West Bengal State University

B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. (Honours, Major, General) Examinations, 2012

PART – II

SANSKRIT — HONOURS

Paper - III

(NEW AND OLD SYLLABUS)

Duration : 4 Hours]   [Full Marks : 100

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

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

(NEW SYLLABUS)

UNIT - I

(Marks : 10)

1.   Define and illustrate any *one* of the following :   5

उत्प्रेक्षा, अर्थान्तरन्यासः ।

2.   Name and explain the figures of speech in any *one* of the following verses :   5

   a)   मधुरः सुधावदधरः पल्लवतुल्योऽतिपेलवः पाणिः ।

      चकितमृगलोचनाभ्यां सदृशी च चपले लोचने तस्याः ॥

   b)   अविदितगुणापि सत्कविभणितिः कर्णेषु वमति मधुधाराम् ।

      अनधिगतपरिमलापि हि हरति दृशं मालतीमाला ॥

UNIT - II

(Marks : 35)

3.   How for do you justify the following remark :

नारिकेलफलसम्मितं वचो भारवेः .... ?   7 + 5

Enrich your answer with textual citations with reference to poetic style.

OR

नृपस्य मन्युव्यवसायदीपिनीरूदाजहार —   2 + 6 + 4

Whose speech is this and to whom ? Give a summary of the speech as it is found in your prescribed text and show how it really conforms to the above expression of your text.

4.   Translate into Bengali *or* English any *two* of the following :   2 × 5

     a)   श्रिय: कुरूणामधिपस्य पालनीं

           प्रजासु वृत्तिं यमयुक्त वेदितुम् ।

           स वर्णिलिङ्गी विदित: समाययौ

           युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचर: ॥

     b)   द्विषां विधाताय विधातुमिच्छतो

           रहस्यनुज्ञामधिगम्य भूभृत: ।

           स सौष्ठवौदार्यविशेषशालिनीं

           विनिश्चितार्थामिति वाचमाददे ॥

     c)   कृतारिषड्वर्गजयेन मानवी –

           मगम्यरूपां पदवीं प्रपित्सुना ।

           विभज्य नक्तन्दिवमस्ततन्द्रिणा

           वितन्यते तेन नयेन पौरुषम् ।

     d)   स योवराज्ये नवयोवनोद्धतं

           निधाय दु:शासनमिद्धशासन: ।

           मखेष्वखिन्नोऽनुमत: पुरोधसा

           धिनोति हव्येन हिरण्यरेतसम् ॥

5.   Explain with reference to the context any *one* of the following verses (in Sanskrit) :   8

     a)   क्रियासु युक्तैर्नृप ! चाश्चक्षुषो

           न वञ्चनीया: प्रभवोऽनुजीविभि: ।

           अतोऽर्हसि क्षन्तुमसाधु साधु वा

           हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वच: ॥

     b)   प्रलीनभूपालमपि स्थिरायति

           प्रशासदावारिधिमण्डलं भुव: ।

           स चिन्तयत्येव भियस्त्वदेष्यती–

           रहो दुरन्ता बलवद्विरोधिता ॥

6.   a)   Name and expound the *samāsa* in युधिष्ठिरम् in 4(a) *or* भूभृत: in 4 (b).   2

     b)   Account for the case-ending in चारचक्षुष: in 5 (a).*or* द्वैतवने in 4 (a).   2

     c)   Derive आददे in 4 (b) *or* निधाय in 4 (d).   1

UNIT - III
(Marks : 35)

7. Why did king Dīlīpa go to the hermitage of Vaśiṣtha ? Describe his journey to the hermitage with textual citations. When did the royal couple arrive at the hermitage of Vaśiṣtha ? What was the prayer of Dīlīpa and Sudakṣiṇā ? How did their preceptor Vaśiṣtha solve their problem ?   1 + 3 + 2 + 3 + 3

OR

Do you think that the excellence of Kālidāsa's style is much reflected in the description of Nature ? Establish your opinion with arguments.   4 + 8

8. Translate into Bengali or English any two of the following verses :   2 × 5 = 10

   a) क्व सूर्यप्रभवो वंश: क्व चाल्पविषया मति: ।

      तितीर्षुर्दुस्तरं मोहादुडुपेनास्मि सागरम् ॥

   b) रघूणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये तनुवागविभवोऽपि सन् ।

