MT - 172

2014 1200	2014	1200	Seat No.							
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MT - 172 - SANSKRIT ENTIRE (SECOND OR THIRD LANGUAGE) - PRELIM II - PAPER - II

Time: 3 Hours (Pages 6) Max. Marks: 80

Q.I. (A) Translate any three of the following passages into English: 15

- (i) अनन्तरं सः अनन्तभट्टेन सह उद्याने आम्रवृक्षस्याधः दोलायामुपविष्टः । औषधानां विषये वारं वारं सोमशर्मणा पृष्टे सित अनन्तभट्टो व्याधयः कीदृशं पीडयन्ति एतत् स्पष्टीकुर्वन्नासीत्। दोलायामुपविष्टः सोमशर्मा शनैः शनैः निद्राधीनो जातः । सहसा लघ्वाघातेन जागरितः सोमशर्मा संकोचेनावदत्, ''क्षम्यताम् । निद्रापीडितोऽहं कदा सुप्तः इति न जाने ।
- (ii) सर्वे ग्रामवासिनः चिकता लिज्जिताश्चाभवन् । एष महाजनो ग्रामागतोऽपि नास्माभिर्विज्ञातः तेन सह शिष्टसम्मतो वा मानुषो आचारोऽपि न कृतः इति विचारेण ते खिन्ना जाताः । केचन धनिकास्तं जनप्रमुखं स्वगृहं नेतुं तां कुटीमधावन् । परं तौ त्यक्त्वा स नान्यत्र गतः।
- (iii) आचार्या भरतमुनिः कथयित यथा महानसे षड्रसैर्युक्तं समुचितपाकिक्रियाभिः सिद्धं भोजनमास्वाद्यं भवित, नाट्ये तथैव विविधभावैर्युक्ता अभिनयसिहता कलाकृतिः रिसकजनानां कृते आस्वादनीया मनोहारिणी च भवित । तस्मादेते विशेषभावाः नाट्यरसाः इति व्याख्याताः ।
- (iv) नानाशास्त्रकलानां ज्ञानं, वैश्विकवार्ताः, विविधसंस्थानां विभागानां च संज्ञापनं, सहम्रशः ग्रन्थाः, पर्यटनार्धमुपयुक्तज्ञानमासनारक्षणं च, दूरस्थानां दर्शनं तैश्च सह संभाषणं, सामान्यज्ञानं चेति समुपलभ्यतेऽनेन तन्त्रज्ञानेन । एष आधुनिकः कल्पवृक्षः अस्मभ्यं सर्वविधं संज्ञापनं वितरित । सांख्यिकीयं ज्ञानं तथा सङ्गणकयन्त्रस्य 'सॉफ्टवेअर' इति कार्यक्रमोऽिप अन्तर्जाले उपलब्धो भवति । तस्य साहाय्येन विविधविषयकाणि नानाकार्याणि विना कर्गजं शीघ्रतया सहजतया विना प्रमादं स्वल्पमानवीयबलेन कर्तुं शक्नुवन्ति सर्वे जनाः ।
- (v) क्षुद्रवस्तुनः निर्माणेऽपि नैसर्गिकसंसाधनं तथैव मानवीयपरिश्रमाणामावश्यकता विद्यते । चित्ताकर्षकं वस्तु क्रीत्वा पश्चाद् यदि न रोचते तर्हि सहजतया वयं बहिः त्यजामः । येन केनापि रूपेण वस्तुनः उपयोगः भवत्येव इति मनसि कर्तव्यम् । उपभुज्य त्यजत इति विचारं दूरीकृत्य विविधप्रकारैः पुनःपुनः उपयोगं कुरुत । मा कुरुत अनावश्यकक्रयणमिति भारतीया विचारसरणिः अनुकरणीया ।

Q.I. (B) Translate any two groups of verses into English: 8 Group I

(i) सदा सद्ग्रन्थानां श्रवणमनने ये विदधते । नयन्ते वा कालं कविकृतविनोदैः प्रमुदिताः । श्रमं दूरीकुर्वन्ति च सदुपदेशेन कुधियां स्वयं निर्भान्तत्वात् प्रभुपदरतास्ते सुकृतिनः ।।

Group II

- (i) निर्बन्धपृष्टः स च तं शक्रोऽवादीत् द्विजाकृतिः । सेतुं बध्नामि गङ्गायां ताराय प्राणिनामिति ॥
- (ii) मुहूर्तं ज्वलितं श्रेयो न च धूमायितं चिरम् । मा ह स्म कस्यचिद् गेहे जिन राज्ञः खरो मृदुः ॥

