

QP CODE

T6032

Enrollment Number:

Name:

BA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024
Second Semester
B.A. Philosophy
B21PH02DC – Introduction to Indian Philosophy
(2023 January Admissions)

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 70

Section A

Answer any ten of the following questions in a word or sentence each. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. The four Noble truths are also known as -----
2. On what criterion was the nastika - astika distinction made in Indian philosophy?
3. The forest text of Vedas are known as the-----
4. 'Ear, drink and be merry" is the motto of which school of Indian Philosophy.
5. Name the first theerthankara of Jainism.
6. The Nyaya Sutra was authored by -----
7. Name the founder of the Vaishesika system.
8. The meaning of the word Sankhya in Indian philosophy refers to -----
9. Sankhyakarika was written by -----
10. Give the literal meaning of Mimamsa.
11. Name the founder of the Yoga philosophy
12. The Mimamsa Sutra was written by-----
13. How many padarthas are accepted by the Vaishesika school?
14. Who is the author of the Brahmasutra?
15. Give the literal meaning of the term Vedanta.

(1X10=10)

Section B

Answer any ten of the following questions in two or three sentences each. Each question carries 2 marks.

16. Discuss the significance of the Samhitas in the development of Vedas.
17. Write a note on the ideal of monism in Indian tradition.
18. Describe the notion of bandha jiva in Jainism.
19. Write a short note on the nastika systems in Indian philosophy.
20. Discuss the view of agnosticism in Indian tradition.
21. Examine the ideal of brahmacharya as a stage of life in the Vedas.
22. Explain dukkha nirodha marga as a path that leads to the end of suffering.

23. What is meant by parārtha pramāṇyavāda in Nyāya philosophy?
24. Briefly explain samśaya(Doubt) as invalid knowledge in Nyāya philosophy.
25. Explain Samānya or generality as substance in Vaiśeṣika philosophy.
26. Explain sattva as a guṇa in Sāṃkhya.
27. Give a description of absence of cognition (nidra) in Yoga.
28. Examine the ideal of non-apprehension (anupalabdhi) as knowledge in Mīmāṃsā
29. Describe the stage of prathibhasika satta in Advaita Vedānta.
30. Examine the notion of Panchāyibheda in the philosophy of Dvaita.

(2X10=20)

Section C

Answer any five of the following questions in a paragraph each. Each question carries 4 marks.

31. Give an account of the classification of Vedas.
32. Examine the pratītyasamudpāda of Buddhism.
33. Explain the doctrine of anekāntavāda in Jainism.
34. Give an account of Vaiśeṣika atomism.
35. Distinguish between prakṛiti and puruṣa in Sāṃkhya.
36. Analyse the concept of self in Purva Mīmāṃsā philosophy.
37. Discuss Rāmanuja's ideal of Brahmaparināmavāda.
38. Examine the concept of Rta in Indian philosophy.
39. Describe the concept of God in Dvaita philosophy.
40. Give reasons for the rejection of inference in Cārvāka Epistemology.

(4X5=20)

Section D

Answer any two of the following questions in 300 words each. Each question carries 10 marks.

41. "The Supreme reality is a personal being with countless attributes". To substantiate this view, examine the qualified monism of Viśiṣṭādvaita.
42. "All knowledge is immediate and self-valid". Give a detailed exposition of the Epistemological position of Mīmāṃsā in this regard.
43. Through an examination of important teachings of Buddhism give your views as to how far Buddhism has contributed to global philosophy.
44. Elucidate on the general characteristics of Indian philosophy.

(10X2=20)