

MAULANA AZAD COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT
Model question for B.A 4th Semester

SEC- 2

Topic: Translation (Eng. to Sans. & Sans. to Eng.)

Translate into English (any one):

10*1=10

1. का कथा दरिद्राणां धनिनामपि दुर्भिक्षसमये ससम्मानं जीवनधारणं दुष्करम्। गुणसन्निपाते एको दोषो निमज्जतीति येनोक्तं तेन कविना संसारवृत्तं नरचरित्रं वा न सम्यगवगतम्। यतः प्रायेण दारिद्र्यदोषः स्वत एव गुणराशिनाशी भवति। यस्य वित्तमस्ति स जनः कुलीनः, स एव सभायां विद्वद्भिरपि गण्यते मान्यते च। तस्यैव मित्राणि बान्धवाश्च भवन्ति।
2. रत्नप्रसविनीयं वङ्गभूमिः। अस्यां बहवः कृतिनो जन्म लब्ध्वा जन्मभूमिं गौरवेण समलंकृतवन्तः। तेषां कविश्रेष्ठः रवीन्द्रनाथः नवनवोन्मेषशालिप्रतिभाबलेन सर्वान् अतिक्रान्तवान्। पाश्चात्यदेशीयाः विद्वांसः तस्य लोकोत्तरप्रतिभादर्शनात् तं नोवेलपुरस्कारेण पुरस्कृतवन्तः। न केवलं काव्यरचनायामपि तु उपाख्यानप्रबन्धादिरचनायामपि तस्यातुलनीया मनीषा प्रकटिता।
3. सुखस्य मूलं धर्मः, धर्मस्य मूलमर्थः। अधनस्य वृद्धिर्न विद्यते। हितमपि अधनस्य वाक्यं न शृणोति लोकः। धनहीनः स्वभार्ययापि अवमन्यते। यथा फलपुष्पपत्रविहीनं महीरुहं विहङ्गास्त्यजन्ति, यथा च शुष्कं सरः सारसाः परिहरन्ति तथा धनहीनं मानवं कुटुम्बः विजहाति। सकलगुणहीनस्यापि धनवतः बहिर्द्वारे तृणलवसमाः गुणिनः सन्ति। वस्तुतः विद्या धनमधनानामि।
4. स्वार्थं प्रवर्तनं हि जीवानां स्वभावः। जगति दुर्लभा परार्थं प्रवृत्तिः। यः परार्थं प्रवर्तते स सत्पुरुषः। यथा मलयजं चन्दनं दाहे छेदने निघर्षणे च अन्येभ्यः सुगन्धं वितरति तथा सत्पुरुषा अपि स्वक्लेशमविगणय्य परोपकारं साधयन्ति। यैः स्वार्थतः परहितमिष्यते ते खलु ब्रह्मराक्षसा भवन्ति।
5. मानवः स्वस्य भाग्यस्य निर्माता। भवेम यदि वयं परिश्रमाद्भीतस्तर्हि जीवने समृद्धिलाभस्य न सम्भावना। दैवाधीनं साफल्यं केचिन्मन्यन्ते। अलीकमिदमभिमतम्। न केवलं स्वस्य परन्तु समग्रदेशस्य समृद्धये अध्यावसाय एव केवलमुपायः। विश्वसमक्षं मातृभूमेः सम्मानवृद्धिर्यदि अस्माकमाकाङ्क्षा तर्हि कठोरः श्रमः अस्माभिः कर्तव्यः।

Translate into Sanskrit (any one)

10*1=10

- A) Life is war. There are ups and downs. Happiness and misery revolve like a wheel. Happiness and sorrow go and come like sun-rays and cloudy weather. The company of a good friend increases our pleasure and decreases our sorrow. So some real friends are necessary. But real friends are indeed, very rare in this world.

- B) The man is a social animal. A man cannot live without any connection with others. In our daily life, we meet many people and move with them. So we are connected with one another in various ways- father, uncle, neighbour etc. The study of the classification of relationship is said to be inter-personal relationship study. Thus type of inter-relationship has been nicely shown in *Bannabhata's kadamvari*.
- C) India is known as the seat of civilization and culture from the pre-Aryan time. As a part of this rich culture heritage. *Orissa* has given its genius and energy both to protect and develop the glorious tradition . The contribution of *Orissa* in Sanskrit literature is meaningful for unity as well as diversity. It is specially applicable in Sanskrit lyrical poems.
- D) The western world is pleased with joy by various new inventions of science. They (the western people) think that they will attain fulfilment in life easily by the cultivation of science. They announce that there is no need of *Dharma*. In fact, they want to displace God and establish science. As a result, there are World Wars again and again and western civilization faces problems. The invention of atom bombs frightens man for destruction.
- E) Man is the creator of his own life. Therefore, giving up laziness one should proceed towards the goal of his life. Make every moment fruitful. Then you will succeed. Follow those great-men who adopted hard work for the benefit of the society as well as his country.