Group III

- (i) यस्याहर्निशमानतिर्गुणगणातीते परे ब्रह्मणि । श्रीमानेदलभूपतिर्विजयते भूपालचुडामणिः ॥
- (ii) गृह्णन्तु सर्वे यदि वा यथेष्टं नास्ति क्षतिः क्वापि कवीश्वराणाम् । रत्नेषु लुप्तेषु बहुष्यमर्त्यैरद्यापि रत्नाकर एव सिन्धुः ॥

Group IV

- (i) परोऽपि हितवान्बन्धुर्बन्धुरप्यहितः परः । अहितो देहजो व्याधिर्हितमारण्यमौषधम् ॥
- (ii) रक्ष पात्रगतं स्नेहं प्रदीपश्रीविवर्धनम् । प्रयास्यन्ति विना तेन भस्मत्वं हि भवद्गुणाः ॥

Q.II. (A) Answer any two questions in English from group I and II 8 each:

Group I

- (i) What is called as black gold? How is it obtained?
- (ii) How did district collector Otto Rothfield bring a turning point in विनायक's life ?
- (iii) What message did सोमशर्मा's servant bring from the doctor?

Group 3	I]	
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- (i) Explain the idea behind the three colours of the national flag according to the poem नमामि राष्ट्रध्वजम् .
- (ii) State the फारुकी family.
- (iii) What is the similarity and difference between common man and a king?

O.II.	(B) Complete any two verses of the following:	4
(i)	वंशभवो महिमानम् ॥	
` '	धृतिः श्रियः ॥	
	अङ्गेन निशा II	
	मित्रं विपत् ॥	
Q.II.	(C) Complete any one verse based on a metre:	2
(i)	इन्द्रवज्रा (ii) गीति	
Q.III.	(A) Write 5 sentences in Sanskrit on any one topic given below:	5
(i)	दीपावलिः । (ii) नदी । (iii) वृत्तपत्राणि ।	
	OR	
	Complete the story.	
(i)	अस्ति नर्मदातीरे पर्वतोपत्यकायां शाल्मलीतरुः । तत्र निर्मितेषु	
	पक्षिणः वर्षास्वपि सुखेन निवसन्ति । अथैकदा धारासारैर्महती	
	बभूव । तदा तरुतले अवस्थितान् शीतार्तान्	
	वानरानवलोक्य पक्षिभिरुक्तम् अस्माभिश्चञ्जभिस्तृणानि नीडाः निर्मिताः । यूयं हस्तपादादिसंयुताः	
	अपि किमवसीदथ । तच्छूत्वा वानराः।	
	(विशालः, नीडेषु, क्रुद्धाः, वृष्टिः, कम्पमानात्)	
Q.IV.	(A) Rewrite the following sentences according to the order:	5
(i)	स उवाच अहं रात्रौ तद् उपधानरूपेण गृह्णामीति ।	
(ii)	तं प्रणम्य अधोमुखः स अतिष्ठत् ।	
(iii)	ततः भगवता पृष्टं किं कृतं त्वया पुरातनचीवराणाम् ?	
(iv)	पत्रपुष्पफलच्छायायुतैः वृक्षैः विराजमानं, विविधपशुपक्षिभिः समाश्रितं, तपोधनानां निवासस्थानं	
	खल्वेतत्तपोवनम् ।	
(v)	भगवता पृष्टः सः अकथयत्, मम चीवराणि जीर्णानि अतः प्रार्थये ददातु मे नूतनचीवराणि।	
	OR	

(B) Answer any five question in Sanskrit:

- (i) अर्वाचीनमहाराष्ट्रस्य भाग्यरेषा का ?
- (ii) प्रगतशिक्षणार्थं विनायकः कुत्र गतः ?
- (iii) कः खगविशेषः नामशेषतां गतः ?
- (iv) याचकेन कः उपदेशः कृतः ?
- (v) राष्ट्रध्वजे हरितत्वं कया पल्लवितम् ?
- (vi) व्यक्तस्य कारणं कः ?
- (vii) धर्मणैव किं समाप्यते ?
- (viii) कस्य धैर्यगुणः प्रमार्ष्ट्रं न शक्यते ?

