1 SEM TDC PHIH (CBCS) C 1

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(Nov/Dec)

PHILOSOPHY

(Core)

Paper : C–1

(Indian Philosophy)

<u>Full Marks</u> : 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) Indian Philosophy is essentially intellectual/
   spiritual.

   (b) Indian Philosophy has synthetic/analytic
   outlook.

   (c) According to Cārvāka philosophy, the
   world is composed of four / five gross
   elements.

　　　　　　　　　(Turn Over)

(d) The theory of Dependent Origination supports / denies naturalism.

(e) Nyāya recognizes five / four sources of knowledge.

(f) Mīmāṁsā philosophy supports the theory of extrinsic validity / intrinsic validity.

(g) In Sāṁkhya philosophy, Puruṣa is material and unconscious / conscious and free.

(h) According to Śaṁkara, Brahman is the transcendental / empirical reality.

2. Write short notes on any *five* of the following :

$4 \times 5 = 20$

(a) Nāstika system in Indian Philosophy

(b) Syādvāda in Jainism

(c) Eight-fold Path of Buddhism

(d) Sāṁkhya concept of Puruṣa

(e) Satkāryavāda

(f) Śaṁkara's concept of Māyā

(Continued)

3. Discuss the nature of Indian Philosophy. Write a brief sketch on the schools of Indian Philosophy. $6\frac{1}{2}+6\frac{1}{2}=13$

Or

Critically explain the concept of Ātman in Upaniṣad. 13

4. How does Cārvāka philosophy reject the non-material entities like Ether, Soul and God? Explain. 13

Or

Explain Four Noble Truths of Buddhism. 13

5. What is knowledge? Critically explain the nature of knowledge as depicted in the Nyāya and Mīmāṁsā philosophy. $2+11=13$

Or

Analyze Sāṁkhya's argument for the existence of Prakṛti. Show how Prakṛti is related to Puruṣa. $6\frac{1}{2}+6\frac{1}{2}=13$

6. Explain Brahman Vivartavāda of Advaita Vedānta.   13

Or

Discuss the nature of Saguṇa Brahman after Rāmānuja.   13

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