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<th>Section</th>
<th>Question Type</th>
<th>1 MARKS</th>
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**Total**

| Unit number | Topic | Nature and Schools of Indian Philosophy | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
|             |       |                                        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

**Total**

- Environmental Ethics & Biotechnics
- Mind Body Problem
- Nature of Reality
- The Causal Principles
- Contribution of Muslim Philosophers and Their Philosophical Thoughts
- Principle Schools of Muslim Philosophy
- Introduction to Western
- Buddhism
- Yogacaravadinism
- Philosophy of Baagavat Gita
- Philosophy of Indian

**Allocation**

- Design of Question Paper for Subject
- Pattern Class II & III per Case
- Type Question: Long Answer
- Very Short Answer
- Short Answer
- Objective Type Questions
- Number of Questions
- Marks for Each Question
Philosophy 12th

Time: 3 Hours

Section A [Multiple choice Questions]

Maximum Marks: 100

1 each

General Instructions: Scheme of Evaluation

All questions are compulsory

A) Question no. 1 contain Objective type questions with 1 mark each.

B) Question no. 2 to 9 are of 2 marks each. The answer of these questions should not exceed 40 words each.

C) Question no. 10 to 14 are of 4 marks each. The answer of these questions should not exceed 60 words each.

D) Question no. 15 to 20 are of 5 marks each. The answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.

E) Question no. 20 to 24 are of 6 marks each. The answer of these questions should not exceed 150 word each.
### Section A (Objective Type Questions)

1. i) Rta literally means:
   - a. The course of things
   - c. Ceremony
   - b. Seasons
   - d. Temporal changes

   ii) Moksha is a state of:
   - a. Pain
   - c. Confusion
   - b. Ananda
   - d. Ananda and non ananda

   iii) Asana is a:
   - a. Body posture
   - c. Practice of yamma
   - b. Self discipline
   - d. None of these

   iv) Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was born in:
   - a. Makkaha
   - c. Iran
   - b. Madina
   - d. Iraq

   v) Islamic philosophy is based on which principle:
   - a. Pluralistic
   - c. Monistic
   - b. Polytheistic
   - d. All of these

   vi) Mutazilism laid stress on:
   - a. Revelation
   - c. Ijma
   - b. Reason
   - d. None of these

   vii) Intuition is free from:
   - a. Frustration
   - c. Illusion
   - b. Doubt
   - d. All of these

   viii) Al-Kindi borrowed his philosophical idea from:
   - a. Neo-platonic
   - c. Both a and b
   - b. Aristotelianism
   - d. None of these
ix) Ontological argument was propounded by:
   a. John Locke
   c. Spinoza
   b. Anslem
   d. Leibnitz

x) Meta Ethics is a branch of:
   a. Psychology
   c. Philosophy
   b. Sociology
   d. Ethics

**Section B [Very Short answer type]**

2 each

2. Define Artha
3. What is Camma
4. What is Islamic Philosophy
5. Define Intellect
6. Name two arguments established for the existence of god
7. Define Teleological argument
8. Define prallalism
9. What is pre-established harmony

**Section C [Short answer type I]**

4 each

10. Briefly describe the concept of karma
11. Write four features of Bagvad Gita
12. Briefly explain the origin of Asharism
13. Briefly describe regularity according to Hume
14. Explain briefly bioethics
Section D [Short answer type II]  5 each

15. Explain briefly 8 fold path of Buddha

16. Briefly explain shabda or testimony as the valid source of knowledge

17. Explain ontological argument for the existence of god

18. Explain the concept of environmental ethics

19. Explain Jaina ethics

20. Explain yoga philosophy

Section E [Long answer type questions]  6 each

21. Explain emergence of islamic philosophy
   
   OR
   
   What are the sources of Islamic philosophy

22. Explain God, soul and Intellect according to Al-Kindi
   
   OR
   
   What are the philosophical teachings of Quran

23. Explain Aristotle's fourfold theory of causation
   
   OR
   
   Explain Hume's theory of causation

24. What is mind body relationship according to Descartes.
   
   OR
   
   What is the concept of force and Monadology as explained by Leibnitz