2019

SANSKRIT

(Major)

Paper : 6.1

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions

1. Answer the following questions as directed : 1×7=7

    (a) What is the name of the 8th Chapter of the *Gītā*?

    (b) What is अधिभूत?

    (c) यः प्रयाति त्यजन् देहं स याति _____ गतिम्।

    (Fill in the blank)

    (d) Who is called पुरुषोत्तम in the *Gītā*?

    (e) There are three / four schools of Buddhism.

    (Write the correct answer)

(*Turn Over*)

(f) ''ब्रह्म सत्यं जगन्मिथ्या''

Who said this?

(g) _____ are called Vedānta.

(Fill in the blank)

2. Give short answers to the following : 2×4=8

   (a) Write the meanings of the words व्यक्त and अव्यक्त.

   (b) To whom the God is सुलभ?

   (c) What is परमा गति according to the *Gītā*?

   (d) What are the Four Noble Truths of Buddhism?

3. Explain with reference to the context any *one* of the following verses : 5

   (a) यं यं वापि स्मरन्भावं त्यजत्यन्ते कलेवरम्।
   तं तमेवैति कौन्तेय सदा तद्भावभावितः॥

   (b) कविं पुराणमनुशासितारम् अणोरणीयांसमनुस्मरेद् यः।
   सर्वस्य धातारमचिन्त्यरूपम् आदित्यवर्णं तमसः परस्तात्॥

4. Write a note on the nature of ब्रह्म as discussed in the 8th Chapter of the *Gītā*. 10

Or

Discuss about the two Paths described in the 8th Chapter of the *Gītā*.

5. Answer the following questions : 10×2=20

   (a) Write a note on the origin and development of Advaita Vedānta Philosophy.

   Or

   Write a note on the concept of Self in Advaita Vedānta Philosophy.

   (b) Show your acquaintance with the theory of प्रतीत्यसमुत्पाद of Buddhism.

   Or

   What are the different schools of Buddhism? Discuss the salient features of any one of them.

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

   Śaṅkarācārya ; Kṣaṇikatvavāda ; Anātmavāda ; Prasthānatraya.

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2019

SANSKRIT

(Major)

Paper : 6.2

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions

1. Answer the following questions :   1×7=7

   (a) Who is known as 'कमलभव'?

   (b) How many types of pillars are mentioned in the 'बृहत्संहिता'?

   (c) What do you mean by वास्तुविद्या?

   (d) What is the breadth of the first house of the king?

   (e) What was the name of Bhāskarācārya's father?

(f) Name another book ascribed to Bhāskarācārya.

(g) How much interval is best between two trees?

2. Answer the following questions briefly : 2×4=8

(a) What are the meanings of the terms 'संकलित' and 'व्याकलित' found in *Līlāvatī*?

(b) What are the four वीथिकाs as found in the 53rd Chapter of 'बृहत्संहिता'?

(c) What should be the first treatment of soil for cultivation?

(d) How should grafted plant be watered?

3. Answer the following questions : 5×3=15

(a) Write briefly about two-halled house (द्विशाला).

Or

Write a short note on वर्धमान वास्तु.

(b) What, according to Bhāskarācārya, are place values of digits?

(c) Explain the following :

   (i) अजातशाखान् शिशिरे जातशाखान् हिमागमे।
वर्षागमे च सुस्कन्धान् यथादिकस्थान् प्ररोपयेत्॥

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

   (ii) प्रान्तच्छायाविनिर्मुक्ता न मनोज्ञा जलाशयाः।
यस्मादतो जलप्रान्तेष्वारामान् विनिवेशयेत्॥

4. Present a note on poetic ability of Bhāskarācārya.   10

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

Discuss the views of Bhāskarācārya on measures for grains in volume.

5. Present a discussion on the salient features of the houses of crowned prince (युवराज).   10

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

Explain the following verse with reference to the context :

पश्वाश्रमिणाममितं धान्यादुधवद्धिरतिगृहाणां च।
नेच्छन्ति शाख्रकारा हस्तशतादुच्छ्रितं परतः॥

6. Discuss how to increase yield of fruit and flowers in the plants. Name the trees which are grown in moist soil.   10

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

Write down the steps for sowing the seeds of कपित्थ.

