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6 SEM TDC SNSH (CBCS) C 13

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(May)

SANSKRIT

(Core)

Paper : C-13

(Indian Ontology and Epistemology)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

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

SECTION—A

(Essentials of Indian Philosophy—Āstika School)

(Marks : 20)

1. Answer the following as directed : 1×3=3

(a) Derive the word 'दर्शन'.

(b) Gautama was the propounder of Nyāya School of Indian Philosophy.

(Write True or False)

(2)

(c) 'सर्वदर्शनसारसंग्रह' was written by ____.

(Fill in the blank)

2. What is the basis of the broad divisions of Indian philosophy into Āstika and Nāstika? 2
3. Write notes on any two of the following : $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 15$
- (a) Śaṅkara's concept of Ātman
- (b) Concept of Mokṣa in Indian philosophy
- (c) Saṅḡa Brahma and Nirḡuṅa Brahma
- (d) Concept of devotion in Indian philosophy

SECTION—B

(Essentials of Indian Philosophy—Nāstika and Introduction to Śaivism and Vaiṣṇavism)

(Marks : 25)

4. Answer the following as directed : $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (a) What term is used to mean a spiritual teacher of Jainism?
- (b) Cārvāka philosophy admits / does not admit प्रत्यक्ष as a source of Pramāṅa.
- (Choose the correct one)

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(Continued)

(3)

5. What is *Tripitaka*? Write a short note on it. 5
6. Explain the Four Noble Truths in Buddhism. 10

Or

Present a discussion on Three Gems (त्रिरत्न) in Jainism.

7. Write a note on any one of the following : 8
- (a) Ethics of Cārvāka philosophy
- (b) Syādvāda in Jainism
- (c) Cārvāka view of Anumāna
- (d) Vaiṣṇavism

SECTION—C

[Epistemology (Based on Tarkasaṅgraha)]

(Marks : 35)

8. Answer very short answers of the following as directed : $1 \times 3 = 3$
- (a) Who is the author of *Tarkadīpikā*?
- (b) कार्यनियतपूर्ववृत्ति ____ ।

(Fill in the blank)

(c) शीतस्पर्शत्व in the attribute (गुण) of जल / वायु.

(Choose the correct word)

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(Turn Over)

9. Answer any two of the following questions :

(a) How many Padārthas have been recognised in *Tarkasaṅgraha*? What are they? Discuss any one of them.

1+3+8=12

(b) Define Pratyakṣa (प्रत्यक्ष) and explain its six varieties.

2+10=12

(c) What is Anubhava (अनुभव)? What is the difference between Yathārthānubhava (यथार्थानुभव) and Ayathārthānubhava (अयथार्थानुभव)? Discuss.

10. Explain any two of the following :

4×2=8

(a) गन्धवती पृथिवी

(b) सन्दिग्धसाध्यवान् पक्ष

(c) शक्तं पदम्

(d) व्याप्तिविशिष्टज्ञानं परामर्शः

Or

How many types of हेत्वाभास are discussed in *Tarkasaṅgraha*? Write a note on them.

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