

2016

SANSKRIT

( Major )

Paper : 2.2

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Answer the following questions : 1×10=10

(a) "सम्प्रति मित्रलाभः प्रस्तूयते"

Who is the speaker here?

(b) Who was the king of पाटलिपुत्र?

(c) Who was विष्णुशर्मा?

(d) "राजपुत्राः ऊचुः"

Derive the word 'ऊचुः'.

(e) "दरिद्रे दीयते दानं सफलं पाण्डुनन्दन"

Who is 'पाण्डुनन्दन' referred to here?

(f) “तस्य तिरस्कारं श्रुत्वा चित्रग्रीव उवाचः”

Who is चित्रग्रीव?

(g) “एषां मांसैर्मांसत्रयं मे सुखेन गमिष्यति।”

Who is the speaker of this statement?

(h) Write the other name of the अनुष्टुप् metre.

(i) How many गणस are there in a पाद of शिखरिणी metre?

(j) Define ‘य-गण’.

2. Answer the following questions in brief : 2×5=10

(a) “षड् जीवलोकस्य सुखानि राजन्।”

What are those six pleasures referred to here?

(b) “यः पश्यति स पण्डितः।”

Who is regarded as the ‘पण्डित’?

(c) Fill in the blanks :

परोक्षे \_\_\_\_\_ प्रत्यक्षे \_\_\_\_\_।

\_\_\_\_\_ मित्रं \_\_\_\_\_ पयोमुखम्॥

(d) Elucidate the idea contained in the following statement :

“विद्याहीना न शोभन्ते निर्गन्धा इव किंशुकाः।”

(e) “सानुस्वारश्च दीर्घश्च विसर्गी च गुरुभवेत्।  
वर्णः संयोगपूर्वश्च तथा पादान्तगोऽपि वा॥”

Write the meaning of this verse.

3. Explain with reference to the context any one of the following verses :

(a) अनिष्टादिदृष्टलाभेऽपि न गतिर्जायते शुभा।  
यत्रास्ते विषसंसर्गोऽमृतं तदपि मृत्यवे॥

(b) अरावप्युचितं कार्यमातिथ्यं गृहमागते।  
छेतुः पार्श्वगतां छायां नोपसंहरते द्रुमः॥

4. (a) “राजपुत्राणां पुरस्तात् प्रस्तावक्रमेण स पण्डितोऽब्रवीत्।”

Who is the ‘पण्डितः’? Who are the ‘राजपुत्राः’? What is the statement (प्रस्ताव) given by the पण्डित? Write a short note on the contents of the ‘मित्रलाभ’.

Or

(b) Present in your own words the story of the jackal named दीर्घराव, adding the ethical lesson of the story.

5. Define and illustrate any *three* of the following :

5×3=15

उपेन्द्रवज्रा ; शिखरिणी ; वंशस्थविल ; भुजङ्गप्रयात।

6. Scan the following verse and define the metre therein :

5

(a) मुनिसुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना  
मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः।  
मनसिजेन सखे प्रहरिष्यता  
धनुषि चूतशरश्च निवेशितः॥

Or

(b) मेरुश्चलन्निव युगक्षयसन्निकर्षे  
शोषं व्रजन्निव महोदधिरप्रमेयः।  
सूर्यः पतन्निव च मण्डलमात्रलक्ष्यः  
शोकाद् भृशं शिथिलदेहमतिनरेन्द्रः॥

7. Translate into Sanskrit any *one* of the following passages :

15

(a) Once upon a time there lived a Brāhmin named Sītārāma. He earned his livelihood by performing Pūjās and rituals in the houses of people. One day, he got a chance to perform Pūjā in a rich-man's house.

The rich-man lived in another village. Sītārāma performed the Pūjā. The rich-man was so impressed by his service that, in return, the rich-man gave him a healthy goat. Sītārāma was very happy to get the goat. He lifted the goat on his shoulders and started for his home. He passed through a jungle on the way to his home.

- (b) The best productions of the Indian drama in Sanskrit are nearly a dozen in number. From a period from about the beginning of the fifth to the end of the eighth century AD, these dramas were composed. These plays are the compositions of the great dramatists Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūti, Śūdraka, Śrīharṣa, etc. The greatest of all is Kālidāsa. It is already known to us that he is the author of several of the best Kāvya. Three of his plays have been preserved, *Abhijñāna-śākuntalam*, *Vikramorvaśīyam* and *Mālavikāgnimitram*.

8. Write an essay on any one of the following : 10

(a) वर्षाक्रतुः

(b) श्रीमन्तः शङ्करदेवः

(c) संस्कृत-भाषायाः प्रचारव्यवस्था

(d) असमस्य तीर्थस्थानानि

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