

**Parvatibai Chowgule College of Arts and Science**  
**Autonomous**

B.A. Summative Continuous Assessment, February 2022

Semester: III

Max. Marks: 40

Subject: Philosophy

Duration: 2 hours

Course Title: Classical Indian Philosophy (Core)

Paper code: PHI-III.C-5

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**Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory
  2. All questions carry equal marks respectively.
  3. There are internal choices within the questions **Q2, Q3** and **Q4**.
  4. **Q1** is compulsory.
  5. Figures at the right indicate full marks.
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**Q.1. Answer the following: (5X2=10)**

1. Explain briefly the ethics of 'Bhagwad-Geeta'.
2. Name the different 'Vedas' and its contribution that has helped to devolve the content of Indian Philosophy.
3. Comment briefly on the spiritual text 'Upanisads' with context to 'Brahman'.
4. How are the Upanishads relevant in today's context? How to practice their teaching in our day-to-day life?
5. State the nature of knowledge acquired through 'Prasthanatrayi'.

**Q.2. Answer ANY TWO of the following: (2X5=10)**

1. "Charvaka challenges the authority of the Vedas as well as the hegemony of the Brahman priests." Produce the validity of the statement with respect to 'Pramanas'.
2. Assume that you have accepted the concept of soul by Charvaka then what kind of material value you would adopt in your relationship with other person?
3. How would you modify the Charvaka's theory of ethics that could be habituate as an ethical value of the society?

**Q.3.** (A) Jainism as a religion do not believe in existence of God, yet it also states that the nature of reality is plural as well as relatively true. Justify the contradiction that depict in the very knowledge of Jaina philosophy, if the philosophy states that there is no God but it also states the truth is relative. **(10)**

**OR**

(B) Convince how Jainism demonstrates the relativity of judgments as true and valid when understood in the practical activity. **(10)**

**Q.4.** (A) Buddha's concept of ethics though practical but it almost convince a person to lead a life of celibacy or a life of undesired human. If this is been applied to the current status of politics in India then according to you, what are the alteration needs to be done in Indian constitution to legalize ethical teaching of Buddha? Conclude your answer with an appropriate plan. **(10)**

**OR**

(B) Momentariness is the unending reality of the existing things as stated in the philosophy of Buddhism. This unending reality sometime brings happiness but most of the times produce pain or suffering. Hence Buddhism explains the importance of the theory of momentariness as well as put forth the paths to attain freedom from suffering. Do you really agree with the theory of Momentariness described in Buddhism? Grade the theory as per your understanding with the practical world. **(10)**