

## UNIT-I

### 1. **What is the real meaning of philosophy?**

The noun **philosophy** means the study of proper behavior, and the search for wisdom.

The

original **meaning** of the word **philosophy** comes from the Greek roots philo- **meaning** "love" and -sophos, or "wisdom." In other words, they want to know the **meaning** of life.

### 2. **What is Epistemology?**

The theory of knowledge, especially with regard to its methods, validity, and scope, and the distinction between justified belief and opinion is known as epistemology

### 3. **What is Metaphysics?**

Metaphysics is the branch of philosophy that examines the fundamental nature of reality, including the relationship between mind and matter, between substance and attribute, and between potentiality and actuality.

### 4. **What is Logic?**

Logic is the systematic study of the form of valid inference, and the most general laws of truth.

A valid inference is one where there is a specific relation of logical support between the assumptions of the inference and its conclusion.

### 5. **What is Aesthetics ?**

Aesthetics, or esthetics: is a branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of art, beauty and taste and with the creation or appreciation of beauty: a particular theory or conception of beauty or art: a particular taste for or approach to what is pleasing to the senses and especially sight.

### 6. **What is Axiology**

Axiology is the philosophical study of value. It is either the collective term for ethics and aesthetics, philosophical fields that depend crucially on notions of worth, or the foundation for these fields, and thus similar to value theory and meta-ethics.

### 7. **Give a detailed description of Indian Philosophy?**

Indian Philosophy (or, in Sanskrit, Darshanas), refers to any of several traditions of philosophical thought that originated in the Indian subcontinent, including Hindu philosophy, Buddhist philosophy, and Jain philosophy (see below for brief introductions to these schools). It is considered by Indian thinkers to be a practical discipline, and its goal should always be to improve human life.

**8. Define the term “Orthodox”**

The main **Hindu** orthodox ( **astika** ) schools of Indian philosophy are those codified during the medieval period of **Brahmanic-Sanskritic scholasticism** , and they take the ancient **Vedas** the oldest sacred texts of Hinduism) as their source and scriptural authority.

**9. List saptanga theory.**

**Swami (King):** The ruler or king who governs the state and makes decisions.**Amatya (Ministers):** Advisors and ministers who assist the king in making informed decisions.**Janapada (Territory):** The geographical area or territory that constitutes the state.**Durga (Fortress):** The fortifications and defenses that protect the state from external threats.**Kosha (Treasury):** The state's treasury which holds resources for governance, defense, and development.**Danda (Army):** The military and police forces that maintain law and order, and defend the state.**Mitra (Allies):** Diplomatic relations and alliances with neighboring states and powers.

**10. What are the two types of Culture?**

There are two types of cultures: **material culture** and **nonmaterial culture** . Material culture consists of actual objects or physical things like buildings, pieces of art, and clothing. While the other refers to the culture transferred through laws, beliefs, tradition, legends etc.

**UNIT-II**

**11. List Various Scripts in India.**

Indus Script  
Brahmi Script  
Kharosthi Script  
Vatteluttu Script  
**Kadamba Script**  
**Grantha Script**  
**Sarada Script**  
**Gurmukhi Script**  
**Devanagari Script**  
**Modi Script**  
**Urdu Script**

**12. What are some of the prominent ancient scripts of India?**

India has a rich heritage of scripts, with some of the prominent ones being Sanskrit, Brahmi, Devanagari, Tamil, and Kannada. These scripts have evolved over centuries and have been instrumental in recording and preserving various literary, religious, and historical texts.

**13. How did the Brahmi script contribute to Indian writing systems?**

Brahmi is considered the mother script of several Indian scripts. It originated in the 3rd century BCE and played a crucial role in the spread of Buddhism, as many early Buddhist texts were inscribed in Brahmi. Over time, Brahmi gave rise to various regional scripts, influencing the development of writing systems across the Indian subcontinent.

**14. What is the significance of the Devanagari script?**

Devanagari is an ancient script that has been used for writing Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi, and several other Indian languages. Its name means “divine” or “of the gods,” and it has been employed to transcribe numerous religious and classical texts. Devanagari is notable for its distinctive characters and the way it organizes consonants and vowels.

**15. How did ancient Indian scripts contribute to the preservation of religious texts?**

Ancient Indian scripts played a pivotal role in preserving religious texts, such as the Vedas, Upanishads, Bhagavad Gita, and various Puranas. Scripts like Sanskrit and Devanagari were specifically designed for recording sacred knowledge, and scribes meticulously transcribed religious scriptures, ensuring their transmission through generations.