Q.V. (A) Translate any one unseen passage / dialogue into English: 5

- (i) राईटबन्ध्वोः प्रयोगाद् अष्टवर्षपूर्वं भारद्वाजमुनिना लिखितस्य ''यन्त्रसर्वस्वम्'' नाम्नः ग्रन्थाधारेण शिवकर बापूजी तळपदे नाम्ना केनचिद् वैज्ञानिकेन गिरगावसमुद्रतटे सफलतया विमान- उड्डान-प्रयोगः कृतः । प्रयोगसमये बॅ. जयकरः, महाराजः सयाजिराय-गायकवाडः इत्यादयः मान्यवराः उपस्थिताः । दुर्दैवेन एषा महत्त्वपूर्णा घटना दुर्लक्षिता जाता । तळपदे महोदयेन विमानस्य इन्धनत्वेन रसः तथा सूर्यशक्तिः उपयोजिते । सम्प्रति नासा संस्थापि तस्याः अवकाशयानानां कृते तदेव इन्धनम् उपयोजयति ।
- (ii) प्रतियोगिताप्रधानिमदं युगम् । जीवने विकासाय प्रतियोगितानां महती उपादेयता वर्तते । मानवः प्रतिसर्धया एव उन्नतिपथमारोहित । प्रायशः ये गुणाः बालकेषु सुप्तरूपेण विद्यन्ते, तेषां विकासाय प्रतियोगिताः अनिवार्याः एव । यदा बालाः छात्रजीवने अनेकासु प्रतियोगितासु सहभागिनः भवन्ति, यथा भाषण-निबन्धलेखन-चित्ररचना-वाद-विवाद क्रीडादीनां प्रतियोगिताः, तदा एताभिः तेषां क्षमतानां विकासः भविते । अतः जीवने सर्वाङ्गीणविकासाय प्रतियोगितास् सहभागः ग्रहीतव्यः ।
- (iii) राजा (समन्तादवलोक्य) सूत, अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाश्रमाभोगस्तपोवनस्योति। (स्तोकमनन्तरं गत्वा) तपोवननिवासिनामुपरोधो मा भूत् । एतावत्येव रथं स्थापय यावदवतरामि ।
 - सूतः धृताः प्रग्रहाः । अवतरत्वायुष्मान् ।
 - राजा (अवतीर्य) सूत, विनीतवेषेण प्रवेष्टव्यानि तपोवनानि नाम । इदं तावद् गृह्यताम्। (इति सूतस्याभरणानि धनुश्चोपनीयार्पयति ।)

Q.V. (B) Translate any one group of verses into English: Group I

(i) हृदयानि सतामेव कठिनानीति मे मतिः । खलवाग्विशिखैस्तीक्ष्णैभिद्यन्ते न मनागपि ॥ (ii) इक्षोरप्रात्क्रमशः पर्वणि पर्वणि यथा रसविशेषः । तद्वत्सज्जनमैत्री विपरीतानां तु विपरीता ।।

Group II

- (i) कराविव शरीरस्य नेत्रयोरिव पक्ष्मणी । अविचार्य प्रियं कुर्यात् तन्मित्रं मित्रमुच्यते ॥
- (ii) पटुत्वं सत्यवादित्वं कथायोगेन बुध्यते । अस्तब्धत्वमचापत्यं प्रत्यक्षेणावगम्यते ॥

Group III

(i) एकोऽपि रोपितो वृक्षः पुत्रकार्यकरो भवेत् । देवान्प्रसूनैः प्रीणाति छायया चातिथिं तथा । फलैर्मनुष्यान्प्रीणाति नारक्यं नास्ति पादपे अपि पृष्पफलैहींने दुमे पान्थस्य विश्रमः ॥

Q.VI. Answer in English: (Any two)

4

- (i) What are the factors responsible for adding beauty to a painting?
- (ii) How is the importance of painting described in विष्णुधर्मोत्तरपुराणम् ?
- (iii) What responsibility did डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर accept ?
- (iv) How did Sanskrit literature help in preparing the draft of the Indian Constitution ?

Q.VII. Make any five sentences in Sanskrit by using indeclinables / 5 governing cases:

(i) परितः

- (ii) समीपे
- (iii) याच् (1 AP)

- (iv) कथ् (10 UP)
- (v) सार्धम्
- (vi) प्रति

(vii) विना

(viii) दा (1 PP, 3 UP)

OR

Translate any five sentences in Sanskrit:

- (i) Rainbow is seen in the sky in monsoon.
- (ii) Laziness is the greatest enemy of a man.
- (iii) A cat likes milk.
- (iv) The main job of the news reporter is to collect news.
- (v) Proper diet is essential for growth of the body.

(vi) Himalaya is the highest mountain among all mountains.

(vii) At the beginning of drama the actor calls his wife.