<div align="center">★ ★ ★</div>

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SANSKRIT

(Major)

Paper : 6.3

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Answer the following questions : 1×3=3

   (a) What is the meaning of 'आयुर्वेद'?

   (b) Write the meaning of the word 'दीर्घंजीवितीयम्'.

   (c) How many शारीरिक दोषs are there?

2. Define कर्म as you find in the 'चरकसंहिता'. 2

3. Answer any *three* of the following : 5×3=15

   (a) Briefly describe the Āyurveda-avataraṇa.

   (b) Mention the names of Mūlinī द्रव्यs.

   (c) Describe eight types of milk and their usage.

   (d) Briefly discuss the Ṣaṭkaraṇas.

(*Turn Over*)

4. Explain with reference to the context any *two* of the following : 10×2=20

   (a) किंश्चिद्दोषप्रशमनं किंश्चिद्धातुप्रदूषणम् ।
   स्वस्थवृत्तौ मतं किंश्चित्त्रिविधं द्रव्यमुच्यते ॥

   (b) समवायोऽपृथग्भावो भूम्यादीनां गुणैर्मतः ।
   स नित्यो यत्र हि द्रव्यं न तत्रानियतो गुणः ॥

   (c) शरीरं सत्त्वसंज्ञं च व्याधीनामाश्रयो मतः ।
   तथा सुखानां योगस्तु सुखानां कारणं समः ॥

5. Fill in the blanks : 1×4=4

   (a) Three important parts of a computer are
   _____, _____ and _____.

   (b) ALU stands for _____.

   (c) _____ is considered as the father of modern digital computer.

   (d) The microprocessor is also known as the _____.

6. Answer the following questions : 2×3=6

   (a) Name the various types of computer.

   (b) What is hardware?

   (c) What are the features of machine language?

(Continued)

7. Answer any *one* of the following :　　　　10

   (a) Describe the various components of an operating system.

   (b) What are the different types of printer? Describe the functioning of a printer briefly.

   (c) Explain the features of high-level language.

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SANSKRIT

(Major)

Paper : 6.4

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions

1. Give the answers of the following questions : 1×7=7

   (a) What term is used to denote the Chapters of
   the *Sāhityadarpaṇa*?

   (b) How many types of meaning are there
   according to Viśvanātha?

   (c) To which Vṛtti the term संकेत is related?

   (d) Give an example of the Mahāvākya.

   (e) Who has coined the term Indo-European
   originally?

   (f) Which Indo-European language is
   grammatically very similar to Sanskrit?

(g) Which English word is at the root of the linguistic division of the IE language in satəm and centum groups?

2. Give the answers of the following questions : 2×4=8

(a) Explain the reason for which the expression वह्निना सिञ्चन्ति cannot be taken as a specimen of a वाक्य.

(b) Why is लक्षणा termed as an अर्पिता शक्ति?

(c) Explain how can लक्षणा be established in the sentence ''कर्मणि कुशलः''.

(d) Why the Sanskrit language does not follow word-order?

3. Answer any *one* of the following : 5

(a) Explain the idea contained in—

''वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगार्हानन्वितैकार्थबोधकाः''

(b) Write a note on the treatment of संकेत in connection with the अभिधावृत्ति.

4. Answer any *two* of the following : 5×2=10

(a) Write a note on the usage of Upasarga in the Vedic Sanskrit language.

(b) Explain the meaning and application of the Verner's Law.

(c) How is Sanskrit related to the family of Indo-European language?

5. Discuss the salient features of Indo-European language.   10

<p align="center">*Or*</p>

What is ablaut? What are the causes behind the ablaut phenomenon? Discuss the ablaut-position of the Sanskrit language.

6. Write an exhaustive note on तात्पर्यवृत्ति.   10

<p align="center">*Or*</p>

Discuss the statement ''तिस्रः शब्दस्य शक्तयः''.

