

2019

SANSKRIT

( Honours )

Paper : SKT-HC-1016

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Answer the following questions :  $1 \times 10 = 10$

(a) The race of Raghu originated from सूर्य / चन्द्र.

( Choose the correct answer )

(b) “क चाल्पविषया मतिः”

Who is referred to here as having limited intelligence?

(c) “प्रणवश्छन्दसामिव”

Who is compared with the प्रणव of the Vedas in the 1st Canto of the *Raghuvamśam*?

(d) Who is referred to as Kumāra in the title of the epic the *Kumārasambhavam*?

( 2 )

- (e) Mention a feature of writing of the poet Kālidāsa.
- (f) Write an equivalent Sanskrit word for षट्पद.
- (g) How many Cantos are there in the Kirātārjunīyam?
- (h) What was the duty entrusted by Yudhiṣṭhira to the Vanecara?
- (i) Who has been referred to by the term 'किरात' in the title of the Kirātārjunīyam?
- (j) Who is the writer of the 'नीतिशतकम्'?

Answer the following :

2×5=10

- (a) Who are the deities that the author has saluted in the First Verse of the Raghuvamśam?
- (b) Who are the parents of पार्वती?
- (c) "न हि \_\_\_\_\_ प्रवक्तुमिच्छन्ति \_\_\_\_\_ हितैषिणः।"
- Fill in the blanks.

( Continued )

( 3 )

- (d) Write any two statements regarding a fool as found in the Nītiśatakam.
- (e) Mention two ornaments of a person one of which lasts forever and the other does not, as found in the Nītiśatakam.

3. Translate the following :

तथा समक्षं दहता मनोभवं पिनाकिना भ्रमनोरथा सती।  
निनिन्द रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता ॥

4. Explain any one of the following :

(a) मनीषिताः सन्ति गृहेषु देवतास्तपः क वत्से क च तावकं वपुः।  
पदं सहेत भ्रमरस्य पेलवं शिरीषपुष्पं न पुनः पतत्त्रिणः ॥

(b) पुनर्ग्रीहीतुं नियमस्थया तथा द्वयेऽपि निक्षेप इवार्पितं द्रयम्।  
लतासु तन्वीषु विलासचेष्टितं विलोलदृष्टं हरिणाङ्गनासु च ॥

5. Quote from your memory the verse where knowledge (विद्या) is praised.

6. Translate the following :

अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यते विशेषज्ञः।  
ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धं ब्रह्मापि तं नरं न रञ्जयति ॥

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( Turn Over )

7. Give an assessment of the epics of Kālidāsa. 10

Or

Write a note on the characteristics of the Raghu-clan as you find in the *Raghuvamśam*, Canto I.

8. Comment on the statement :

“भारवेरर्थगौरवम्।”

Or

Write the speech of Vanecara as you find in the First Canto of the *Kirātārjunīyam*.

9. Answer the following (any two) :

10×2=20

(a) Write what you know about the epics of Bhāravi and Śrīharṣa.

(b) Prepare an extensive note on the epics of Aśvaghoṣa.

(c) Show your acquaintance with the Gītikāvyas of the following writers :

Kālidāsa ; Jayadeva.

2019

SANSKRIT

( Honours )

Paper : SKT-HC-1026

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) What is the name of the first metre  
(*Chandas*) used in the Vedic pantheon?

(b) Which Veda is not included within the term  
'*Trayī*'?

(c) Other than the '*Bālakāṇḍa*', which Section  
of the *Rāmāyaṇa* is also regarded as an  
interpolation?

(d) Who sang the story of the *Rāmāyaṇa* in  
the royal court of Rāma's kingdom?

(e) What is the name of the first stage of the  
*Mahābhārata* story?

(f) What type of *Kāvya* is the *Mahābhārata*?

(g) Write down the name of the *Purāṇa* which is related to the place of earlier *Kāmarūpa*.

(h) How many characteristic features are related to the term '*Purāṇa*'?

(i) Name the famous book on Sanskrit Grammar that was attributed to *Patañjali*.

(j) How many *Mahāpurāṇas* are there?

2. Answer the following in brief :

2×5=10

(a) What are the two broad divisions of Indian Philosophy? What is the criterion followed for this process of the division?

(b) How many Chapters are there in the book, *Sāhityadarpaṇa*? What is the common name used for denoting these Chapters?

(c) Who translated the *Rāmāyaṇa* in Assamese for the first time? Write down the name of the two scholars of medieval Assam who were greatly influenced by this translation.

(d) Explain the term '*Veda*' in brief.

(e) What is the other name of the *Mahābhārata*? Why is it called so?

3. Answer the following (any four) : 5×4=20

(a) Write the significance of the title of the *Mahābhārata*.

(b) Write a note on the book, *Aṣṭādhyāyī*.

(c) Write down the basic principles of the *Vedānta* philosophy.

(d) Discuss in brief the outlines of the subject matter of the *Rāmāyaṇa*.

(e) Explain the meaning of the term '*Upaniṣad*' and write down the names of the ten principal *Upaniṣads*.

(f) Point out the importance of the *Brāhmaṇa* literature.

4. Give the answer of the following questions (any four) : 10×4=40

(a) Between the *Rāmāyaṇa* and the *Mahābhārata* which one is earlier? Support your answer with proper explanation.

(b) Define *Purāṇa*. Establish the importance of the *Viṣṇupurāṇa* as a specimen of the Puranic literature.

( 4 )

- (c) Discuss the importance of the *Mahābhārata* as a source of subsequent Sanskrit literature.
- (d) What are the schools of Sanskrit Grammar? Point out some of the important features of these schools.
- (e) Discuss the subject matter of the *Atharvaveda*.
- (f) Write a note on the subject matter of the *Sāhityadarpaṇa*.

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