(viii)	Lion is the king	of bea	sts.			
Q.VIII	I. Solve the follo	wing q	uestions :			15
(A)	Recognize any	three	of the followin	g forms :		
(i)	स्वीकृत्य	(ii)	अदृश्यत	(iii)	स्मारयते	
(iv)	सुहृदः	(v)	व्योम्नि			
(B)	Dissolve and na	me th	e compounds :	(Any thre	e)	
(i)	वसन्तर्तौ	(ii)	अभद्रम्	(iii)	सकौतुकम्	
(iv)	अश्रुपूर्ण	(v)	प्रसन्नचित्तः			
(C)	Dissolve sandhi	as fol	lowing : (Any	•		
(i)	यज्जालम्	(ii)	स गृहमागतः	(iii)	मसीतिरियम्	
(iv)	सप्तमो वैद्योऽहम्	(v)	बाल्य एव			
(D)	Complete any	three o	of the followin	g sentence	s by choosing th	e
	suitable alterna	_				
(i)	खग		_		, ,	
(ii)	भगवान् सुगत एव		, ,		` '	
(iii)						
(iv)	*		,			
(v)	एतेषु	वद्यषु	नावधान ददताति	। (षड्गभः /	षद्सु / षड्)	
(E)	Do as directed	, -	•			
(i)	भवान् सत्वरमुपचारं र	•		` '	•	
(ii)	दृष्टमात्रे तस्मिन् चित्रे		•		•	
` '	3		,		form of 'ज्ञान')	
(iv)		•	` ` `			
(v)	वत्स नरेन्द्र, विरम श	गकात् ।	(Use 'अलम्' in	istead of 'T	वरम')	

MT - 172

2014 1200

MT - 172 - SANSKRIT ENTIRE (SECOND OR THIRD LANGUAGE) - PRELIM II - PAPER - II

Time: 3 Hours Preliminary Model Answer Paper Max. Marks: 80

A.I. (A) Translate any three of the following passages into English: (i) Thereafter he sat on a swing below mango tree in the garden along with अनन्तभट्ट. When सोमशर्मा repeatedly asked about the medicines अनन्तभट्ट explained as to how diseases cause trouble. Seated on the swing, सोमशर्मा slowly fell asleep. सोमशर्मा who was suddenly awakened by a slight jerk said with hesitation, "Forgive me. I was so sleepy that, I don't know when I slept. All the villagers were astonished and ashamed. They were dejected 5 (ii) thinking that even after this great person arrived to the village, we did not recognize him or even show courtesy or cottage behaviour towards him. Some wealthy people rushed to the hutment to take him home. But he did not go anywhere else leaving them. (iii) Teacher: Sage भरत says, just as food, containing six flavours, prepared by the right cooking process in the kitchen, becomes delicious, likewise in drama, an artistic composition containing various emotions becomes enjoyable and captivates the minds of the audiences. Thus, these specific emotions are known as this of drama. (iv) The knowledge of various sciences and arts, world news, information about various organizations and departments, thousands of books, useful information for travel and reservation of seats, seeing and conversation with far-off people, general knowledge, etc. is available due to this technology. This modern wish-granting tree gives (offers) us all types of information. Statistical data as well as the software programmes of computers, etc. are also available on the internet.

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Everyone can easily and quickly perform many tasks pertaining to various topics without paper, without error and with very little human effort with its help.

(v) In producing even small things, natural resources and human efforts are necessary. We purchase a beautiful thing and easily dispose it away if we don't like it. We must bear in mind that a thing is useful in one or the other way. Giving up the concept of use and throw, make use of things again and again. The Indian concept of not making an unnecessary purchase should be followed.

A.I. (B) Translate any two groups of verses into English: Group I

(i) They indeed are meritorious, who are always engrossed in listening and understanding good books or spend time merrily / happily by amusement created by poets, remove misconception / confusion of the ignorant ones with good counselling / preaching and by themselves being doubtless / free from confusion, are engaged at the feet of the Lord.

Group II

- (i) Being repeatedly asked, Lord इन्द्र, disguised as a Brahmin, said to him, "I am building a bridge over the गङ्गा for people to cross over."
- (ii) It is better to shine (effectively) for a short while than to fume (burn) for a long. A child who is too hard (cruel) and too soft by nature should not be (born) in a king's house.

 Explanation: This verse is from महाभारत's उद्योगपर्व. When the Pandavas despite completing the exile were not given the kingdom by दुर्गोधन,

despite completing the exile were not given the kingdom by दुर्योधन, Krishna in order to avoid the war goes for peace talks. These talks however fail and war becomes inevitable. Krishna on his way back asked कुन्ती if any message had to be given to युधिष्ठिर. It was here that gave कुन्ती the well known example of विदुला. Queen विदुला reprimanded her coward son संजय when he retreated from the battle after being defeated by सिन्धुराज. In this world, it is better to live with

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honour / self respect. An extremely cruel and timid child can't be a good king / ruler.

Group III

- (i) King Adil Shah, who always (day and night) bows down before the Ultimate Lord Allah who is beyond all attributes, is the supreme among all kings and is always victorious!
- (ii) Great poets don't face scarcity, even if all the people grasp everything from them as per their wish. The ocean even today is a treasure of gems even though innumerable gems have been taken away by people.

Group IV

- (i) A stranger who does our welfare is a friend; even a friend who is harmful to us is like a stranger. A disease, although born in the body, is harmful, while the medicine, though produced in the forest, is beneficial.
- (ii) O lamp, protect the oil that enhances (your) illumination, because, indeed without that all your wicks will be reduced to ashes. [O valourous person, carefully place your affection which enhances your prosperity on the deserving, as without it your virtues will become ash (wasted / futile).]

