



Paper Code

MD-CT-101

Roll No.

Signature of Invigilator

पतंजलि विश्वविद्यालय

University of Patanjali

Examination December-2023

M.A. Darshan, Semester: First

Darshan

Shankhya-Yog

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

नोट : यह प्रश्नपत्र सत्तर (70) अंकों का है जो दो (02) खंडों क, तथा ख में विभाजित है। प्रत्येक खण्ड में दिए गए विस्तृत निर्देशों के अनुसार ही प्रश्नों को हल करना है।

खण्ड—क

(दीर्घ—उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

नोट : खण्ड 'क' में पांच (05) दीर्घ—उत्तरीय प्रश्न दिए गये हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए पन्द्रह (15) अंक निर्धारित हैं। किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

(15×3=45)

1. व्यासभाष्यानुसार चित्त की पाँच भूमियों का वर्णन विस्तार से करें।
2. 'योगदर्शन और व्यासभाष्य के अनुसार पुरुषविशेष का क्या तात्पर्यार्थ है, विस्तार से उल्लेख करें।
3. योग दर्शनानुसार विघ्न—उपविघ्नों का विस्तार से उल्लेख करें।
4. सांख्य दर्शन के अनुसार दुःख और दुःख निवृत्ति का वास्तविक उपाय के विषय में विवरण प्रस्तुत करें।
5. सांख्य दर्शन के अनुसार प्रमाणों का स्वरूप निरूपण करते हुये उनकी उपयोगिता को समझायें।

खण्ड—ख

(लघु—उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

नोट : खण्ड 'ख' में सात (7) लघु—उत्तरीय प्रश्न दिए गये हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए पाँच (5) अंक निर्धारित हैं। किन्हीं पाँच (5) प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

(5×5=25)

6. "संप्रज्ञात—समाधि कितने प्रकार के है" व्याख्या करें।
7. योगदर्शन के अनुसार अभ्यास और वैराग्य के स्वरूप को समझायें।
8. ऋतम्भरा प्रज्ञा के सम्बन्ध में स्पष्ट विवरण प्रस्तुत करें।
9. सवितर्क समापत्ति और निर्वितर्क समापत्ति के भेद प्रतिपादन करें।
10. योगदर्शन के अनुसार प्रमाण की अवधारणाओं का उल्लेख करें।
11. सांख्य शास्त्रानुसार बन्धन के कारण क्या है, स्पष्ट करें।
12. जगत् की उत्पत्ति प्रकृति से ही होती है, सिद्ध करें।

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Paper Code

MD-CT-102

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पतंजलि विश्वविद्यालय

University of Patanjali

Examination December-2023

M.A. Darshan, Semester: First

Vaisheshik

Nyay Vaisheshik-1

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

नोट : यह प्रश्नपत्र सत्तर (70) अंकों का है जो दो (02) खंडों क, तथा ख में विभाजित है। प्रत्येक खण्ड में दिए गए विस्तृत निर्देशों के अनुसार ही प्रश्नों को हल करना है।

खण्ड—क

(दीर्घ—उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

नोट : खण्ड 'क' में पांच (05) दीर्घ—उत्तरीय प्रश्न दिए गये हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए पन्द्रह (15) अंक निर्धारित हैं। किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

(15×3=45)

1. न्यायदर्शने आहत्य कति प्रमेयानि सन्ति सप्रमाणं, सलक्षणं तेषां व्याख्यानं कुरुत।
2. हेत्वाभासनां सोदाहरणं व्याख्यानं कुरुत।
3. अवयव विषये प्रबन्धमारचयत।
4. सप्रमाणं षड्पदार्थानां निरूपणम् कुरुत।
5. सलक्षणं, सोदाहरणं द्रव्यादि पदार्थत्रयस्य व्याख्यानं कुरुत।

खण्ड—ख

(लघु—उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

नोट : खण्ड 'ख' में सात (7) लघु—उत्तरीय प्रश्न दिए गये हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए पाँच (5) अंक निर्धारित हैं। किन्हीं पाँच (5) प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

(5×5=25)

