## 6 SEM TDC SNSH (CBCS) C 13

## \*\* \*\* 2022 \*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\*

( June/July )

## 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

( Marks: 20 )

- 1. Give very short answers to the following:  $1 \times 2 = 2$ 
  - (a) Derive the word Darsana (दर्ज़न).
  - (b) Who is the author of Sarvadarśanasāra-samgraha?

- olo garali Referencia la la
  - 2. What are the two divisions of Indian Philosophy?

    What is the basis of this division? Name the schools of Indian Philosophy according to the above division.

    1+2+5=8
  - 3. Prepare a note on the characteristics of Indian Philosophy.

Write a note on the development of Indian philosophical thought.

#### SECTION—B

WEST TO

Section of the

# ( Marks: 25 )

4. (a) Why is Cārvāka Darśana called so? Who is the propounder of Cārvāka school of philosophy? Why? is this school called Lokāyata Darśana?

Or water

(b) What are the Four Noble Truths? Discuss. 10

What are the two schools of Buddhism? Prepare a brief note on each of them. 2+8=10

(c) Write short notes on any two of the following:  $4\frac{1}{2}\times2=9$ 

Saivism; Saktism; Vaisņavism;

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5 - 5 × 1

### SECTION—C

# ( Epistemology based on Tarkasamgraha )

( Marks : 35 )

5.	Write	very	short	answers of the following	as
	directe	ed:			1×5=5

- (a) Who is the author of 'तर्कसंग्रह'?
- (b) Who wrote the commentary entitled 'तर्कदीपिका'?
- (c) 'तर्कसंग्रह' belongs to सांख्य / न्याय / वैशेषिक philosophy.

( Choose the correct answer )

- (d) How many द्रव्यs are recognized in 'तर्कसंग्रह'?
- (e) सर्वव्यवहारहेतुर्गुणो बुद्ध \_\_\_\_ ।

( Fill in the blank )

6. Define प्रत्यक्ष and explain six varieties of सिवकर्ष.

2+10=12

Or

Define अनुमान and discuss the procedure of परार्थानुमान. 2+10=12

- 7. Explain the following (any three):
- 6×3=18

- (a) कार्यनियतपूर्ववृत्ति कारणम्
- (b) सन्दिग्धसाध्यवान् पक्ष
- (c) व्याप्तिविशिष्टपक्षधर्मताज्ञानं परामर्शः
- (d) स्मृतिभिन्नं ज्ञानमनुभवः
- (e) शक्तं पदम्। अस्मात् पदात् अयम् अर्थो बोद्धव्य इतीश्वरसङ्केतः शक्तिः।

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