Explanation: This verse contains a figure of speech called pun. (श्लोष) where one word has more than one meaning. The word स्नेह in case of the lamp is oil while with regards to man it is affection. The word पात्र means a vessel for the lamp while for the man it means a deserving person. गुण means thread or wick for the lamp but for the man it mean virtues.

A.II. (A) Answer any two questions in English from group I and II each:

Group I

(i) Crude oil is called black gold. It is a conventional source of energy.

It is formed when a large number of dead animals, plants (fossils) are buried underneath the giant rocks. Due to intense heat and pressure, it assumes the form of liquid gas. This impure liquid fuel is called crude oil which is considered to be black gold. Its refinement is a very complex process. Through this, we get petrol, kerosene, grease etc. which is used for commercial purpose.

- (ii) Once respected करमरकर drew the picture of king शिवाजी at the temple of Lord श्रीराम in village. At that time, district collector of अलिबाग, Ottorothfield arrived there for inspection of village. He was very impressed by seeing the picture. He enrolled respected विनायक in J.J. school of arts in Mumbai. In school, respected विनायक stood first due to his genius.
- (iii) सोमशर्मा, a rich merchant, was extremely busy with work due to several business affairs. Eventually he started experiencing health problems. Many doctors were unable to cure him. Finally upon somebody's advice, he sent a servant to get the well-known doctor named अनन्तभट्ट. अनन्तभट्ट sent the servant back with a message stating, "I would be pleased to treat you, but I expect strict adherence to my rules. The patient who wishes to be treated must himself come to me."

Group II

(i) The saffron colour which is at the top reminds of soldiers who served the country by their blood, who delightedly sacrificed their lives in कारगिल war. Their valour is symbolized by saffron colour. The earth is sprinkled by the sweat and blood of the farmers. This earth bears the fruits due to hard work of farmers. Due to green revolution which took place in India; our nation became self-sufficient in grain production. This has appeared in the green colour of the flag. India has achieved success in the field of science and technology. At पोखरण, India conducted her first nuclear test successfully. This success can be seen in white colour. Indian scientists are also successful in computer science. They are the magicians in modern

	age. The glorious achievement in the field of science is symbolized by white colour. These three colours remind us of the famous slogan 'जय जवान, जय विज्ञान, जय किसान'.	
(ii)	The lineage of the Farooqi family is described in the Burhanpur stone inscription as follows: King Malik - Gazni-naresh - Kesar Khan - Hasan - Adil Shah (I) - Mubarak - Adil Shah (II). The mosque where this stone inscription is found, was built by Adil Shah (II) for fulfilling his righteous duties towards Islam.	2
(iii)	A king is also a human being and thus, superficially, a common man and a king appear to be same. But the king surely excels in certain virtue and hence stands as a unique individual. A king possesses forbearance, exceptional courage and is endowed with power. Thus, a king is a special person due to abundance of these virtues.	2
A.II. (i)	(B) Complete any two verses of the following: वंशभवो गुणवानि सङ्गविशेषेण पूज्यते पुरुषः । न हि तुम्बीफलविकलो वीणादण्डः प्रयाति महिमानम् ।।	2
(ii)	धृतिः क्षमा दया शौचं कारुण्यं वागनिष्ठुरा । मित्राणां चानभिद्रोहः सप्तैताः समिधः श्रियः ॥	2
(iii)	अङ्गेन गात्रं नयनेन वक्त्रं न्यायेन राज्यं लवणेन भोज्यम् । धर्मेण हीनं खलु जीवितञ्च न राजते चन्द्रमसा विना निशा ॥	2
(iv)	मित्रं प्रीतिरसायनं नयनयोरानन्दनं चेतसः पात्रं यत् सुखदुःखयोः सह भवेन्मित्रेण तद्दुर्लभम् । ये चान्ये सुहदः समृद्धिसमये द्रव्याभिलाषाकुला - स्ते सर्वत्र मिलन्ति तत्त्वनिकषग्रावा तु तेषां विपत् ॥	2
A.II. (i)	(C) Complete any one verse based on a metre: इन्द्रवज्रा - ज्ञानेन पुंसां सकलार्थसिद्धिर्ज्ञानादृते काचन नार्थसिद्धिः । ज्ञानस्य मत्वेति गुणान् कदाचिज्ज्ञानं न मुञ्जन्ति महानुभावाः ॥	2

(ii) गीति - समुपागतवित दैवादवहेलां कुटज मधुकरे मा गाः । मकरन्दतुन्दिलानामरविन्दानामयं महामान्यः ॥

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A.III. (i)