6. महर्षि कणादानुसारेण धर्मस्वरूपं प्रतिपादयत।
7. द्रव्य—गुण—कर्माणां परस्परसाधर्म्यं निरूपयत।
8. प्रशस्तपादभाष्यानुसारेण विशेषनामक पदार्थस्य वर्णनं कुरुत।
9. प्रशस्तपादभाष्यानुसारेण सृष्टि—संहारविधेः निरूपणं कुरुत।
10. निर्णयं व्याख्यात।
11. वाद—जल्प—वितण्ड संक्षेपेण व्याख्यात।
12. प्रत्यक्षलक्षणे विशेषण सार्थक्यं लिखत।

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Roll No.
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Paper Code
MD-CT-103

पतंजलि विश्वविद्यालय
University of Patanjali

Examination December-2023

M.A. Darshan, Semester: First

दर्शन : प्रश्न-पत्र : तृतीय

वेदान्त-मीमांसा-1

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

नोट : यह प्रश्नपत्र सत्तर (70) अंकों का है जो दो (02) खंडों क, तथा ख में विभाजित है। प्रत्येक खण्ड में दिए गए विस्तृत निर्देशों के अनुसार ही प्रश्नों को हल करना है।

खण्ड-क

(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

नोट : खण्ड 'क' में पांच (05) दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न दिए हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए पंद्रह अंक निर्धारित हैं।
किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। (3×15=45)

1. वेदान्तदर्शनानुसारं वेदाध्यायनाधिकारानधिकार विषयं निरूपयत।
2. सप्रमाणं ब्रह्मणः लक्षणं निरूपयत।
3. प्रकृतिशब्दवाच्यः कः सप्रमाणेन साधयत।
4. मीमांसादर्शनानुसारेण शब्दनित्यत्ववादं लिखत।
5. शाबरभाष्यानुसारं शब्दार्थसम्बन्धस्य नित्यतां प्रकटयत।

खण्ड-ख

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

नोट : खण्ड 'ख' में सात (07) लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न दिए गये हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए पांच अंक निर्धारित हैं।
किन्हीं पांच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। (5×5=25)

6. मीमांसादर्शनानुसारेण धर्मस्वरूपम् विषदयत।
7. वेदापौरुषेयत्वम् साधयत।
8. "सर्वत्रप्रसिद्धोपदेशात्" इदं सूत्रं व्याख्यात।
9. दहरशब्दवाच्यः कः इति साधयत।
10. "एतेन सर्वे व्याख्याताः व्याख्याताः" सप्रकरणं लिखत।
11. उपनिषदिनिरूपित भिन्न-भिन्न शब्दानां ब्रह्मणि समन्वत।
12. आकाशशब्दवाच्यः ब्रह्म इत्यत्र प्रमाणनिरूपणम् कुरुत।

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Roll No.

Signature of Invigilator

Paper Code

MD-CT-104

पतंजलि विश्वविद्यालय
University of Patanjali

Examination December-2023

M.A. Darshan, Semester: First

दर्शन : प्रश्न-पत्र : चतुर्थ

वैदिकेतर दर्शन-1

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

नोट : यह प्रश्नपत्र सत्तर (70) अंकों का है जो दो (02) खंडों क, तथा ख में विभाजित है। प्रत्येक खण्ड में दिए गए विस्तृत निर्देशों के अनुसार ही प्रश्नों को हल करना है।

खण्ड-क

(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

नोट : खण्ड 'क' में पांच (05) दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न दिए हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए पंद्रह अंक निर्धारित हैं।
किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। (3×15=45)

1. बौद्धदर्शन के अनात्मवाद सिद्धान्त को समझाइए।
2. जैनदर्शन के सप्ततत्त्व का उल्लेख कीजिए।
3. चार्वाक दर्शन की प्रमाण मीमांसा की समीक्षा कीजिए।
4. बौद्ध दर्शन का कारण कार्य सिद्धान्त समझाइए।
5. स्यादवाद सापेक्षता के सिद्धान्त को स्पष्ट करें।

खण्ड-ख

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

नोट : खण्ड 'ख' में सात (07) लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न दिए गये हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए पांच अंक निर्धारित हैं।
किन्हीं पांच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। (5×5=25)

6. बौद्ध-दर्शन के अष्टांगिक मार्ग का उल्लेख करें।
7. जैनदर्शन के त्रिरत्न का परिचय दीजिए।
8. पंचमहाव्रत की वर्तमान प्रासंगिकता पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करें।
9. शून्यवाद पर टिप्पणी लिखें।
10. क्षणिकवाद सिद्धान्त को समझाइए।
11. चार्वाक दर्शन में 'सृष्टि विकास' की समीक्षा करें।
12. हीनयान और महायान में अंतर समझाइए।

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Roll No.
Signature of Invigilator

Paper Code
MDAECO1-105

University of Patanjali

Examination December – 2023

M.A. Darshan, Semester: First

English

English Communication

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

Note: This paper is of seventy (70) marks divided into two (02) sections A, and B. Attempt the questions contained in these sections according to the detailed instructions given therein.