      तद्गुणै: कर्णमागत्य चापलाय प्रणोदित: ॥

   c) दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय शस्याय मघवा दिवम् ।

      सम्पद्विनिमयेनोभौ दधतुर्भुवनद्वयम् ॥

   d) किन्तु वध्वां तवैतस्यामदृष्टसदृशप्रजम् ।

      न मामवति सद्द्वीपा रत्नसूरपि मेदिनी ॥

9. Explain in Sanskrit with reference to the context any one of the following verses :   8

   a) आकारसदृशप्रज्ञ: प्रज्ञया सदृशागम: ।

      आगमै: सदृशारम्भ: आरम्भसदृशोदय: ॥

   b) प्रजानां विनयाधानाद् रक्षणाद् भरणादपि ।

      स पिता पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतव: ॥

10. a) Name and expound samāsa in भुवनद्वयम् in 8 (c) or जन्महेतव: in 9 (b).   2

    b) Account for the case-ending in सागरम् in 8 (a) or रघूणाम् in 8 (b).   2

    c) Derive दुदोह in 8 (c) or तितीर्षु: in 8 (a).   1

UNIT - IV

(Marks : 20)

11. Assess the ecellence of Māgha as a composer of Mahakāvya ? Do you think that Māgha's composition is free from all poetic blemishes ? If not, show the points of defects with citations from text.   5 + 1 + 3

OR

Give a description of the descent of Nārada before Lord Krṣṇa and the reception accorded to him as found in your prescribed text. Enrich your answer with textual citations.   7 + 2

12. i)   Translate into Bengali or English any one of the following verses :   4

a) महामहानीलशिलारुच: पुरो निषेदिवान् कंसकृष: स विष्टरे ।

श्रितोदयाद्रेरभिसायमुच्चकैरचूचुरच्चन्द्रमसोऽभिरामताम् ॥

b) कृत: प्रजाक्षेमकृता प्रजासृजा सुपात्रनिक्षेपनिराकुलात्मना ।

सदोपयोगेऽपि गुरुस्त्वमक्षयो निधि: श्रुतीनां धनसम्पदामिव ॥

OR

ii) Write short notes on the following :   2 + 2

a) Nārada and Srihari

OR

b) Hiranyakaśipu and Rāvaṇa.

OR

iii) a) Name and expound samāsa in अभिसायम् in 12 (i) (a)

or निराकुलात्मना in 12 (i) (b)   2

b) Account for the case-ending in प्रजासृजा in 12 (i) (b) or विष्टरे in 12 (i) (a).   1

c) Derive अचूचुरत् in 12 (i) (a) or कृत: in 12 (i) (b).   1

13. Explain in Sanskrit with reference to the context any one of the following verses :   7

a) तपेन वर्षा: शरदा हिमागमो वसन्तलक्ष्म्या शिशिर: समेत्य च ।

प्रसूनक्लृतिं दधत: सदर्तव: पुरेऽस्य वास्तव्यकुटुम्बितां ययु: ॥

b) चयस्तिषामित्यवधारितं पुरा तत: शरीरीति विभाविताकृतिम् ।

विभुर्विभक्तावयवं पुमानिति क्रमादमुं नारद इत्यवोधि स: ॥

(OLD SYLLABUS)

UNIT - I
(Marks : 50)

1. What is Arthaprakṛti ? What are its different types ? Explain any *two* of them with reference to a dramatic text.   2 + 2 + 6

OR

Discuss after Visvanātha the essential features of a Nataka. Show the points of difference between a Nataka and a Prakarana.   5 + 5

2. Write short notes on any *two* of the following :   2 × 5

प्रवेशक, विष्कम्भक, नान्दी, गर्भसन्धि ।

3. Define and illustrate any *three* of the following figures of speech :   3 × 5

काव्यलिङ्गम् , अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा, निदर्शना, मालोपमा, अपह्नुति ।

4. Distinguish between any *two* of the following pairs : $2 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$

विभावना and विशेषोक्ति, रूपक and उत्प्रेक्षा, काव्यलिङ्ग and अर्थान्तरन्यास ।

OR

Name and explain the figures of speech in any *two* of the following verses : $2 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$

a)   राजीवमिव राजीवं जलं जलमिवाजनि ।

चन्द्रश्चन्द्र इवातन्द्रः शरत्समुदयोद्गमे ॥

b)   बलावलेपादधुनापि पूर्ववत् प्रवाध्यते तेन जगज्जिगीषुणा ।

सती च योषित् प्रकृतिश्च निश्चला पुमांसमभ्येति भवान्तरेष्वपि ॥

c)   त्वदङ्गमार्दवं द्रष्टुः कस्य चित्ते न भासते ।

मालती – शशभृल्लेखा–कदलीनां कठोरता ॥

d)   श्रुतं कृतधियां सद्भज्जायते विनयः श्रुतात् ।

लोकानुरागो विनयात्र किं लोकानुरागतः ॥

UNIT - II

(Marks : 20)

5.   Write an essay in Sanskrit on any *one* of the following topics :   20

   a)   तव प्रियः कविः ।

   b)   जनजीवने विज्ञानस्य प्रभावः ।

   c)   निरक्षरतादूरीकरणम् ।

UNIT - III

(Marks : 30)

