

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS – 2019

(Ph.D. Admissions - January 2020 Session)

### Ph.D. Sanskrit Studies

Duration : 2 hours

Max. Marks : 70

Hall Ticket No.

#### Instructions to the candidates

1. Please write your Hall Ticket Number in the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket Number in the space provided above.
2. There is **negative marking**. Each wrong answer carries **-0.33 mark**.
3. Answers are to be marked on the OMR answer sheet following the instructions provided there upon.
4. Hand over the **OMR answer sheet** at the end of the examination to the Invigilator.
5. The question paper can be taken by the candidates at the end of the examination.
6. No additional sheets will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself/space provided at the end of the booklet.

### PART - A

1. Which of the following statements are correct?

- i) Good research is systematic
- ii) Good research is empirical
- iii) Good research is logical
- iv) Good research is replicable

A) i                      B) ii                      C) iii                      D) All the above

2. The selection of a problem must be preceded by a --- study

A) Scientific                      B) Preliminary                      C) Hypothetical                      D) Advanced

3. In which year did Sir William Jones establish 'The Asiatic Society' in Kolkata?

A) 1684                      B) 1784                      C) 1884                      D) 1885

4. Do you feel that defining a research problem is an Herculean task?

A) Yes                      B) No                      C) Can not say                      D) Question irrelevant

5. Which of the following script was deciphered by James Prinsep?

A) Grantha                      B) Sarada                      C) Nandinagari                      D) Kharoshthi

6. Working --- are a set of suggested tentative solutions of explanations of a research problem.

- A) Proposal      B) Principles      C) Guidelines      D) Hypotheses

7. How do you consider this research question - '*Why is productivity in Japan so much higher than in India?*'

- A) Ambiguous      B) Clear      C) Hypothetical      D) Not sure

8. Which scholar expressed as following?

शक्तिर्निपुणताभ्यासलोकशास्त्रकाव्याद्यवेक्षणात् ।

काव्यज्ञशिक्षयाभ्यास इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे ॥

- A) Gangesopadhyaya      B) Jaimini      C) Panini      D) Mammata

9. A concept which can take on different quantitative values is called?

- A) Integer      B) Variable      C) Data      D) Program

10. Which of the following indologists did a first ever Sanskrit to English translation?

- A) Charles Wilkins      B) Max Muller      C) William Jones      D) Franz Bopp

11. One can experiment with a 'control group' in the following Sanskrit disciplines

- A) Ayurveda      B) Yoga      C) Pākaśāstra      D) All the above

12. How many types of experiment is explained by C.R. Kothari?

- A) Two      B) Three      C) Four      D) Five

13. Exploratory research studies are also termed as – research studies.

- A) Descriptive      B) Formulatory      C) Diagnostic      D) Hypothesis-testing

14. Who is the famous Bhāṣyakāra in Indian grammatical tradition?

- A) Katyayana      B) Patanjali      C) Bhartṛhari      D) Haradatta

15. Which of the following is not a correct synonym of the word – 'anusandhānam'?

- A) Gaveṣaṇā      B) Anveṣaṇā      C) Paṛiśodhanam      D) Saṃyojanā

16. According to the Principle of Replication, the experiment should be –

- A) Stopped      B) Repeated      C) Reviewed      D) Concluded

17. Regional office of NCTE Southern Region is located in one of the following places

- A) Bangalore      B) Chennai      C) Cochin      D) Hyderabad

18. Is statistical approach applicable in Sanskrit research?

- A) Yes      B) No      C) Not sure      D) Irrelevant question

19. नाऽमूलं लिख्यते किञ्चित् नाऽनपेक्षितमुच्यते – who said this?

- A) Vyasa      B) Jagannatha      C) Mallinatha      D) Bhasa

20. One of the following texts is related to Sanskrit phonetics

- A) Samhita      B) Brahmana      C) Pratisakhya      D) Sarvanukramani

21. Who was the Chairman of First Sanskrit Commission?  
 A) Prof. R.N. Dandekar  
 B) Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee  
 C) Dr. V. Raghavan  
 D) Prof. TRV Murthy
22. How many types of Hypothesis are considered?  
 A) Two      B) Three      C) Four      D) Five
23. In Hypothesis ' $\alpha$  error' belongs to which type?  
 A) Type I      B) Type II      C) Type III      D) Type IV
24. Quite often we all hear that a --- clearly stated, is a problem half solved  
 A) Thesis      B) Point      C) Problem      D) Dissertation
25. ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये is a slogan of?  
 A) NAAC      B) NCTE      C) UGC      D) AICTE
26. The research hypothesis is --- ?  
 A) an outcome      B) a proposal      C) a predictive statement      D) a Variable
27. Who has authored the 'History of Dharmashastra'?  
 A) V.S. Apte  
 B) R.G. Bhandarkar  
 C) P.V. Kane  
 D) R.N. Dandekar
28. One of the following methods is related to Behavioural Sciences  
 A) Observation method  
 B) Interview method  
 C) Questionnaire  
 D) Data collection
29. The concept of '*avasara*' is a part of?  
 A) Tantrayukthi  
 B) 03 Sangatis  
 C) 06 Sangatis  
 D) Anubandha Chatushtaya
30. One of the following alternatives is not a synonym of Hypothesis  
 A) अभ्यूहः      B) प्राक्कल्पना      C) सम्भावितनिर्णयः      D) प्रबन्धः
31. How many types of 'Siddhanta' were mentioned by Gotama?  
 A) 02      B) 03      C) 04      D) 05
32. Known to Unknown approach is considered in one of the following types of research  
 A) Applied research      B) Basic research      C) Case study      D) Frontier research
33. Deductive reasoning is informally called - approach  
 A) Bottom up      B) Top-down      C) Left-right      D) Right-left