Section - A

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note: Section 'A' contains five (05) long-answer-type questions of fifteen (15) marks each. Attempt any **three** questions. (3×15=45)

1. Comprehension:

Honey Badgers

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate.

What's fiercer than a lion but smaller than a beagle? The honey badger, one of the toughest mammals in Africa and western Asia. Honey badgers stand less than a foot high. They are only a couple feet long. They weigh just over 20 pounds. Yet they have a reputation for toughness that is far greater than their size. Some honey badgers will chase away lions and take their kills. I guess that goes to show you that size isn't the only thing that matters in a fight.

So what makes the honey badger so tough? They have speed, stamina, and agility, but so do many animals. They aren't stronger than lions, so how do they stop them? The thing that sets the honey badger apart is their skin. Their skin is thick and tough. Arrows, spears, and bites from other animals can rarely pierce it. Small bullets can't even penetrate it. Not only is their skin thick and tough, it is also loose. This allows them to twist and turn to attack while another animal is gripping them. The only safe grip one can get on a honey badger is on the back of their necks.

Honey badgers have long, sharp claws. These claws are good for attacking and even better for digging. Honey badgers are some of nature's most skilled diggers. They can dig a nine-foot tunnel into hard ground in about 10 minutes. They love to catch a meal by digging up the burrows of frogs, rodents, and cobras. They also use their digging skills to create their homes. They live in small chambers in the ground and defend them fiercely. They will attack horses, cows, and even water buffalo if they are foolish enough to poke around a honey badger's den.

You don't get a reputation like the honey badger by running from danger. The honey badger is fearless and a tireless fighter. They will attack any creature that threatens them, man included. Because of the honey badger's reputation, most predators avoid them. Some animals use the honey badger's rep to their advantage. Adult cheetahs have spotted coats, but their kittens have silver manes and look like honey badgers. Some scientists believe that their coloring tricks predators into avoiding them. Wouldn't you walk the other way if you saw a honey badger?

You might be wondering: "If honey badgers are so tough, how did they get a name that makes them sound like a piece of candy?" The answer makes sense. Since honey badgers have such thick skin, bee stings rarely harm them. So honey badgers love to raid beehives. I can't blame them. Who doesn't like free honey? Honey badgers chase after honey aggressively. So much so that beekeepers in Africa have to use electric fencing to hold them back. There's nothing sweet about that.

Beekeepers aren't the only people who have grown to hate honey badgers. Honey badgers may be fun to read about, but they are nasty neighbors. They attack chickens, livestock, and some say

children, though they usually leave people alone. But if a honey badger moves in your backyard, there's not a whole lot that you can do about it. I mean, are you going to go and tangle with an animal that eats the bones of its prey? An animal with teeth strong enough to crunch through turtle shells? An animal that never tires, gives up, or backs down? Yeah, I wouldn't either...

