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3 SEM TDC PHIH (CBCS) C 6

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(Nov/Dec)

PHILOSOPHY

(Core)

Paper : C-6

(Indian Ethics)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Find out the correct answer : 1×8=8

- (a) In the Vedas, Ṛta / Ṛṇa stands for moral order of the universe.
- (b) The theory of Karma is related to incarnation / rebirth.
- (c) In Jainism, common people ought to observe Mahāvratā / Anuvratā.

(2)

- (d) According to Indian Ethics, Artha / Mokṣa is the ultimate end of life.
- (e) Vāṇaprashtha / Sanyāsa is the last stage of Caturāśrama.
- (f) The concept of 'Triratna' is found in Buddhism / Jainism.
- (g) The Yoga system admits five / six 'Yamas' or 'restraints'.
- (h) Cārvāka Ethics is purely hedonistic / rigoristic.

2. Write short notes on any four of the following :

5×4=20

- (a) Concept of 'Ṛṇa' in the Vedas
- (b) Bhakti Mārga in *Bhagavat Gītā*
- (c) 'Mokṣa' as a Puruṣārtha
- (d) 'Mahāvratā' of Jainism
- (e) Eight-fold Path of Buddhist ethics

(3)

3. Explain the meaning and importance of Ṛta in the context of Vedic Ethics. 13

Or

Discuss briefly the ethics of the Upaniṣads. 13

4. Discuss the 'Svadharmā' of *Bhagavat Gītā*. Determine the interconnection between Svabhāva and Svadharmā. 10+3=13

Or

Make a brief account of the concept of Niṣkāma Karma Yoga in the *Bhagavat Gītā*. 13

5. Discuss the meaning and classification of Dharma as an ethical concept. 13

Or

What do you mean by Puruṣārtha? Discuss 'Trivarga' of the Puruṣārthas. 3+10=13

6. Write a note on Cārvāka Ethics and add your critical comments. 13

Or

Explain the concept of 'Pañcaśīla' of Buddhist Ethics. Do you accept that Buddhist Ethics is a middle path between self-renunciation and sense-enjoyment? Explicate. 10+3=13

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