

**TDC Odd Semester Exam., 2020
held in July, 2021**

SANSKRIT

(Pass)

(5th Semester)

Course No. : SANP-501

(History of Classical Sanskrit Literature)

Full Marks : 50

Pass Marks : 17

Time : 2 hours

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

UNIT—I

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

- (a) Between the two epics, the *Rāmāyaṇa* and the *Mahābhārata*, which one is earlier? Give reasons to support your answer.
- (b) “The *Mahābhārata* is a storehouse of Indian wisdom.” Justify.

- (c) Give a comprehensive survey on any two lyrical poems of Sanskrit literature.
- (d) Give an account of Sanskrit prose-romance.

UNIT—II

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

- (a) Discuss Kālidāsa as a dramatist and a poet.
- (b) Give an account of the historical literature in Sanskrit.
- (c) Write a note on Sanskrit court-epic.
- (d) Write a note on the origin and development of Sanskrit drama.

UNIT—III

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

Aśvaghōṣa ; *Harṣacarita* ; Bhāsa ;
Viśākhadatta ; *Kalhaṇa* ; Bhavabhūti ;
Subandhu ; Pāṇini ; *Rājatarāṅgiṇī* ;
Carakasamhitā ; *Meghadūtam*.

(3)

UNIT—IV

4. Answer any five of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$
- (a) Who is the author of *Harṣacaritam*? Name the other work of the author.
- (b) How many Parvans are there in the *Mahābhārata*? To which Parvan of the *Mahābhārata* does *Śrīmadbhagavadgītā* belong?
- (c) Name two dramas based on the *Rāmāyaṇa*.
- (d) Who is the author of *Prabodhacandrodaya*? What type of drama is it?
- (e) Name two court-epics composed by Aśvaghoṣa.
- (f) Who is the author of *Kirātārjunīyam*? How many Cantos are there in it?
- (g) How many Acts are there in the drama, *Veṅṣaṁhāra*? What is the predominant sentiment in this drama?
- (h) Who composed *Uttararāmacaritam*? Name another play of the poet.
- (i) Who composed the drama, *Mudrārākṣasa*? How many Acts are there in it?

(4)

- (j) How many Kāṇḍas are there in the epic, *Rāmāyaṇa*? What is the name of the First Kāṇḍa of this epic?

UNIT—V

5. (a) Rewrite any five of the following sentences correctly, changing the underlined parts and retaining the works as they are : $1 \times 5 = 5$
- (i) Kālidāsa's *Śīsupālavadham* is a famous court-epic.
- (ii) *Jānakīharaṇam* of Kumāradāsa is a famous historical Kāvya.
- (iii) Bhāsa's *Kirātārjunīyam* is a Mahākāvya.
- (iv) Bhaṭṭanārāyaṇa's *Vāsavadattā* is a Nāṭaka.
- (v) Jayadeva's *Ṛtusamhāra* is a fine lyrical work.
- (vi) *Mālavikāgnimitram* was written by Bāṇa.
- (vii) *Mṛcchakaṭika* is a lyrical poem written by Śūdraka.

(5)

- (viii) The author of *Karpūramañjarī* is Kalhaṇa.
- (ix) *Kādambarī* is the best prose-romance of Daṇḍin.
- (x) The *Manusamhitā* consists of 20 Chapters.

(b) Fill in the blanks (any five) : 1×5=5

- (i) _____ is regarded to be the father of Sanskrit dramaturgy.
- (ii) Pāṇini composed the grammar _____.
- (iii) _____ is the author of the famous beast fable *Hitopadeśa*.
- (iv) A Sanskrit drama must open with _____ and must end with a भरतवाक्य.
- (v) *Nāgānandam* is a drama composed by _____.
- (vi) *Buddhacarita* is a pre-Kālidāsic Kāvya written by _____.
- (vii) *Karṇabhāram* is one-act play was written by _____.

(6)

- (viii) The play, *Abhijñānaśakuntalam* consists of _____ Acts.
- (ix) *Bhaṭṭikāvya* is a grammatical poem composed by _____.
- (x) The poet _____ composed three Śataka Kāvya in Sanskrit literature.

★ ★ ★