- (1.) Which best expresses the main idea of the third paragraph? 1
 - (A) Honey badgers have sharp claws that they use for fighting.
 - (B) Honey badgers digging skills assist them in many ways.
 - (C) Honey badgers use their claws to defend their homes.
 - (D) Honey badgers will defend their homes to the death against any animal.
 - (2.) Which statement would the author most likely agree with? 1
 - (A) What makes the honey badger so tough is their speed and strength.
 - (B) Honey badgers are large in size and tireless in fighting spirit.
 - (C) What makes honey badgers so tough is their thick, loose skin.
 - (D) Honey badgers got their name from the sweet taste of their meat.
 - (3.) Which best defines the meaning of the word burrows as it is used in the third paragraph? 1
 - (A) Lily pads or other seaweeds in which animals hide
 - (B) Holes or tunnels in which animals live
 - (C) A nest or animal dwelling in a tree or bush
 - (D) A water supply where small animals come to drink
 - (4.) Which best expresses the main idea of the last paragraph? 1
 - (A) Honey badgers are a nuisance to the neighborhood.
 - (B) Beekeepers and honey badgers do not get along well.
 - (C) Honey badgers have very strong jaws and teeth.
 - (D) Honey badgers eat chicken and livestock.
 - (5.) Which best describes one of the author's main purposes in writing this text? 1
 - (A) To persuade readers to join the efforts to protect honey badgers.
 - (B) To compare and contrast honey badgers with beagles and lions.
 - (C) To describe how honey badgers select their partners.
 - (D) To explain why honey badgers are so tough.
 - (6.) Which statement would the author most likely disagree with? 1
 - (A) Honey badgers like to raid beehives to eat honey.
 - (B) Honey badgers are not the biggest animals, but they may be the toughest.
 - (C) Honey badgers disguise their young to look like cheetah kittens.
 - (D) Honey badgers are not afraid to fight with humans.
 - (7.) Which person is most likely to be disturbed by a honey badger moving in next door? 1
 - (A) A beekeeper
 - (B) A biologist
 - (C) A bus driver
 - (D) A salesman
 - (8.) Which animal is the honey badger afraid to attack? 1
 - (A) Lion
 - (B) Water buffalo
 - (C) Poisonous snake
 - (D) None of these
 - (9.) Which is not one of the honey badger's strengths? 1
 - (A) Thick skin
 - (B) Powerful jaws and strong teeth
 - (C) Poisonous claws
 - (D) Tireless fighting spirit
 - (10.) Which title best expresses the main idea of this text? 1
 - (A) Battle on the Savannah: Honey Badgers Vs. Lions
 - (B) Little Badger, Big Fight: One of Nature's Toughest Scrappers
 - (C) Ace in the Hole: How Honey Badgers Build and Protect Their Homes
 - (D) Little Game: Interesting Animals That Live in Africa
 - (i) What would be the safest thing to do if you encountered a honey badger? Cite evidence from the text to support your argument. (2.5)
 - (ii) What is the honey badger's greatest asset or quality? Quote evidence from the text to support your response and explain what the text that you are quoting shows. (2.5)
2. Debate: Is climate change mainly caused by Human activities? Do you agree or disagree?
 3. Write an article on any one of the following topics:
 - (A) Simple Yoga Asanas
 - (B) Ayurvedic Lifestyle for Beginners.

4. Write 3 Shlokas from Shrimad Bhagavad Gita and explain them in detail.
5. Change from Direct to Indirect:
 - (A) She said, "I am going to the store. (B) She requested, "please close the door".
 - (C) He said, "I love this book". (D) He said, "I won the competition".
 - (E) She announced, "It's my birthday today".

Section - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Note: Section 'B' contains Seven (07) short-answer-type questions of five (05) marks each. Attempt any **five** (05) questions. **(5×5=25)**

6. Fill in blanks with articles (A, An, The) :
 - (i) She has adopted _____ dog.
 - (ii) Let us watch _____ sunset from there.
 - (iii) I would like _____ orange.
 - (iv) He is reading _____ book about space.
 - (v) I study at _____ University in Haridwar.
7. Use the correct Conjunctions (And, But, Or, So, Because):
 - (i) Would you like an apple _____ a mango?
 - (ii) It started raining _____ we didn't go out.
 - (iii) She likes to read books _____ watch movies.
 - (iv) He didn't attend the meeting _____ he was unwell.
 - (v) The wanted to go the party _____ he had too much work to do.
8. What are Homonyms? Explain the two types with examples.
9. Why is it important to learn good Public Speaking Skills?
10. Choose the correct Modal: (Can, Must, Might, Shall, May)-
 - (i) Students _____ submit their assignment by the deadline.
 - (ii) It _____ rain today.
 - (iii) _____ we go for a walk in the evening?
 - (iv) The _____ speak English very well.
 - (v) _____ I please come in?
11. Fill in the correct Preposition (on, over, near, beside, beneath):-
 - (i) The cat jumped _____ the fence.
 - (ii) I placed the keys _____ the table.
 - (iii) She sat _____ her friend during the movie.
 - (iv) The library is _____ the school.
 - (v) The treasure is buried _____ the old oak tree.
12. Write about a person whom you admire the most. Describe their positive qualities that have inspired you to become a better human being.

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