

2020

## PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

Paper Code : I - A & B

[New Syllabus]

### Important Instructions for Multiple Choice Question (MCQ)

- Write Subject Name and Code, Registration number, Session and Roll number in the space provided on the Answer Script.

**Example** : Such as for Paper III-A (MCQ) and III-B (Descriptive).

Subject Code : 

III	A	&	B
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Subject Name :

- Candidates are required to attempt all questions (MCQ). Below each question, four alternatives are given [i.e. (A), (B), (C), (D)]. Only one of these alternatives is 'CORRECT' answer. The candidate has to write the Correct Alternative [i.e. (A)/(B)/(C)/(D)] against each Question No. in the Answer Script.

**Example** – If alternative A of 1 is correct, then write :

1. – A

- There is no negative marking for wrong answer.

### মাল্টিপল চয়েস প্রশ্নের (MCQ) জন্য জরুরী নির্দেশাবলী

- উত্তরপত্রে নির্দেশিত স্থানে বিষয়ের (Subject) নাম এবং কোড, রেজিস্ট্রেশন নম্বর, সেশন এবং রোল নম্বর লিখতে হবে।

উদাহরণ — যেমন Paper III-A (MCQ) এবং III-B (Descriptive)।

Subject Code : 

III	A	&	B
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Subject Name :

- পরীক্ষার্থীদের সবগুলি প্রশ্নের (MCQ) উত্তর দিতে হবে। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নে চারটি করে সম্ভাব্য উত্তর, যথাক্রমে (A), (B), (C) এবং (D) করে দেওয়া আছে। পরীক্ষার্থীকে তার উত্তরের স্বপক্ষে (A)/(B)/(C)/(D) সঠিক বিকল্পটিকে প্রশ্ন নম্বর উল্লেখসহ উত্তরপত্রে লিখতে হবে।

উদাহরণ — যদি 1 নম্বর প্রশ্নের সঠিক উত্তর A হয় তবে লিখতে হবে :

1. – A

- ভুল উত্তরের জন্য কোন নেগেটিভ মার্কিং নেই।

**Paper Code : I - A**

Full Marks : 20

Time : Thirty Minutes

Choose the correct answer.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. Which schools admit that the matter is the only reality?
  - (A) Jainism
  - (B) Cārvāka
  - (C) Buddhism
  - (D) Sāṃkhya
  
2. Who is the author of the book “Mādhyamika-Kārikā”?
  - (A) Basubandhu
  - (B) Nāgārjuna
  - (C) Basumitra
  - (D) Maiteyanātha
  
3. According to Nyāya Pratyabhijñā is one type of —
  - (A) Sabikalpaka Pratyakṣa Jñāna
  - (B) Sabdajñāna
  - (C) Smṛtijñāna
  - (D) Upamiti

4. Sāṃkhya theory of causation is called —
- (A) Asatkāryavāda
  - (B) Vivartavāda
  - (C) Satkāryavāda
  - (D) Ārambhavāda
5. Who is the founder of Yoga system?
- (A) Saṅkarnāchārya
  - (B) Patanjali
  - (C) Buddha
  - (D) Mahāvira
6. Which of the following admits Arthāpatti Pramāṇa ?
- (A) Maharshi Kapil
  - (B) Kumarila Bhatta
  - (C) Maharshi Kaṇāda
  - (D) Maharshi Patanjali
7. According to Nyāya Laukika Sannikarṣa are \_\_\_\_\_ kinds.
- (A) 2
  - (B) 3
  - (C) 4
  - (D) 6

8. Pudgale is of two kinds —
- (A) Anu and Paramāṇu
  - (B) Paramāṇu and Dravya
  - (C) Guṇa and Dravya
  - (D) Anu and Samghata
9. Which among the following is not regarded as padārtha after the Vaiśeṣikas?
- (A) Dravya
  - (B) Guṇa
  - (C) Saṁyoga
  - (D) Abhāva
10. Sāṁkhya believes in —
- (A) Plurality of Puruṣa
  - (B) Monism
  - (C) Theism
  - (D) None of these
11. Saptabhanga is related to —
- (A) Buddhism
  - (B) Jainism
  - (C) Sāṁkhya
  - (D) Nyāya

12. The writer of the book “Manameyodaya” is —

- (A) Parthasarathi Misra
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta
- (C) Narayan Bhatta
- (D) Maharshi Jaimini

13. The basis of Vedanta darśana is —

- (A) Upanishad
- (B) Ramayana
- (C) Mahabharat
- (D) Gita

14. How many terms are there in Anumāna?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

15. Vivartavāda is admitted by —

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

16. According the Carvaka, the purusartha are —
- (A) dharma and artha
  - (B) artha and kama
  - (C) kama and moksha
  - (D) dharma, artha, kama and moksha
17. Pramāṇa in Indian Philosophy implies —
- (A) Means of knowledge
  - (B) Means of valid knowledge
  - (C) Means of invalid knowledge
  - (D) None of the above.
18. Upamāna knowledge is derived from —
- (A) Comparison
  - (B) Vyāpti
  - (C) Acceptance
  - (D) Verbal testimony.
19. The only valid Pramāṇa according to Cārvāka is —
- (A) Perception
  - (B) Scripture
  - (C) Inference
  - (D) None of the above.

20. How many Tirthankaras are there in Jainism?

(A) 22

(B) 21

(C) 23

(D) 24

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P - I (1+1+1) H / 20 (N)

2020

## PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

Paper Code : I - B

[New Syllabus]

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three Hour Thirty Minutes

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

### Group - A

Answer any *four* of the following : 15×4=60

1. Explain the Buddhist concept of Four Noble Truths. Why is it noble? 10+5
2. What is called Vyāpti? How can it be ascertained? Discuss. 5+10
3. What is *Padārtha*? Explain the Vaiśeṣika concept of Samavāya. How can it be differentiated from Saṃyoga? Discuss. 10+5
4. Explain the Sāṅkhya theory of evolution. Is it mechanical or teleological? Discuss. 10+5
5. Explain the importance of Yama, Āsana and Prāṇāyāma in the Yoga philosophy. 15
6. Explain and examine Śaṅkara's view on Brahman. 15
7. Discuss critically Rāmānuja's view on the relation between Brahman, Jīva and Jagat. 15
8. Explain Cārvāka theory of self. Is this theory acceptable? 10+5

**Group - B**  
**(Philosophy of Religion)**

9. Answer any *four* of the following : 5×4=20
- (a) Explain briefly the concept of liberation (Mukti) in Indian Philosophy. 5
  - (b) Write a note on the Cārvāka Ethics. 5
  - (c) What is to be understood by the term 'Sūnya' in Buddhism? 5
  - (d) What is the difference between Nirvikalpa and Savikalpa Jñāna? Explain. 5
  - (e) Discuss the Place and role of God in the Yoga system. 5
  - (f) Explain the Mimāṃsa concept of Dharma. 5
  - (g) Write a note on Jaina 'Anekāntavāda'. 5
  - (h) What are the Guṇas of Prakṛti? Explain the characteristic features of them. 2+3
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