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63 (FY)SEM-3/MAJ/PHLMAJ2014

2025

PHILOSOPHY

Paper : PHLMAJ2014

**[Methods and Conceptions of Philosophy
(Indian Approaches)]**

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer the following questions : 1×6=6

(a) The Nyaya school accepts four pramanas as valid sources of knowledge, which of these pramanas refers to knowledge gained from verbal testimony of a trustworthy person or sacred scripture ?

(i) Pratyaksha

(ii) Upamana

(iii) Anumana

(iv) Sabda

(b) According to Samkhya philosophy reality is composed of two eternal and ultimate principles. What are these *two* principles ?

(i) Brahman and Atman

(ii) Purusa and Prakrti

(iii) Shiva and Shakti

(iv) Jiva and Ishvara

(c) Which of the following padarthas refers to the universal or common properties shared by a class of things ? For example the "Cowness" that is common to all cow.

(i) vishesha

(ii) samanya

(iii) karma

(iv) samavaya

(d) A person is looking for a jug of water and checks the table but does not find it. The knowledge that there is no jug on the table is gained through which pramana according to Bhatta Mimamsa ?

(i) Perception (pratyaksha)

(ii) Inference (anumana)

(iii) Non-apprehension (anupalabdhi)

(iv) Verbal testimony

(e) According to Shankaracharya's Advaita Vedanta what is the ultimate relationship between the individual soul (Atman) and the ultimate reality (Brahman) ?

(i) The Atman and Brahman are two eternally separate entities

- (ii) The Atman is a part of Brahman, but not identical to it
- (iii) The Atman is identical to Brahman and their apparent difference is due to illusion (Maya)
- (iv) The Atman merges with Brahman after death, losing its individual consciousness
- (f) Who systematically compiled Yoga Sutras?
- (i) Maharishi Valmiki
- (ii) Sage Patanjali
- (iii) The Buddha
- (iv) Swami Vivekananda

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**

2×5=10

- (a) Name *two* pramanas of Nyaya System.

- (b) Define Vishesha according to vaisheshika philosophy.
- (c) How is Abhava (non-existence) considered as a distinct category in vaisheshika philosophy?
- (d) Briefly describe the nature of Prakriti according to Samkhya.
- (e) What is chitta in Yoga philosophy?
- (f) Name *two* sources of valid knowledge accepted by the Mimamsa school.
- (g) What is adhyasa?

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**
5×6=30

- (a) What are the *four* valid sources of knowledge accepted by Nyaya school?
- (b) Differentiate between generality (samanya) and particularity (visesha).
- (c) What are the *three* gunas of Prakriti? Explain.

- (d) Write a note on Eight fold Path in Buddhism.
- (e) What is "Chitta vritti Nirodha"? Explain in short.
- (f) What are the different kinds of perception in Nyaya school? Explain.
- (g) What is satkaryavada according to Samkhya Philosophy? Explain.
- (h) Write a note on Shankaracharya in concept of Brahman.
- (i) Explain the nature of Purusa in Samkhya philosophy.

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

12×2=24

- (a) Analyze and explain the four valid means of knowledge (Pramanas) accepted by Nyaya school.
- (b) Discuss Samkhya theory of causation known as satkaryavada.

- (c) What is anumana (inference)? Discuss the different kinds of inference.
- (d) Discuss the Samkhya theory of evolution.
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