(A) Write 5 sentences in Sanskrit on any one topic given below: दीपावलि: ।

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भारतीयाः तु उत्सवप्रियाः भारते च विविधपर्वाणि सम्पद्यन्ते । भारते दीपाविलः अतीव महत्त्वपूर्णा । अस्मिन्नेव दिने श्रीरामः वनवासतः अयोध्यां प्रत्यागतः । तस्य स्वागतं जनैः दीपमालाभिः कृतम् । ततः प्रभृति भारतीयाः अस्मिन्नेव दिने रात्रौ दीपमालां कृत्वा स्वगृहाणि भूषयन्ति । जनाः नूतनवस्त्राणि धारयन्ति मिष्टान्नानि च भक्षयन्ति । गृहिण्यः गृहस्य शोभां स्ङ्गावलिभिः वर्धयन्ति । रात्रौ लक्ष्मीपूजनं कूर्वन्ति । सर्वे परस्परं मिलित्वा

मङ्गलकामनां कुर्वन्ति ।

(ii)

नदी ।

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नदी पर्वतात् प्रभवित सागरं प्रित गच्छिति । अतः सा गिरिकन्या सागरकान्ता च । सा जीवनदायिनी उच्चावचेषु प्रदेशेषु वहित । तेन परितः प्रदेशाः सस्यश्यामलाः, सुजलाः, सुफलाः भविन्त । नदीप्रवाहान् अवरुध्य अधुना विद्युन्निर्मितिः अपि भवित । नदीत्रटयोः तीर्थक्षेत्राणि सिन्त । नदी गितशीलतायाः, सातत्यस्य प्रतीकम् एव । लोकमातरं नदीं नमामि ।

(iii)

वृत्तपत्राणि ।

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लोकसत्ताकपद्धतौ वृत्तपत्राणां स्थानं महत्त्वपूर्णम् । वृत्तपत्रैः मानवस्य सकलं जीवनं व्यापृतम् । प्रातःकाले यदि अस्य लोकिमित्रस्य दर्शनं न भवित तिर्हि जनाः व्याकुलाः भविन्ति। अज्ञानस्य, अन्यायस्य, मिथ्याज्ञानस्य च निवारणाय वृत्तपत्राणि सदैव सिद्धानि । सत्यप्रचारः अपि वृत्तपत्राणाम् उद्दिष्टम् । वृत्तपत्राणां समाजप्रबोधनस्य कार्यम् अतीव असाधारणं महत्त्वपूर्णं च । आधुनिके काले वृत्तपत्राणि जनमतं घटयन्ति विघटयन्ति वा । दूरदर्शनात् वृत्तपत्रमिहमा प्रभावशाली खलु ।

OR

Complete the story.

5

अस्ति नर्मदातीरे पर्वतोपत्यकायां विशालः शाल्मलीतरुः । तत्र निर्मितेषु नीडेषु पक्षिणः वर्षास्विप सुखेन निवसन्ति । अथैकदा धारासारैर्महती वृष्टिः बभूव । तदा तरुतले अवस्थितान् शीतार्तान् कम्ममानान् वानरानवलोक्य पक्षिभिरुक्तम् अस्माभिश्चञ्जुभिस्तृणानि नीडाः निर्मिताः । यूयं हस्तपादादिसंयुताः अपि किमवसीदथ । तच्छूत्वा वानराः कृद्धाः ।

A.IV. (i)

(i)

(A) Rewrite the following sentences according to the order:

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पत्रपुष्पफलच्छायायुतैः वृक्षैः विराजमानं, विविधपशु-पक्षिभिः समाश्रितं, तपोधनानां निवासस्थानं खल्वेतत्तपोवनम् ।