7. Explain the difference between उपादानलक्षणा and लक्षणलक्षणा showing the reasons why those two are named as अजहत्स्वार्था and जहत्स्वार्था respectively.   10

<p align="center">*Or*</p>

Discuss the लक्षणा contained in—   2½×4=10

गङ्गायां घोषः ; कलिङ्गः साहसिकः ; अश्वः श्वेतो धावति ; आयुर्घृतम्।

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2019

SANSKRIT

(Major)

Paper : 6.5

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Answer the following :   1×7=7

   (a) Who is the writer of the *Sāhityadarpaṇa*?

   (b) Fill up the blanks :

   वर्णैः शेषैः पुनर्द्वयोः।

   _____ _____ पाञ्चालिका मता॥

   (c) Rewrite the following statement correctly :

   The Chapters of *Sāhityadarpaṇa* are called उल्लासs.

   (d) State whether the following statement is True *or* False :

   Sāhityadarpaṇa was written in the 10th Century AD.

(Turn Over)

(e) While discussing the वैदर्भी रीति, Viśvanātha has quoted the view of one of his predecessors. Who is he?

(f) Give the definition of रीति as you find in the *Sāhityadarpaṇa*.

(g) Which स्वर is used to indicate an अधिकारसूत्र?

2. Explain any *three* of the following : 5×3=15

इको गुणवृद्धी ; तस्मादित्युत्तरस्य ; अचश्च ; स्थानेऽन्तरतमः ; अनेकाल्शित्-सर्वस्य।

3. Explain very briefly any *two* of the following :

2×2=4

(a) टिक्तितौ यस्योक्तौ तस्य क्रमादाद्यन्तावयवौ स्तः।

(b) षष्ठीनिर्दिष्टाऽन्त्यस्यादेशः स्यात्।

(c) अचां मध्ये योऽन्त्यस्तस्मात्परस्तस्यैवान्त्यावयवो मित् स्यात्।

4. Write short notes on लाटी रीति and गौडी रीति. 2+2=4

5. Answer any *three* of the following : 10×3=30

(a) Write what you know on Vedic Mathematics.

(b) Present an account of architecture of the Indus Valley period.

(c) Write about Caraka's contribution to Indian Medicine.

(d) Discuss the works on Indian Astronomy.

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2019

SANSKRIT

(Major)

Paper : 6.6

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

UNIT—I

(Kauṭilya's Arthaśāstra)

1. Answer the following questions : 1×3=3

    (a) How many Vidyās have been enumerated by Kauṭilya?

    (b) Name the only Vidyā considered by Auśanasas.

    (c) Which Vidyā is stated as the source of all righteous activities (धर्म)?

(*Turn Over*)

2. Name the two types of विनय.　　　　　　　　2

3. Write short notes on the following (any *two*) :
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　5×2=10

　　　वार्ता ; अमात्यनियोग ; Duties of a house-
　　　holder.

4. Answer any *two* of the following :　　10×2=20

　　(a) Show your acquaintance with the Vidyās
　　　　enumerated by Kauṭilya.

　　(b) Write briefly the contents found in वृद्धसंयोग
　　　　of the *Arthaśāstra*.

　　(c) Prepare a note on counselling (मन्त्रणा) as
　　　　delineated in मन्त्राधिकार of the *Arthaśāstra*.

UNIT—II
(Nāradasmṛti)

5. Answer the following :　　　　　　1×4=4

　　(a) How many titles of law are mentioned in
　　　　the *Nāradasmṛti* ?

　　(b) Why व्यवहार is called चतुष्कारी?

(c) Mention any two qualities of a king.

(d) Fill up the gap :

तस्माद्धर्मासनं प्राप्य राजा _____ ।

6. Answer the following :   2×3=6

(a) What is the meaning of the following verse?

नष्टे धर्मे मनुष्याणां व्यवहारः प्रवर्तते।

द्रष्टा च व्यवहाराणां राजा दण्डधरः स्मृतः॥

(b) What is meant by दायभाग?

(c) Fill up the gaps :

पिता रक्षति _____ भर्ता रक्षति _____ ।

7. Explain the following verse :   5

पितर्यूर्ध्वं गते पुत्रा विभजेरन्धनं क्रमात्।

मातुर्दुहितरोऽभावे दुहितॄणां तदन्वयः॥

8. Give an account of the Smṛti-literature.   10

Or

Prepare a note on स्त्रीधन or woman's property as you find it in the *Nāradasmṛti*.

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