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1 SEM TDC PHIH (CBCS) C 1

2021

(Held in January/February, 2022)

PHILOSOPHY

(Core)

Paper : C-1

(**Indian Philosophy**)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Choose the correct answer : 1×8=8

(a) Rta/R̥ṇa means course of things in the Vedas.

(b) From the perspective of Upaniṣadic concept, the Self in the dreaming stage is called Viśva/Taijasa.

(c) The Cārvāka philosophy accepts/denies the reality of Ether.

- (d) Buddha admits/denies the existence of any permanent and unchanging reality.
- (e) The Jainas urge that reality is simple/complex in its Nature.
- (f) According to Nyāya philosophy, validity and invalidity are intrinsic/not intrinsic characteristics of Knowledge.
- (g) According to Sāṃkhya, Puruṣa/Prakṛti is active and ever evolving.
- (h) Śaṅkara believes in Pariṇāmavāda/Vivartavāda.
2. Write short notes on any four of the following : 5×4=20
- (a) Upaniṣadic concept of Self
- (b) Nirvāṇa
- (c) Mīmāṃsā's view of nature of Knowledge
- (d) Concept of Puruṣa in Sāṃkhya philosophy
- (e) Saguṇa Brahman after Rāmānuja
3. Explain the common characteristics of Indian Philosophical Schools. 13
- Or
- Discuss Upaniṣadic concept of Brahman by bringing out its relation with Individual Self.

4. Critically explain Cārvāka's Epistemology. 13

Or

Explain Jaina's doctrine of manyness of Reality.

5. Critically explain Sāṃkhya theory of Evolution. 13

Or

Critically discuss the Satkāryavāda and Asatkāryavāda debate between Sāṃkhya and Nyāya Philosophy.

6. Critically explain Śaṅkara's exposition of the nature of Brahman. 13

Or

Discuss about the arguments advanced by Rāmānuja in refutation of Śaṅkara's doctrine of Māyā.

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