	•	
(ii)	तं प्रणम्य अधोमुखः स अतिष्ठत् ।	
(iii)	भगवता पृष्टः सः अकथयत्, मम चीवराणि जीर्णानि अतः प्रार्थये ददातु मे नूतनचीवराणि।	
(iv)	ततः भगवता पृष्टं किं कृतं त्वया पुरातनचीवराणाम् ?	
(v)	स उवाच अहं रात्रौ तद् उपधानरूपेण गृह्णामीति ।	
	OR	
	Answer any five question in Sanskrit:	
(i)	कोयना-जल-विद्युत्प्रकल्पः अर्वाचीनमहाराष्ट्रस्य भाग्यरेषा ।	1
(ii)	प्रगतिशक्षणार्थं विनायकः लण्डनस्थितां रॉयलॲकॅडमीसंस्थां गतः ।	1
(iii)	'क्रौञ्च' नाम खगविशेषः नामशेषतां गतः ।	1
(iv)	वानराणाम् अनुधावनेन सम्भ्रान्तं स्वामिनं कोऽपि याचकः उपादिशत् - ''अये संन्यासिन्,	
	अलं पलायनेन । निर्भयं तान् वानरान् अभिमुखः भव । तेन ते वानराः भीताः न त्वां	
	पीडियप्यन्ति ।''	1
(v)	राष्ट्रध्वजे हरितत्वं हरितक्रान्त्या पल्लवितम् ।	1
(vi)	व्यक्तस्य कारणम् अव्यक्तः ईश्वरः वर्तते ।	1
(vii)	धर्मेण एव शिवसुखं समाप्यते (लभ्यते) ।	1
(viii)	कदर्थितस्य धैर्यगुणः प्रमार्ष्टुं न शक्यते ।	1
A.V.	(A) Translate any one unseen passage / dialogue into English:	
(i)	Eight years before the experiment of the Wright Brothers, the	5
	successful experiment of flying an airplane based on the treatise	
	named यन्त्रसर्वस्वम् written by sage भारद्वाज, was conducted by a certain	
	scientist named शिवकर बापूजी तळपदे at the गिरगांव beach. Barrister	
	Jaykar, Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad, etc., were present at the	
	time of the experiment. Unfortunately, this important incident was	
	ignored. Mercury and solar power were used by respected तळपदे as a	
	fuel. Presently, even NASA uses the same fuel for their spacecrafts.	
		_
(ii)	This age is competitive. Competitions have a great significance for	5
	progress in life. With competition alone, a man ascends the path of	
	progress. Competitions are necessary for arousing those talents	
	within children, which are generally dormant. In studenthood, when	
	children participate in various competitions like elocution, essay	
	writing, drawing, debate, sports, etc., their abilities are honed due	
	to these (competitions). Hence, for holistic (all-round) development	
	in life, one should participate in competitions.	

(iii)	King - (looking all around) O charioteer, even without being told, one realizes that these are the premises of the hermitage in the penance-grove. (Having gone ahead a little bit) There should not be any trouble to the residents of the penance-grove. Stop the chariot here itself, so that I may alight. Charioteer - I have held the bridle, the long-lived king may alight. King - (Having alighted) O charioteer, one should enter the penance-groves with humble attire. So, take this (Thus, having taken the ornaments and bow, gives them to the charioteer)	5
A.V.	(B) Translate any one group of verses into English: Group I	
(i)	I feel that the hearts of the virtuous alone are extremely tough; they are not broken (pierced/hurt) even a little, by even the sharpest of the oral arrows (criticisms) of the wicked.	2
(ii)	The sugarcane becomes juicier and sweeter as one bites through each node, one after the other. The friendship of the good men is like that; for the other type, it is the reverse. Explanation: The friendship with virtuous gets better and stronger with the passage of time.	2
(i)	Group II Just as the hands are to the body or the eyelids are to the eyes, likewise, a friend who does what pleases us without hesitation (promptly) is called a real friend.	2
(ii)	Excellence and truthfulness is understood in the course of conversation, while ones fickleness or firmness is understood by actual observation.	2
(i)	Group III Even a single tree that is planted, will work like a son. It pleases	4

the gods with flowers, and the guest with (its) shade. It pleases men with fruits; there is nothing useless in a tree. Even a tree without flowers and fruits gives resort to a traveler.

Explanation: One should plant trees, as their existence is extremely beneficial for man.

A.VI. Answer in English: (Any two)

- (i) Generally, lines, shape, light and shade are important factors in any drawing. If somebody has imitated any picture then it has to resemble the original one. Position, degree proportion sweetness, size of land, differences, resemblance, drawing pictures in small or big size to indicate their proximity or distance are the eight factors that add to the beauty of a painting.
- (ii) In the treatise named विष्णुधर्मोत्तरपुराणम्, there is detailed explanation about painting. The conversation between 'मार्कंडेय' and King वज्र is famous in that treatise. When King वज्र asks 'what is the means of achieving happiness in all worlds' sage मार्वंडिय described the importance of painting. He said 'just as सुमेरु is greatest among mountains, eagle is among birds, king is among men are great likewise among all arts painting is the greatest art. Due to that not only artists but also common people become happy.' He further says 'all aims like धर्म, अर्थ, काम, मोक्ष can be achieved through painting. It is said to be auspicious when paintings are placed.
- (iii) After the attainment of freedom, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर was appointed as minister of law in the cabinet of first Prime Minister पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरु. Along with that he also accepted the post of chairman of the drafting committee of Indian Constitution. Disregarding the burden of work he was always engrossed in work.
- (iv) In order to prepare the draft of Indian Constitution, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर had gone through all possible treatises, scriptures. He also knew the importance of literature produced by scholars in Sanskrit. He firmly believed that Sanskrit is the origin of Indian culture. He

