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- 25. Distinguish between Vyāvahārika Satta and Pratibhāsika Satta.
- 26. Describe the advaitic conception of Brahman.
- 27. Examine Ramanuja's conception of God.
- 28. Describe the five-fold differences in Dvaita System.

(4×2=8 Weightage)

PART-D

Answer any two questions. Each question carries 4 weightage. Answers not to exceed 200 words.

- 29. Discuss the Vedantic trends seen in the philosophy of Bhagavad Gita.
- 30. Examine the Advaita theory of Moksa.
- 31. Give an account of the nature of Brahman in Ramanuja's philosophy.
- 32. Critically evaluate the philosophical implications of Tatvamasi and Aham Brahmasmi. (2×4=8 Weightage)

Reg. No.:....

Name :



M 8044

VI Semester B.A. Degree (CCSS – Reg./Supple./Improv.)

Examination, May 2015

CORE COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY

6 B11 PHIL: The Philosophy of Vedanta

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Weightage: 24

PART-A

. 1.	Vedanta means				
	a) Explanation of Vedas	b)	Finishing of Vedas		
	c) Concluding Part of Vedas	d)	None of these		
2.	Which one of the following is not a division of Vedas?				
	a) Mantras	b)	Brahamins		
	c) Aranyakas	d)	Upanisads		
3.	Advaita is a philosophy of		vedanta.		
	a) Absolutistic	b)	Theistic		
	c) Atheistic	d)	Materialistic		
4.	According to Advaita, Maya has the power of				
	a) Āvarana	b)	Adhikara		
	c) Apurva	d)	Āroha		
5.	The theory of Kos-as has been systematically described in Upanisad.				
	a) Isa	b)	Katha		
	c) Chandogya	d)	Taittireva		

P.T.O.

22. Realisation.

(4×1=4 Weightage)

6	S. Th	e term vivarta refers to					
	a)	Reality	b)	Illusion			
	c)	Intuition	d)	Sense experien	ce		
7		sed on the cosmic theory of sbeen proposed.	Upanisads	s, Brahma	vada		
	a)	Guna	b)	Maha			
	c)	Vivarta	d)	Parinama			
8	. Vya	avaharika Satta refers to		CAST STANDARDONS			
		Empirical		Illusory			
	c)	Transcendental	d)	None of these			
III. 9.	Name Sri Sankara's Guru who is believed to be the first systematic expounder of advaita philosophy?						
	a)	Asvagohasa	b)	Dinnaga			
	c)	Aksapāda	d)	Gaudapada			
10.	Wh	o is the author of Brahmas u	tras?				
	a)	Gaudapada	b)	Asvaghosa			
	c)	Madhva	d)	Badarayana			
11.	Para	avidya refers to					
	a)	Higher knowledge	b)	Lower knowledge	э		
	c)	Incomplete knowledge	d)	Illusory knowledg	ge		
12.	The philosophy of qualified non-dualism is known as						
	a)	Advaita	b)	Visistadvaita			
	c)	Dvaita	d)	Dvaita-advaita va	ada		
V. 13.	Apra	athak-Siddhi refers to		=			
	a)	Relation between body and	soul				
	b)	Separating relation between	body and	soul			
	c)	Inseparable relation betwee	n body and	d soul			
	d)	None of these					

14.	Which one of the of Ramanuja?	following principle	es does not come ui	nder	the Tattva	Traya
	a) Body	b) Soul	c) God	d)	Demon	
15.	The great saying	s of upanisads are	referred as			
	a) Sutrās	b) Bhasyas	c) Āptavākya		f) Mahāvakya	
16.	16. 'Tatvamasi' is seen in _		upanisads.	3		
	a) Isa	b) Kana	c) Chandogya	d)	Katha	(4×1=4)
		PAF	RT-B			
	r any four questic d 25 words. Write		carries 1 weightag	e. An	swers not	to
17. Ve	das					
18. Jiv	a					
19. Su	tras					
20. Dv	aita					
21. Ma	havakyas					

PART-C

Answer any four questions. Each question carries 2 weightage. Answers not to exceed 50 words.

- 23. Discuss the nature and structure of Brahmasutras.
- 24. What is meant by Brahma Parinama Vada?