 syllabus is included in paper 2. Practice both paper 2 and 3 from past papers.

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University Grants Commission - National Eligibility Test (UGC NET) : Philosophy Feb 2023

Ques. 8: Which type of hetvabhasa is committed by the anumana: Sabda nityah sabdatvat?

1. Sadharana Savyabhicara
2. Asadharana Savyabhicara
3. Svarupasiddha
4. Asrayasiddha

Ques. 19: In Purva Mimamsa, the point of difference between the Kumarila and the Prabhakara Schools is with regard to:

1. Authority of the Vedas
2. Intrinsic nature of Knowledge
3. Nature of Vidhi
4. Khyativada

Ques. 22: "To say that there could be nirguna Brahman is like the dumb saying that he is dumb" . Whose saying is this?

1. Ramanujacarya

2. Sankaracarya
3. Madhvacarya
4. Vacaspati Misra

Ques. 33: "Numbers are the primary causes of things," who holds this view?

1. Heraclitus
2. Parmenides
3. Thales
4. Pythagoras

Ques. 55: Select the correct code containing three Kantian postulates of morality:

1. Freedom, Will, Intuition
2. Freedom, God, Immortality
3. Knowledge, Action, Emotion
4. Necessity, Category, Sensibility

Ques. 57: Anasaktakarma according to Srimad Bhagvadagita means:

1. Renunciation of karma
2. Renunciation of akarma
3. Renunciation of Vikrama
4. Renunciation with the karma

Ques. 68

Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R) .

Assertion (A) : There is no suffering in the world

Reason (R) : God is almighty

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

1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
3. A is true but R is false.
4. A is false but R is true.

Ques. 69: Who holds the view that Jiva ... (individual self) is itself the knower, doer and enjoyer?

1. Sankaracarya
2. Ramanujacarya
3. Madhvacarya
4. Vallabhacarya

Ques. 75: Select the correct sequence of the following:

1. Bodily Subjectivity, Psychic Subjectivity, Spiritual Subjectivity
2. Psychic subjectivity, spiritual subjectivity, bodily subjectivity
3. Spiritual subjectivity, bodily subjectivity, psychic subjectivity
4. Bodily subjectivity, spiritual subjectivity, psychic subjectivity

Ques. 81: Which of the following is/are accepted in an Axiomatic System:

- A. Thesis (f) P entails that P is necessarily true
- B. Thesis (f) P entails that P is possibly true.
- C. P entails that P is necessarily true
- D. P entails that P is possibly true

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A and B only
2. A, B and C only
3. B, C and D only
4. A, B and D only

Ques. 84

Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R) .

Assertion: Modern (Boolean) interpretation denies existential import of universal propositions.

Reason: Universal propositions in the true logical form are conditionals.

1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
3. A is true but R is false.
4. A is false but R is true

Ques. 88: Which of the following is/are accepted in Truth – functional logic?

- A. The negation of a tautology is a contradiction
- B. The negation of a contingent is a contingent
- C. The negation of a contradiction is a contradiction
- D. The negation of a contradiction is a tautology
- E. The negation of a contingent is a tautology

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A and C only
2. B and D only
3. A, B and D only

4. C and E only

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

There is on the one hand the thing of which we are aware - say the colour of my table - and on the other hand the actual awareness itself, the mental act of apprehending a thing. The mental act is undoubtedly mental, but is there any reason to suppose that the thing apprehended is in any sense mental? ... This question of the distinction between the act and the object in our apprehending of things is vitally important, since our whole power of acquiring knowledge is bound up with it. The faculty of being acquainted with things other than itself is the main characteristic of a mind. Acquaintance with objects essentially consists in a relation between the mind and something other than the mind; it is this that constitutes the mind's power of knowing things. If we say that the things known must be in the mind, we are either unduly limiting the mind's power of knowing, or we are uttering a mere tautology. We are uttering a mere tautology if we mean by 'in the mind' the same as by 'before the mind', i.e., if we mean merely being apprehended by the mind. But if we mean this, we shall have to admit that what, in this sense, is in the mind, may nevertheless be not mental ... If I am acquainted with a thing which exists, my acquaintance gives me the knowledge that it exists. But it is not true that, conversely, whenever I can know that a thing of a certain sort exists, I or someone else must be acquainted with the thing.

Ques. 91: The passage is extended to explore the nature of:

- A. Act only
- B. Object only
- C. Both act and object
- D. The process of acquiring knowledge

Ques. 92

Philosophical position of which of the following philosophers is being refuted in the given passage?

- A. Berkeley
- B. Descartes
- C. Hegel
- D. Leibnitz

Ques. 93: The Statement - The things known must be in the mind is most indicative of which of the following philosophical position?

- A. Absolute Idealism
- B. Subjective Idealism
- C. Representationalism
- D. Naive Realism

Ques. 94: Which philosophical position is best characterized by the statement – it is not true that whenever i can know that a thing of a certain sort exists, I or someone else must be

acquainted with the things. ?

- A. Idealism
- B. Realism
- C. Psychologism
- D. Phenomenalism

Ques. 95: According to the given passage, when one uses the idea of 'Nature of things' distinction between which of the following philosophical notion is overlooked?

- A. Knowledge of things and acquaintance of things
- B. Knowledge of ideas and knowledge of things
- C. Knowing that and knowing how
- D. Knowledge of truth and knowledge of things

Sub subtopic: None