PART – I (MCQ)
(COMPULSORY)

Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)

(i) Idols of the cave refer to:
   (a) Verbal confusions (b) Philosophical systems of the past
   (c) Individual prejudices (d) None of these

(ii) ‘Causality is subjective and a habit of our mind’, is the philosophy expounded by:
   (a) Descartes (b) Hobbes (c) Hume (d) None of these

(iii) _______ rejects the theory of innate ideas and says that the human mind is like a tabula rasa at birth:
   (a) Hobbes (b) Locke (c) Descartes

(iv) Unity and justice are the basic principles of the beliefs of the _______ and this is the reason why they call themselves “People of unity and Justice.”
   (a) Orthodox (b) Mutazilites (c) Asharites

(v) Soren Kierkegaard was _______ Existentialist philosopher from Denmark:
   (a) Atheistic (b) Religious

(vi) _________, a German Philosopher, was deeply concerned with the problem of nihilism in the European society.
   (a) Martin Heidegger (b) J.P. Sartre (c) Friedrich Nietzsche

(vii) According to _________ “Nietzsche’s eternal recurrence is only a more rigid kind of mechanism, based not on an ascertained fact but only on a working hypothesis of science.”
   (a) Bergson (b) Heidegger (c) Allama Iqbal

(viii) _________ expounded the theory of monads in his book, “Monadology.”
   (a) Berkeley (b) Spinoza (c) Leibniz

(ix) According to _________, “To be is to be perceived.”
   (a) Hobbes (b) Locke (c) Berkeley

(x) According to Spinoza, Humans achieve freedom through:
   (a) Exercising their will (b) Clearly understanding the causal chain
   (c) Rejection of the idea of God (d) None of these

(xi) The philosophy of _______ is a synthesis of empiricism and rationalism:
   (a) Hume (b) Berkeley (c) Kant (d) None of these

(xii) ‘The Real is rational, and the rational is real’, is a basic tenet of the philosophy of:
   (a) Spinoza (b) Hegel (c) Berkeley (d) None of these
Q.2. Define and distinguish subjective and objective idealism, with special reference to Berkeley and Hegel. (20)

Q.3. Discuss Pragmatic theory of truth, pragmatism is philosophy of capitalism, comment. (20)


Q.5. Discuss in detail the sources and component parts of Marxism. (20)

Q.6. State and explain Ibn-i-Khaldun’s concept of ‘asabia’, keeping in view the contemporary debate on the clash of civilizations. (20)

Q.7. Critically discuss religious fundamentalism, revivalism and reformism. (20)

Q.8. Sayyid Ahmad Khan and Iqbal were against fatalism and tried to promote this worldly attitude amongst Muslims, comment. (20)