

2021

B. A. Part I, Hons (Philosophy)

Paper I: History of Indian Philosophy

Paper code: I-A

Full marks: 20

Time: 30 minutes

Answer all the questions. Choose the correct answer. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. How many Tirthaṅkaras are there in Jainism ?

(A) 22

(B) 21

(C) 23

(D) 24

2. Who is the founder of Nyāya Darśana ?

(A) Gautama Buddha

(B) Maharṣi Gautama

(C) Maharṣi Jaimini

(D) Maharṣi Patañjali

3. Which school admits that the matter is the only reality?

(A) Jainism

(B) Cārvāka

(C) Buddhism

(D) Sāṃkhya

4. Who is the author of the book "Mādhyamika-kārikā"?

(A) Vasubandhu

(B) Nāgarjuna

(C) Vasumitra

(D) Gautama Buddha

5. According to Jaina, Pudgala is –

(A) Ākāra

(B) God

(C) Matter

(D) Soul

6. According to Nyāya, Pratyabhijñā is one type of-

(A) Savikalpaka Pratyakṣa Jñāna

(B) Śābdajñāna

(C) Smṛtijñāna

(D) Upamiti

7. Sāṃkhya theory of causation is called –

(A) Asatkāryavāda

(B) Vivartavāda

(C) Satkāryavāda

(D) Ārambhavāda

8. Which among the following is Āstika school?

(A) Yoga

(B) Cārvāka

(C) Bauddha

(D) None of these

9. According to Nyāya, the numbers of qualities in Jīvātmā are

- (A) 10
- (B) 14
- (C) 12
- (D) Many

10. How many prameyas are recognized in Vaiṣeṣika Darśana?

- (A) 16
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) 7

11. Who is the founder of Yoga system?

- (A) Śaṃkarācārya
- (B) Patañjali
- (C) Buddha
- (D) Mahāvīra

12. According to Vaiṣeṣikas, Abhāva is of ----- kinds.

- (A) Two
- (B) Four
- (C) Three
- (D) Six

13. According to Sāṃkhya, the relation between cause and effect are

- (A) Samavāya
- (B) Saṃyoga
- (C) Tādātma
- (D) None of these

14. According to Sāṃkhya, the number/s of Puruṣa is/are –

- (A) One
- (B) Three
- (C) Two
- (D) Many

15. Pudgala is of two kinds, namely--

- (A) Aṇu and Paramāṇu
- (B) Paramāṇu and dravya
- (C) Guṇa and paryāya
- (D) Aṇu and Saṅghaṭa

16. How many kinds of Pramāṇa are recognized in Yoga philosophy?

- (A) One
- (B). Three
- (C) Two
- (D) Four

17. The basis of Vedānta Darśana is called –

- (A) Ramāyaṇa
- (B) Mahābhārata
- (C) Upaniṣad
- (D) Gitā

18. The original theory of Advaita Vāda is called –

- (A) Saguṇa Brahman
- (B) Nirguṇa Brahman
- (C) God
- (D) Māya

19. Which of the following admits Arthāpatti Pramaṇa ?

- (A) Maharṣi Kapila
- (B) Kumārila Bhaṭṭa
- (C) Maharṣi Kanāda
- (D) Maharṣi Patañjali

20. Which school of philosophy is supporter of Satkāryavāda?

- (A) Advaita Vedānta
- (B) Buddha
- (C) Sāṃkhya
- (D) Nyāya-Vaiśeṣikas

Paper code: I-B

Full marks: 80

Time: 3.30 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Section - I

Answer any four of the following: 15x4=60

1. What is Vyāpti ? How is Vyāpti established? 5+10
2. Explain the concept of liberation in Indian Philosophy. 15
3. Explain Sāṃkhya theory of causation (Satkāryavāda). How do the Naiyāyikas try to refute this doctrine? 10+5
4. Explain the Vaiśeṣika concept of Abhāva as a negative padārtha. How can its existence be proved? 10+5
5. Explain and examine the theory of momentariness. 15
6. Write a note on Arthapātti as a separate pramāṇa according to the Bhāṭṭa Mimāṃsakas. 15
7. Explain according to Śaṅkara the relation between Brahman and Īśvara. 15
8. Explain Cārvāka theory of self. Is this theory acceptable? 10+5

Section – II

9. Answer any four of the following: 5x4=20

- (a) Explain the concept of substance according to the Jaina Philosophers. 5
- (b) Write a note on 'Bhavachakra. 5
- (c) Distinguish between Māyā and Avidyā. 5
- (d) What is the difference between Nirvikalpaka and Savikalpaka-jñāna? Explain. 5
- (e) Distinguish between Samavayi kārana and Asamavayi kārana. 5

(f) Explain the concept of citta in Yoga philosophy. 5

(g) Is Indian Philosophy pessimistic? Discuss briefly. 5

(h) Write a note on Cārvāka ethics. 5