**16. Are ancient Indian scripts still in use today?**

Yes, many ancient Indian scripts are still in use today. Devanagari, for instance, is the script used for Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi, and other languages. Tamil script is employed for the Tamil language, while scripts like Kannada and Telugu are used for Kannada and Telugu languages, respectively. Despite technological advancements, these scripts continue to be integral to the cultural and linguistic identity of the Indian subcontinent.

**17. What is heritage short note?**

The Oxford English Dictionary defines 'heritage' as 'property that is or may be inherited; an inheritance', 'valued things such as historic buildings that have been passed down from previous generations', and 'relating to things of historic or cultural value that are worthy of preservation'.

**18. What are the two types of heritage of India?**

Heritage of India is divided into two types: Natural and Cultural. This division is applicable to all the countries. Natural heritage includes forests, rivers, and animals; Cultural heritage includes temples and paintings.

**19. Why is heritage important in India?**

Indian Heritage: A Gift from the Older Generations

Every community has its own set of customs and traditions which it passes on to its younger generation. However, some of our customs and traditions remain the same throughout India. Our traditions teach us to inculcate good habits and make us a good human being.

20. Why is India rich in heritage?

India is known for giving birth to numerous yet greatest religions of the world, including Hinduism, Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism etc. These religions together reflect the rich Indian cultural heritage. Each region has its own believes, rules, customs, and traditions.

### UNIT-III

21. List the four noble truths

- 1) **Dukkha**: Suffering exists: Life is suffering. Suffering is real and almost universal. Suffering has many causes: loss, sickness, pain, failure, and the impermanence of pleasure.
- 2) **Samudaya**: There is a cause of suffering. Suffering is due to attachment. It is the desire to have and control things. It can take many forms: craving of sensual pleasures; the desire for fame; the desire to avoid unpleasant sensations, like fear, anger or jealousy.
- 3) **Nirodha**: There is an end to suffering. Attachment can be overcome. Suffering ceases with the final liberation of Nirvana (Nibbana). The mind experiences complete freedom, liberation and non-attachment. It lets go of any desire or craving.
- 4) **Magga**: In order to end suffering, you must follow the Eightfold Path. There is a path for accomplishing this.

22. Define Religion And Philosophy In Medieval India

India is a birthplace of various religions, creeds and faiths. Religion has played an important role in the lives of the Indian people from the earliest time. But religion in India has never been static.

■ The Puranic Period (200 BCE – 500 CE) and Early Medieval period (500–1100 CE) gave rise to new configurations of Hinduism, especially bhakti and Shaivism, Shaktism, Vaishnavism, Smarta and much smaller groups like the conservative Shrauta.

In the same period Vedanta changed, incorporating Buddhist thought and its emphasis on consciousness and the working of the mind.

23. What is Sufism?

The term **Sufi** derived from Arabic word **Safa** which has two distinct meaning - **One who wear woollen**

**clothes**; and **Symbolises purity and sacredness.**

believes that **Haq** (God) and **Khalaq** (Soul) are the same.

The presence of Sufism has been a leading entity increasing the reaches of Islam throughout South Asia.

24. What is the philosophy of Samkara?

In Indian philosophy and some Indian religions, samskaras or sanskaras (Sanskrit: संस्कार) are mental impressions, recollections, or psychological imprints. In Hindu philosophies, samskaras are a basis for the development of karma theory.

25. What are the doctrines of philosophy?

A philosophical doctrine is a particular theory, principle, position, system, code of beliefs or body of teachings. These are the famous “-isms” of Philosophy.

26. What are the 7 branches of philosophy and their meaning?

The major branches of philosophy are epistemology (knowledge & truth), metaphysics (reality & being), logic (argumentation & reason), axiology (aesthetics & ethics), and political philosophy (the state & government).

27. What was shankara main doctrine or philosophy?

The main philosophy of Adi Shankaracharya was that knowledge is the only thing that can save people from suffering. He believed that ignorance was the root of all suffering and that humans could only find true happiness by seeking knowledge.

28. What were the social religious reform movements in the 19th century?

#### Reformist Movements

Founded in 1828 in Calcutta by pioneer social reformer Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772 – 1833), the movement fought against idol worship, polytheism, caste oppression, unnecessary rituals and other social evils like Sati, polygamy, purdah system, child marriage, etc.

29. What was the socio religious reform movement of the Brahma Samaj?

In matters of social reform the Brahma Samaj attacked many dogmas and superstitions. It condemned the prevailing Hindu prejudice against going abroad (Kala Pani). The Samaj condemned practice of Sati (burning of widows), discouraged child marriage and polygamy, and crusaded for widow remarriage.

30. What are the factors responsible for socio religious reform movement?

Factors such as growth of nationalist sentiments, emergence of new economic forces, spread of education, impact of modern Western ideas and culture and increased awareness of the world strengthened the resolve to reform.

