



Karanjia Auto College, Karanjia, Mayurbhanj

Philosophy Question Bank

CC-VII: Systems of Indian Philosophy (2)

Unit-I

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a) Veda means _____.
- b) A Veda contains _____ parts.
- c) There are _____ Upanishads.
- d) Rta means _____.
- e) Rna means _____.
- f) The Chhandogya Upanishad ascribes Brahman as _____.
- g) Vidya means _____.
- h) Avidya means _____.
- i) Para –vidya means _____.
- j) Aparavidya means _____.
- k) The word ‘Atman’ literally means _____.

2. Write short type of questions (One or Two sentence).

- a) What is Veda?
- b) What is Atharva Veda?
- c) What is Aranyakas?
- d) What is Rta?
- e) What is Deva Rna?
- f) What is Rishi Rna?

- g) What is Vidya?
 - h) What is Avidya?
 - i) What is para-vidya?
 - j) What is *Tajjalan*?
 - k) What are the five sheaths?
 - l) What is *Vijnanamaya Kosha*
3. Write short type of questions (One or Two sentence).
- a) What is Atman?
 - b) What is Brahman?
 - c) What is Vidya?
 - d) What is Avidya?
 - e) What is para-vidya?
 - f) What is Apara-vidya?
 - g) How Brahman is ascribe as *Tajjalan*?
 - h) What are the five kosas?
4. Long Type Questions (300words).
- a) Explain the Upanishadic Concept of Atman.
 - b) Explain the Upanishadic Concept of Brahman.
 - c) Explain the difference between Vidya and Avidya.
 - d) What is Para-vidya? How it is different from Apara-vidya.

Unit-II

1. Fill in the blanks.
- a) Nyaya means _____.
 - b) _____ the founder of Nyaya system.
 - c) The modern school of Nyaya is known as _____.
 - d) Any valid presentative knowledge is called as _____.
 - e) The perception of hetu in something i.e _____.
 - f) Samanyalakshan pratyaksa is the perception of _____.
 - g) Vyapti between two terms of equal extension is called as _____.
2. Short type of questions(one or two sentences)
- a) What is Vyapti?
 - b) What is Prama?

- c) What is Aprama?
 - d) What is Panchavayavi?
 - e) What is Asamvyapti?
 - f) What is Pakhsadharmata?
 - g) What is Lingaparamarsa?
 - h) What is Anavaya?
 - i) What is Tarka?
 - j) What is Samanyalaksan Pratyaksa?
 - k) What is Pararthanumana?
 - l) What is Purvavat?
 - m) What is Kevalvyatireki?
 - n) What is Virudha?
 - o) What is Savyavicara?
3. Short type question(75words)
- a) What is Prama?
 - b) What is Panchavayavi?
 - c) What is Samavyapti?
 - d) What is Lingaparamarsa?
 - e) What is Vyabhicaragraha?
 - f) What is Upadhinirasa?
 - g) What is Samanyalaksan Pratyaksa?
 - h) What is Svarthanumana?
 - i) What is Sesavat?
 - j) What is Kevalanvayi?
 - k) What is Savyavicara?
 - l) What is Satpratipaksa?
 - m) What is Asiddha?
 - n) What is Adrsta?
 - o) What is the causal argument for existence of God?
4. Long type questions(300 words)
- a) Describe the place of Vyapti in Nyaya Inference.
 - b) Discuss theNyaya conception of God.

Unit-III

1. Fill in the blanks
- a) _____ arises by the contact of sense organs with an object.
 - b) _____ Perception is the primary stage of perception.
 - c) Pratyabhijna means _____.
 - d) Sannidhi means _____.

- e) Sabda means _____.
- f) Yogyata means _____.
- g) Tatparya means _____.
- h) Samanya signifies a _____.
- i) Abhava means _____.

2. Short type of questions(one or two sentences)

- a) What is Pratyabhijna?
- b) What is Upamana?
- c) What is Nirvikalpaka perception?
- d) What is Samanyalaksana prtyaksa?
- e) What is Yogaja pratyaksa?
- f) What do you mean by Padartha?
- g) What is Guna?
- h) What is Pragabhava?
- i) What is dhvamsabhava?

3. Short type questions(75 words)

- a) What is Savikalpaka perception?
- b) What is Laukika perception?
- c) What is Sannidhi ?
- d) What is Sabda ?
- e) What is Yogyata?
- f) What is Tatparya ?
- g) What is Jnanalaksana prtyaksa?
- h) What is Dravya?
- i) What is Guna?
- j) What is Karma?
- k) What is Visesa?
- l) What is Samavaya?

4. Long type questions(300 words)

- a) Explain Perception as a source of Knowledge.
- b) What is Perception? Differentiate between laukika alaukika perception.
- c) Explain Sabda as a source of knowledge.
- d) Discuss the Vaisesika categories.
- e) Abhava or non-existence as a category. Discuss.

Unit-IV

1. Fill in the blanks

- a) God possessing qualities is called _____ according to Samkara.

- b) God is both immanent and _____.
- c) _____ is the power of Maya.
- d) _____ is the product of Maya.
- e) _____ The subject which is pure consciousness.
- f) Brahman reflected in Maya is _____.
- g) _____ is the negative aspect of concealment of reality.
- h) _____ is the positive aspect of concealment of reality.
- i) _____ the self-realisation.
- j) For Ramanuja _____ is the real power of God by which he creates this world.
- k) Ramanuja advocates the philosophy of qualified _____.
- l) The Individual self is a mode of _____.
- m) The Alvar saints put forth _____ is the easiest and the best mode of attaining liberation.

2. Short type questions(one or two sentences)

- a) What is Maya for Samkara?
- b) What is Avidya for Samkara?
- c) What is Isvar for Samkara?
- d) What is Apra Brahman for Samkara?
- e) What is Atman for Samkara?
- f) What is Saksin for Samkara?
- g) What is Mayamukta for Samkara?
- h) What is Maya for Ramanuja?
- i) What is Avidya for Ramanuja?

3. Short type questions(75 words)

- a) What is Maya for Samkara?
- b) What is Avidya for Samkara?
- c) What is Isvar for Samkara?
- d) What is Apra Brahman for Samkara?
- e) What is Atman for Samkara?
- f) What is Saksin for Samkara?
- g) What is Mayamukta for Samkara?
- h) What is Maya for Ramanuja?
- i) What is Avidya for Ramanuja?
- j) What is soul for Ramanuja?
- k) What is God for Ramanuja?
- l) What is Upasana?
- m) What is Prapati?

4. Long type questions(300 words)

- a) Explain Samkara's concept of Maya.
- b) Discuss Samkara and Ramanuja' concept of Self.
- c) Define Samkara and Ramanuja' concept of God.
- d) Explain Samkara's concept of Liberation.
- e) How Ramanuja criticise the Samkara's theory of Maya? Discuss.
- f) Differentiate Samkara and Ramanuja's concept of Brahman.