2007 SANSKRIT PAPER-VI

Full Marks: 100

Time: 4 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

First Half

Explain the nature of samavāyikārana, asamavāyikārana and nimittakārana, according to the Tarkabhāsā.

Or

- (a) What is called pratyaksa, according to Kesava Misra.
- (b) Explain savikalpaka and nirvikalpaka pratyaksa, according to him.
- (c) What are the three types of *Karaṇas* of *pratyakṣa* and when do they become *Karaṇas* of it? Explain after the Tarkabhāsā.

2+6+5

6

2. Explain the lakṣana of ayutasiddha, according to Tarkabhāṣākāra.

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Explain in brief, the *laksana* of *Kārana*, according to Tarkabhāsākāra.

2×3

(Contd.)

3. Answer any three questions from the following:

	(a) What is pramāna, according to Kesava Misra?	
	(b) What is Karana, according to Tarkabhāsā.	
	(c) What is anyathāsiddha?	
	(d) What is called pramā, according to Tarkabhāṣā.	
	(e) What is called 'hanopādanopekṣābuddhi'?	
4.	Elucidate the following Samkhyakarika:	13
	मूलप्रकृतिरविकृतिर्महदाद्याः	
	प्रकृतिविकृतयः सप्त ।	
	षोडशकस्तु विकारो न	
	प्रकृतिर्न विकृति: पुरुष:॥	
	Or	
	Or Explain the laksana of 'বৃষ্ট' (perception), according to t	he fifth
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	he fifth
5.	Explain the laksana of 'दृष्ट' (perception), according to t	13
5.	Explain the laksana of 'বৃষ্ট' (perception), according to t Samkhyakārikā.	13
5.	Explain the laksana of '로벌' (perception), according to the Samkhyakārikā. Explain in brief, three types of 로ા쟁 (suffering) a	13
5. 6.	Explain the laksana of 'বৃষ্ট' (perception), according to the Samkhyakārikā. Explain in brief, three types of বু:ত্ত্ৰ (suffering) a Samkhyakārikā.	13 fter the
	Explain the laksana of 'বৃষ্ট' (perception), according to the Samkhyakārikā. Explain in brief, three types of বু:ত্ত্ (suffering) a Samkhyakārikā.	13 fter the
	Explain the laksana of 'दृष्ट' (perception), according to the Samkhyakārikā. Explain in brief, three types of दु:ख (suffering) a Samkhyakārikā. Answeer any three questions from the following:	13 fter the

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- (d) Mention the Samkhyakarika No. 4.
- (e) Like the ordinary (বুছ) means, unseen (প্রবৃষ্ট) means also is not conducive to the cessation of suffering—why?

Second Half

1. अधस्तनेषु प्रश्नद्यस्य उत्तरं विधेयम् :---

10×2

- (a) किं नाम वेदान्तशास्त्रम् ? तस्मिन् शास्त्रे केषामधिकारः ? वेदान्तसाररीत्या विविच्यताम ।
 - (b) अज्ञानस्य लक्षणं व्यावृत्तिपूर्वकम् आलोच्यताम्।
 - (c) वेदान्तसारस्थितमङ्गलाचरणश्लोकमवलम्ब्य ब्रह्मस्वरुपं निरुप्पताम्।
 - (d) समष्टिव्यष्टयात्मकमाज्ञानस्वरुपं प्रतिपाद्यताम्।
- (e) सदानन्दयोगीन्द्रमतानुसारेण अद्वैनवेदान्तसम्मतमात्मस्वरूपमुपपादनीयम्।
- 2. यथाकाममेकस्य टिप्पणी कार्या :-

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- (a) साधनचतुष्टयम्।
- (b) अध्यारोप:।
- (c) पञ्चीकरणम्।
- (d) अनुवन्ध-चतुष्टयम्।
- 3. अधोलिखितेषु कश्चिदेक: प्रश्न: समाधेय: :—

12

- (a) भाष्यलक्षणं किम् ? महाभाष्यस्य महत्त्वं कथं संगच्छते ? पस्पशाह्मिकस्य तादृशनामकरणे का युक्तिः ?
- (b) 'अथ गौरित्यत्र कः शब्दः' इत्याक्षेपस्य तात्पर्यमुङ्ख्य समाधानं भाष्यानुसारेण सूपपाद्यताम्।

- (c) व्याकरणाध्ययनस्य रक्षादीनि मुख्यानिप्रयोजनानि यथाभाष्यं निव्रियन्ताम्।
- 4. यथाभिमतमेकं सप्रसङ्गं व्याख्येयम् :--
 - (a) दुष्टः शब्दः स्वरतो वर्णतो वा मिथ्याप्रयुक्तो न तमर्थमाह। स वाग्वज्रो यजमानं हिनस्ति यथेन्द्रशत्रुः स्वरतोऽपराधात्॥
 - (b) उत त्वः पश्यत्र ददर्श बाच मृत त्वः शृण्वत्र शृणोत्येनाम्। उत त्वस्मै तन्वं वि सस्रे जायेव पत्य उशती सुवासाः॥
 - (c) सुदेवो असि वरुण यस्य ते सप्त सिन्धव:। अनुक्षरसरे काकुदं सूर्मं सुषिरामिव॥
- 5. यथेच्छमेकस्य सन्दर्मस्य तात्पर्य साधु निरुप्यताम् :--
 - (a) अथ शब्दानुशासनम्।
 - (b) अनभ्युपाय एव शब्दोनां प्रतिपन्तौ प्रतिपदपाठ:।
 - (c) अथवा क्यखानकवदेतद् भविष्यति।