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63/1 (SEM-4) CC8/PHLHC4086

2025

PHILOSOPHY

Paper : PHLHC4086

(Text of Indian Philosophy)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Choose the correct answer : ***(any six)*** $1 \times 6 = 6$
- (a) Dharmakirti is associated with which field of study ?
- (i) Medicine
 - (ii) Astronomy
 - (iii) Logic and Epistemology
 - (iv) Literature

(b) Logicians in Buddhism classify right knowledge into :

- (i) One
- (ii) Two
- (iii) Three
- (iv) Four

(c) Buddhism advocates the following except :

- (i) Nairatmavada
- (ii) Pratityasamudpada
- (iii) Syadvada
- (iv) Ksanabhanguravada

(d) Who among the following does not believe in God ?

- (i) Gautama
- (ii) Iswarakrishna
- (iii) Kanada
- (iv) Dharmakirti

(e) Anumana means :

- (i) An Inferential Knowledge
- (ii) Non Inferential Knowledge
- (iii) Ideal Knowledge
- (iv) Extra-Ordinary Knowledge

(f) Vyapti can be properly defined as :

- (i) Sequence
- (ii) Causal relation
- (iii) Invariable concomitance
- (iv) None of the above

(g) Pratityasamudpada in Buddhist Philosophy means :

- (i) The effect pre-exist in its cause
- (ii) The existence of everything is conditional
- (iii) The existence of everything is momentary
- (iv) Whatever is, is eternal

(h) Svalaksana, according to Buddhist is :

- (i) Momentary
- (ii) Real
- (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (iv) Eternal and real

(i) What is the ultimate goal of Buddhism ?

(i) Heaven

(ii) Salvation

(iii) Immortality

(iv) Enlightenment

(j) Which of the following Pramana is used by classical Indian logic to prove the existence of God ?

(i) Inference (Anumana)

(ii) Postulation (Arthapatti)

(iii) Comparison (Upamana)

(iv) Perception (Pratyaksa)

2. Write brief answer of the following : **(any five)**

2×5=10

(a) Who is known as Dharmakirti ?

(b) What is Prama ?

(c) Write *two* characteristics of Pramana.

(d) What are the major works of Dharmakirti ?

(e) What is negative Judgement ?

(f) What is Hetu (middle term) in Indian logic ?

(g) Define Svalaksana.

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**

5×6=30

(a) Briefly elaborate the main teachings of Buddhism.

(b) Mention *five* characteristics of Indian Philosophy.

(c) Write briefly about the philosophy of Dharmakirti.

(d) Discuss the role of Causation in inference with reference to Dharmakirti.

(e) Write a note on extra-ordinary perception with reference to Nyayabindutika.

(f) What is Invariable concomitance in Nyaya Philosophy ?

(g) Why is everything momentary according to Buddhism ?

(h) Distinguish between Svalaksana and Samanyalaksana.

(i) How can we be sure that our sensory experiences accurately reflect reality? —Explain.

(j) Write short notes on Svathanumana.

4. Answer the following questions : **(any two)**

10×2=20

(a) How does the Noble eight-fold path guide Buddhists in their daily lives ? Discuss.

(b) Explain different varieties of Direct Knowledge.

(c) Elaborate Dharmakirti's distinction between Nirvikalpa (non-conceptual) and Savikalpa (conceptual) pratyaksha.

(d) Discuss about different kinds of inference with reference to Dharmakirti.

5. Answer the following questions : **(any one)**

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(a) Explain and examine Dharmakirti's definition of Perception. Why does Dharmakirti's Perception not include construction?

(b) Explain 'Tat Kalpanapodham bhramm Pratyaksam' in the context of Nyayabindutika.

(c) Give an account of the doctrine of Pratityasamudpada (dependent).