6.   Describe the beauty of autumn as you find in Bhattikavyam — Canto II.   10

<div align="center">OR</div>

Justify the propriety of the remark with reference to Bhattikavyam — व्याख्यागम्यमिदं काव्यम् ।

7.   Translate into Bengali *or* English on any *two* of the following :   2 × 4

   a)   दत्तावधानं मधुलेहिगीतौ प्रशान्तचेष्टं हरिणं जिघांसुः ।

       आकर्णयन्नुत्सुकहंसनादान् लक्ष्ये समाधिं न दधे मृगावित् ॥

   b)   सितारविन्दप्रचयेषु लीनाः संसक्तफेणेषु च सैकतेषु ।

       कुन्दावदाताः कलहंसमालाः प्रतीयिरे स्रोत्रसुखैर्निनादैः ॥

   c)   क्षुद्रान् न जक्षुर्हरिणान् मृगेन्द्रा विशश्वसे पक्षिगणैः समन्तात् ।

       नंनम्यमाना: फलदित्सयेव चकाशिरे तत्र लता विलोलाः ॥

8.   Explain in Sanskrit with reference to the context any one of the following verses :   7

   a)   विम्बागतैस्तीरवनैः समृद्धिं निजां विलोक्यापहृतां पयोभिः ।

       कूलानि सामर्षतयेव तेनुः सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्थलपद्महासैः ॥

   b)   लतानुपातं कुसुमान्यगृह्णात् स नद्यवस्कन्दमुपास्पृशच्च ।

       कुतूहलाच्चारुशिलोपवेशं काकुत्स्थ ईषत् स्मयमान आस्ते ॥

9.   a)   Name and expound the samasa in दत्तावधानम् in 7 (a) *or* in कुन्दावदाता: in 7(b).   2

     b)   Write grammatical note on any *one* of the following :   2

         सामर्षतया in 8 (a), चकाशिरे in 7 (c).

     c)   Derive in विलोक्य in 8 (a) *or* in अगृह्णत् in 8 (b).   1

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PART – II

SANSKRIT — HONOURS

Paper - IV

(NEW AND OLD SYLLABUS)

Duration : 4 Hours]   [Full Marks : 100

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

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

(NEW SYLLABUS)

UNIT - I

(Marks : 35)

1.   a)   Answer any *two* of the following questions : $2 \times 12\frac{1}{2} = 25$

       i)   Write an essay on the influence of *Mahābhārata* on Indian literature and culture.

       ii)   Discuss briefly the growth and development of Fable literature in Sanskrit.

       iii)   Attempt on exhaustive note on Bhavabhūti's works.

       iv)   Write an essay on Aśvaghoṣa and his works.

   b)   Write short notes on any *two* of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

       i)   Rājataraṅginī

       ii)   Rtusamhāra

       iii)   Śrīmadbhagavadgītā

       iv)   Daśakumāracarita.

UNIT - II

(Marks : 15)

2.   a)   Answer any *one* of the following : $1 \times 10 = 10$

       i)   Write a clear note on the origin and development of astronomical studies in ancient India.

       ii)   Give an account of the history of Chhandahśāstra with special reference to the earliest available work on the subject.

   b)   Write short notes on any *one* of the following : $1 \times 5 = 5$

       i)   Abhinayadarpaṇa

       ii)   Bhāskarācārya

       iii)   Suśrutasamhitā.

UNIT - III

(Marks : 25)

3. a) Who was Mahāśvetā ? By whom was she being seen ? Describe the different ways in which she was worshipping Lord Śiva.   2 + 1 + 7 = 10

OR

Differentiate between Kathā and Ākhāyikā. To which category does Bāṇabhaṭṭa's Kādambarī belong ? Substantiate your answer with proper reasons.   4 + 6 = 10

b) Explain in simple Sanskrit with reference to the context any *one* of the following :   1 × 8 = 8

i) त्रयीमिव कलियुगधर्मध्वस्तशोकगृहीतवनवासाम् , आगामिकृतयुगबीजकलामिव प्रमदारूपेणाव-स्थिताम् , देहवतीमिव मुनिजनध्यानसम्पदम् , अमरगजवीथिमिवाभ्रगङ्गाभ्यागमवेगपतिताम् ।

ii) पीतामृतामिव विगततृष्णाम् , ईशानशिरःशशिकलामिवानुपजातरागाम् , अमथितोदधिजलसम्पद-मिवान्तःप्रसन्नाम् , असमस्तपदवृत्तिमिवाद्वन्द्वाम् , बौद्धबुद्धिमिव निरावलम्बनाम् ।

c) Translate into Bengali *or* English any *one* of the following :   1 × 7 = 7

i) अतिधवलप्रभापरिगतदेहतया स्फटिकगृहगतामिव, दुग्धसलिलमग्नामिव, विमलचीनांशु-कान्तरितामिव, आदर्शतलसंक्रान्तामिव, शरदभ्रपटलतिरस्कृतामिवापरिस्फुटविभाव्यमानावयवाम् ।

ii) मणिमण्डपिकास्तम्भलग्राभिरात्मानुरूपाभिः सहचरीभिरिव सवीणाभिर्विलासवतीभिः प्रतिमाभिरूपेताम् , स्नपनार्द्रलिङ्गसंक्रान्तप्रतिबिम्बतया अतिप्रबलभक्त्यराधितस्य हृदयमिव प्रविष्टां हरस्य ।

