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5 SEM TDC SNS M 4

2016

(November)

SANSKRIT

(Major)

Course : 504

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32 (Backlog) / 24 (2014 onwards)

Time : 3 hours

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

UNIT—I

[History of Indian Philosophy (Nyāya, Bauddha)]

1. Write short answers of the following : 1×5=5

(a) What are the two main divisions of Indian Philosophy?

(b) Of which royal dynasty Buddha belongs to?

(Turn Over)

(c) What are the two main divisions of Nyāya Darśana?

(d) What was the other name of Gautama of his boyhood days?

(e) Write the name of one famous book of Nyāya Darśana.

2. Show, how Nyāya establishes its view of the existence of God.

Or

Explain the concept and implication of Nirvāṇa in the teachings of Bauddha Philosophy.

3. Answer any one of the following :

(a) Elucidate the doctrine of 'no-self' (अनात्मवाद).

(b) Distinguish after Naiyāyikas (नैयायिकस) between स्वार्थानुमान and परार्थानुमान.

(c) Discuss after Buddha, the 'theory of Impermanence' (अनित्यवाद).

UNIT—II

(Cārvāka Darśana)

4. Write short answers of the following : $1 \times 3 = 3$

(a) Why is Cārvāka Darśana called 'लोकायतदर्शन'?

(b) Cārvāka Darśana is a 'वेदानुगतदर्शन'.

(Write True or False)

(c) The word 'चार्वाक' comes from the root (धातु)

—.

(Fill in the blank)

5. What is Pramāṇa (प्रमाण)? On what grounds do the Cārvākas accept Perception (प्रत्यक्ष) as the only Pramāṇa? Discuss. $2 + 8 = 10$

Or

Reproduce in brief Cārvāka's view on the refutation of God's existence. Discuss briefly Cārvāka's notion of re-birth (पुनर्जन्म). $7 + 3 = 10$

6. Answer any one of the following :

(a) Describe Cārvāka's theory of Soul.

(b) Write, what you know about the basic conclusion of the Philosophy of Cārvāka.

(Turn Over)

(4)

UNIT—III

(Sāṃkhyakārikā)

7. Write short answers of the following : $1 \times 3 = 3$

(a) Sāṃkhyakārikā ('सांख्यकारिका') was written by Gaudapāda/ Bāṇabhaṭṭa/Īśwarakṛṣṇa.

(Choose the correct one)

(b) According to सांख्यशास्त्र, what is the meaning of the word 'ज्ञ'?

(c) How many 'Tattvas' (तत्त्वs) have been accepted in Sāṃkhyakārikā?

8. "दृष्टवदानुश्रविकः स ह्यविशुद्धि क्षयातिशययुक्तः।"

Discuss the statement according to 'सांख्यकारिका'.

Or

What are दृष्टम्, अनुमानम् and आप्तवचनम्? Discuss after 'सांख्यकारिका'.

Or

"निगुणमविवेकि विषयः सामान्यमचेतनं प्रसवधर्मि।"

Explain the above-mentioned Kārikā showing its philosophical essence.

(5)

9. Explain any two of the following :

$4 \times 2 = 8$

(a) पुरुषबहुत्वं सिद्धम्

(b) दुःखत्रयाभिधाताजिज्ञासा

(c) अतिदूरात् सामीप्यादीन्द्रियधातात्

(d) सौक्ष्म्यात्तदनुपलब्धिर्नाभावात्

UNIT—IV

(Tarkasaṃgraha)

10. Define 'अवयव' according to Dīpikā (दीपिका). How many kinds of 'अवयव' are there? Discuss with examples. $2+2+4=8$

11. Explain any one of the following :

(a) अनुमानं द्विविधं—स्वार्थं परार्थं च।

(b) लिङ्गं त्रिविधम्—अन्वयव्यतिरेकी, केवलान्वयि
केवलव्यतिरेकी च।

(c) स्वार्थानुमितिपरार्थानुमिति इति लिङ्गपरामर्श एव करणम्।

12. Write very short answers of the following : $1 \times 3 = 3$

(a) What is तर्कदीपिका?

(b) 'तर्कसंग्रह' is a work on poem/history/literature/philosophy/None of these.

(Choose the correct answer)

(c) What is the relation between 'अन्नम्भट्ट' and 'तर्कसंग्रहः'?
