

FOURTH SEMESTER B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2018

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Philosophy

PHL 4B 05—CLASSICAL INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

*Answer all questions.**Each question carries ½ mark.*

1. Prasthanatraya includes Upanisads, Bhagavad Gita and _____.
 - (a) Brahma sutra.
 - (b) Samkhya sutra.
 - (c) Nyaya sutra.
 - (d) Yoga sutra.
2. The Bhagavad Gita occurs in the _____ of Mahabharata.
 - (a) Sabhaparva.
 - (b) Viradaparva.
 - (c) Bheeshmaparva.
 - (d) Karnaparva.
3. _____ is an orthodox system of Indian thought.
 - (a) Buddhism.
 - (b) Nyaya.
 - (c) Jainism.
 - (d) Carvaka.
4. Bhakti according to Gita is _____ to God.
 - (a) Interested service.
 - (b) Hidden service.
 - (c) Open service.
 - (d) Disinterested service.
5. Carvaka ethics is popularly referred as _____.
 - (a) Altruism.
 - (b) Utilitarianism.
 - (c) Hedonism.
 - (d) Consequentialism.
6. The belief in one God is known as _____.
 - (a) Monism.
 - (b) Ritualism.
 - (c) Polytheism.
 - (d) Monotheism.

Turn over

7. The classification of Indian philosophy into orthodox and heterodox systems is based on the belief in the authority of _____.
- (a) Gods. (b) Rituals.
(c) Vedas. (d) Karma.
8. _____ is the highest among the purusharthas.
- (a) Artha. (b) Dharma.
(c) Moksa. (d) Kama.
9. _____ is the highest knowledge which transcends diversity and realises oneness of being.
- (a) Paravidya. (b) Aparavidya.
(c) Nididhyasana. (d) Sattvasuddhi.
10. According to Upanisads, the ultimate reality from the objective side is called _____.
- (a) Atman. (b) Iswara.
(c) Jiva. (d) Brahman.

(10 × ½ = 5 marks)

Section B (Short Answer Questions)

*Answer any five questions.
Each question carries 3 marks.*

11. Karma yoga.
12. Monism.
13. Ātmajñāna.
14. Saccidānda.
15. Tatvamasī.
16. Lokasamgraha.
17. Nastika darṣana.
18. Turiya state.

(5 × 3 = 15)

Section C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any six questions.

Each question carries 5 marks.

19. Briefly explain the states of experience of Jiva in Upanishads.
20. Give a brief account of Prasthānatraya.
21. Analyse the concepts of Atmasuddhī and Isvaraseva in Bhagavad Gita.
22. Examine the relation between Bhagavad Gita and Upanisads.
23. Discuss the concept of Hiranyagarbha in the Upanisads.
24. Bring out the differences between Henotheism and Monotheism.
25. Write a short note on the four important Vedas.
26. Briefly explain the concept of Moksa in the Upanisads.
27. Elucidate the Pancakosa theory of Taittiriya Upanisads.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essays)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 15 marks.

28. 'The idea of Purusharthas is the fundamental principle of Indian ethics.' Explain.
29. 'Upanisads are considered as the highest teachings of reality.' Elucidate this statement.
30. 'Though jñāna yoga and bhakti yoga find their due place in Gita, they can find their fulfilment only through karma.' Critically analyse this statement.
31. Examine the salient features of Indian Philosophy.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)