	also studied स्मृतिग्रंथs of मनु, भारद्वाज, याज्ञवल्क्य. He also had discussions	
	with scholars. Having understood this socio-cultural, political ethos	
	in India, he prepared the draft of the Indian Constitution with inclusion of statutes to women and Dalits.	
	inclusion of statutes to women and Dants.	
A.VII.	Make any five sentences in Sanskrit by using indeclinables /	
	governing cases:	
(i)	शालां परितः क्रीडाङ्गणं वर्तते ।	1
(ii)	कूपस्य अन्तिकं / समीपे आम्रवृक्षः अस्ति ।	1
(iii)	भिक्षुकः राजानं धनं याचते ।	1
(iv)	माता बालकाय कथां कथयति ।	1
(v)	पुस्तकेन सार्धं मित्रत्वं कार्यम् ।	1
(vi)	बालकः मातरं प्रति धावति ।	1
(vii)	अन्नं विना मानवाः न जीवन्ति ।	1
(viii)	पयोदाः अस्मभ्यं जलं यच्छन्ति ।	1
	OR	
	Translate any five sentences in Sanskrit:	
(i)	वर्षायां / वर्षार्तौ गगने इन्द्रधनुः दृश्यते ।	1
(ii)	आलस्यं मनुजस्य महान् रिपुः अस्ति ।	1
(iii)	मार्जाराय दुग्धं रोचते ।	1
(iv)	वार्तानां संग्रहणं वार्ताहरस्य प्रमुखं कार्यम् अस्ति / वर्तते ।	1
(v)	योग्यः आहारः शरीरस्य वर्धनाय आवश्यकः अस्ति / वर्तते ।	1
(vi)	हिमालयः सर्वेषु पर्वतेषु उत्तुङ्गतमः पर्वतः अस्ति / वर्तते ।	1
(vii)	नाटकस्य आरम्भे अभिनेता (सूत्रधारः) तस्य भार्याम् आह्वयति ।	1
(viii)	सिंहः पशूनां राजा अस्ति ।	1
A 3/111	Solve the following questions:	
(A)	Recognize any three of the following forms:	
(i)	स्वीकृत्य - Root स्व + कृ (8 UP)	1
(1)	च्चि form	1
	Gerund ल्यबन्त अव्यय.	
,		
(ii)	अदृश्यत - Root दृश् (1 PP)	1
	Passive form	
	Imperfect past tense	
	Third person singular.	

(iii)	स्मारयते - Root स्मृ (1 PP)	1
	Causal form	
	Present tense	
	Third person singular.	
(iv)	सुहृदः - सुहृद् noun ending in द्	1
	Masculine gender	
	Nominative, Accusative, Vocative plural	
	Ablative, Genitive singular.	
(v)	व्योम्नि - व्योमन् noun ending in अन्	1
	Neuter gender	
	Locative singular.	
(B)	Dissolve and name the compounds: (Any three)	
(i)	वसन्तर्तौ - वसन्तः ऋतुः, तस्मिन् । - कर्मधारय समास ।	1
(ii)	अभद्रम् - न भद्रम् । - नञ् तत्पुरुष समास ।	1
(iii)	सकौतुकम् - कौतुकेन सह । - अव्ययीभाव समास ।	1
(iv)	अश्रुपूर्णे - अश्रुभिः पूर्णे । - तृतीया तत्युरुष समास ।	1
(v)	प्रसन्नचित्तः - प्रसन्नं चित्तं यस्य सः । - बहुव्रीहि समास ।	1
(C)	Dissolve sandhi as following: (Any three)	
(i)	यज्जालम् - यत् + जालम् ।	1
(ii)	स गृहमागतः - सः + गृहम् + आगतः ।	1
(iii)	मसीतिरियम् - मसीतिः + इयम् ।	1
(iv)	सप्तमो वैद्योऽहम् - सप्तमः + वैद्यः + अहम् ।	1
(v)	बाल्य एव - बाल्ये + एव ।	1
(D)	Complete any three of the following sentences by choosing the	
	suitable alternative given in the brackets:	
(i)	नैके खगा आगत्य हिमसमये वसन्ति ।	1
(ii)	भगवान् सुगत एव अस्माकम् पिता ।	1
(iii)	भीताः वानराः दूरं पलायिताः ।	1
(iv)	अकस्मात् तस्य विचारमाला खण्डिता ।	1
(v)	एतेषु षट्सु वैद्येषु नावधानं ददतीति ।	1

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(E)	Do as directed : (Any three)	
(i)	त्वं सत्वरमुपचारं कुरु ।	1
(ii)	यावत् दृष्टमात्रं तत् चित्रं तावत् तस्य मनः प्रहृष्टमेव ।	1
(iii)	ज्ञानात् ऋते काचन नार्थसिछिः ।	1
(iv)	एकः तस्य समीपं गत्वा अवदत् ।	1
(v)	वत्स नरेन्द्र, अलम् शोकेन ।	1