UNIT - IV

(Marks : 25)

4. a) Who was Indrapālita ? Summarise in your own words, the evil counsel of Indrapālita to Anantavarmā as you find it in your text.   2 + 8 = 10

OR

Write a note on the merits and demerits of Daṇḍin's style of writing.

b) Explain any *one* of the following in simple Sanskrit :   1 × 8 = 8

i) देव, दैवानुग्रहेण यदि कश्चिद्भाजनं भवति विभूतेस्तमकस्मादुच्चावचैरूपप्रलोभनैः कदर्थयन्तः स्वार्थ साधयन्ति धूर्ताः ।

ii) राज्यं नाम शक्तित्रयायत्तम् । शक्तयश्च मन्त्रप्रभावोत्साहाः परम्परानुगृहीताः कृत्येषु क्रमन्ते ।

c) Translate any *one* of the following into Bengali *or* English :   1 × 7 = 7

i) आगमदीपदृष्टेन खल्वध्वना सुखेन वर्तते लोकयात्रा । दिव्यं हि चक्षुर्भूतभविष्यत्सु व्यवहितविप्रकृष्टादिषु च विषयेषु शास्त्रं नाम प्रतिहतवृत्ति । तेन हीनः सतोरप्यायतविशालयोर्लोचनयोरन्ध एव जन्तुरर्थदर्शनेष्वसामर्थ्यात् ।

ii) एवंगते मन्त्रिणि राजनि च कामवृत्ते चन्द्रपालितो नामाश्मकेन्द्रामात्यस्येन्द्र पालितस्य सुनुः, असद्वृत्तः पितृनिर्वासितो नाम भूत्वा बहुभिश्चारणगणैर्वहृद्भिरनल्पकौशलाभि शिल्पकारिणी-भिरनेकच्छत्रकिङ्कुरैश्च गूठपुरूषैः परिवृत्तोऽभ्येत्य विविधाभिः क्रीडाभिर्विहारभद्रमात्मसादकरोत् ।

(OLD SYLLABUS)

UNIT - I

(Marks : 25)

Answer *Q*. No. 4 and any *one* from the rest.

1. 'Rgvedic Gods are personification of natural phenomena.' Justify this statement.   15

2. Discuss the importance of the Brāhmaṇas in the Vedic literature and name at least one Brāhmaṇa attached to each Samhitā. Add a brief note on *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*.

    8 + 4 + 3 = 15

3. 'We may call the Samhitās of the *Sāmaveda* and the Yajurveda in contrast to those of the Rgveda and the *Atharvaveda*.' Discuss.   15

4. Write short notes on any *two* of the following :   2 × 5 = 10

    a) Uttarārcika

    b) Yāska

    c) Prātiśākhya

    d) Rgvedic women

    e) Krsnayajurveda.

UNIT - II

(Marks : 50)

Answer *Q*. No.9 and any *two* from the rest.

5. Write an essay on the age of the composition of the *Mahābhārata*. Discuss in this context the different stages of the composition of this epic.   10 + 5 = 15

6. Write in detail about Bhāsa and his works.   15

7. What is Sanskrit Lyric poetry ? Make a short survey of the lyric poetry in Sanskrit Literature.   15

8. Trace the origin and development of Sanskrit prose-romance. Add a note on the contributions of Subandhu in this field.   10 + 5 = 15

9. Write short notes on any *four* of the following : 4 × 5 = 20

   a) Campukāvya

   b) Rājataranginī

   c) Bhaṭṭikāvya

   d) Pañcatantra

   e) The Girnar Inscription

   f) Interpolated Kāndas of Rāmāyana

   g) Srimadbhagavadgitā

   h) Purānam Pañcalaksanam.

UNIT - III

(Marks : 25)

Answer Q. No. *13* and any *one* from the rest.

10. Who is the exponent of the rotation of earth ? What do you know about his work ? Discuss. 1 + 9 = 10

11. Who is the author of Nātyaśāstra ? What do you know about him ? Write in short the contents and importance of the said book. 1 + 2 + 7 = 10

12. Trace the history of the development of Medical science in ancient India. 10

13. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 3 × 5 = 15

    a) Sangītaratnākara

    b) Bhāskarācārya-II

    c) Brahmagupta

    d) Vrttaratnākar

    e) Gangādāsa

    f) Varāhamihira.