



**2023/TDC (CBCS)/EVEN/SEM/
SANHCC-601T/248**

TDC (CBCS) Even Semester Exam., 2023

SANSKRIT

(Honours)

(6th Semester)

Course No. : SANHCC-601T

(Indian Ontology and Epistemology)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : 3 hours

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

SECTION—A

Answer any *ten* of the following questions : $2 \times 10 = 20$

1. Who is the founder of the Nyāya school of Indian philosophy?
2. What is the ultimate goal of life according to the Sāṃkhya school of Indian philosophy?
3. What is the meaning of the term 'Brahman' in Indian philosophy?



(2)

4. What is the difference between Nimitta Kāraṇa and Upādāna Kāraṇa?
5. What is the theory of Satkāryavāda?
6. According to the Nyāya school, what are the four kinds of causes?
7. What is the concept of Dravya in Indian philosophy?
8. What are the seven Padārthas according to Indian philosophy?
9. What is the concept of Pratibimba in Indian philosophy?
10. What is the definition of Pramāṇa in Indian philosophy?
11. What are the two types of Anumāna according to Indian philosophy?
12. What is the definition of Aitihya in Indian philosophy?
13. What is the concept of Kartā in Indian philosophy?

J23/828

(Continued)

(3)

14. What are the six types of Pramāṇas according to Indian philosophy?
15. What is the relationship between Kāraṇa and Karāṇa according to Indian philosophy?

SECTION—B

Answer any five of the following questions : 10×5=50

16. Discuss the concept of Ātman according to Indian philosophy.
17. Explain the concept of Puruṣārtha in Indian philosophy.
18. Discuss the theory of Asatkāryavāda.
19. Explain the concept of Nimitta Kāraṇa and Upādāna Kāraṇa with examples.
20. Discuss the concept of Padārtha in Indian philosophy.
21. Explain the concept of Pramāṇa in Indian philosophy and its classification.
22. Explain the concept of Pratyakṣa (perception) and its subtypes as described in *Tarkasamgraha*.

J23/828

(Turn Over)



(4)

23. Discuss the concept of Anumāna (inference) in Indian epistemology. Explain the five steps involved in the process of Anumāna as described in *Tarkasaṁgraha*.
24. Define Pramā and its types as described in Indian epistemology. Discuss the significance of each type of Pramā in the acquisition of knowledge.
25. Explain the concept of Kartā, Karaṇa, Vyāpāra and Phala in Indian philosophy. How do these concepts relate to the process of knowledge acquisition? Discuss with examples.

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