34. This text is considered to be the first historical text in Sanskrit

- A) Arthashastra
- B) Natyashastra
- C) Rajatarangini
- D) Mahabharata Tatparya Nirnaya

35. Who said – 'A hypothesis must be falsifiable'?

- A) Karl Popper
- B) Karl Potter
- C) René Descartes
- D) Aristotle

### Part - B

36. समीचीनम् वाक्यं चिनुत -

- A) देवदत्ताय क्रुध्यति
- B) देवदत्तम् अभिक्रुध्यति
- C) A तथा B उभयमपि साधु
- D) विकल्पाः असमीचीनाः

37. नाट्यशास्त्रानुसारं कति रसाः ?

- A) नव
- B) अष्टौ
- C) उभयमपि
- D) नोभयम्

38. भावप्रधानम् --- भवति ।

- A) निपातः
- B) उपसर्गः
- C) धात्वर्थः
- D) आख्यातम्

39. 'बुद्धिमान्' इत्यत्र कः प्रत्ययः विहितः?

- A) तवतु
- B) मतुप्
- C) तमप्
- D) क्तिः

40. 'तिष्ठद्' - इति समसनं कुत्र अन्तर्भवति?

- A) अव्ययीभावे
- B) तत्पुरुषे
- C) द्विगौ
- D) द्वन्द्वे

41. महाभारते --- पर्वणि विदुरनीतिः विद्यते ।

- A) शान्ति
- B) भीष्म
- C) उद्योग
- D) आदि

42. सव्यञ्जनः सानुस्वारः शुद्धो वा स्वरः --- भवति ।

- A) वर्णः
- B) ध्वनिः
- C) अच्
- D) अक्षरम्

43. कर्णभारनाटके परशुरामशिष्यः कर्णः केन कृमिणा दष्टः ?

- A) दुर्मुखेन
- B) कृष्णमुखेन
- C) अयोमुखेन
- D) वज्रमुखेन

44. दर्शपूर्णमासशब्दे 'दर्श' इत्यस्य को वा अर्थः निर्दिष्टः?

- A) अष्टक
- B) अष्टमी
- C) प्रतिपत्
- D) अमावास्या

45. शुल्बसूत्रे 'शुल्ब' शब्दस्य को वा अर्थः?

- A) रज्जुः
- B) दण्डः
- C) शिफा
- D) लता

46. समासप्रकरणे उपसर्जनसंज्ञायाः किं प्रयोजनम् ?

- A) पूर्वनिपातः B) परनिपातः C) अप्रधानम् D) प्रधानम्

47. Meronymy is a --- relation in WordNet

- A) Syntactic B) Semantic C) Phonemic D) Phonetic

48. 'अकुरुताम्' इति तिङन्तस्य युक्तः परस्मैपदी-प्रत्ययः?

- A) थस् B) तस् C) आताम् D) आथाम्

49. 'रामः' इत्यत्र कः प्रत्ययः विहितः?

- A) कप् B) क्त C) घप् D) घञ्

50. 'Ocimum Sanctum' इत्यस्य संस्कृते किं नामधेयम् ?

- A) तुलसी B) हरिद्रा C) अश्वत्थः D) अर्कः

51. 'इको गुणवृद्धी' इति कीदृशं सूत्रम् ?

- A) संज्ञासूत्रम् B) परिभाषासूत्रम् C) विधिसूत्रम् D) नियमसूत्रम्

52. चरकेण कति मानसप्रकृतयः प्रोक्ताः ?

- A) चतुर्दश B) पञ्चदश C) षोडश D) सप्तदश

53. पञ्चमीतत्पुरुषस्य उदाहरणं किम् ?

- (A) ग्रामगतः (B) चोरभयम् (C) कृष्णसर्पः (D) राजपुरुषः

54. How many padārthas are there in Vaiśeṣika Ontology ?

- (A) 24 (B) 5 (C) 7 (D) 17

55. What is the articulation place of इ ?

- (A) कण्ठः (B) ओष्ठः (C) तालु (D) मूर्धा

56. Which is the oldest school of Indian philosophy ?

- (A) Nyāya (B) Sāṃkhya (C) Yoga (D) Vaiśeṣika

57. Which of the following are known as ṣaḍdarśanas ?

- (A) Cārvāka, Jaina, Bauddha, Advaita, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā  
(B) Cārvāka, Nyāya, Jaina, Bauddha, Sāṃkhya, Yoga  
(C) Vyākaraṇa, Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Mīmāṃsā, Vedānta, Jaina  
(D) Sāṃkhya, Yoga, Mīmāṃsā, Vedānta, Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika

58. महाकाव्यलक्षणानि ग्रन्थेऽस्मिन् चर्चितानि

- A) नैषधे B) साहित्यदर्पणे C) काव्यप्रकाशे D) रामायणे

59. शब्दशक्तिप्रकाशिकायाः कर्ता कः ?

- A) गदाधरः B) जगदीशः C) भर्तृहरिः D) नागेशः

60. कति वेदविकृतयः विद्यन्ते?

- A) अष्टौ B) दश C) एकादश D) त्रिस्रः

61. Inductive reasoning is inherently a part of one of the following pramāṇas  
 A) Pratyaksha      B) Anumana      C) Arthapatti      D) Sabda
62. Yaska propounded this concept –  
 A) Vyutpatti      B) Lakshnana      C) Pravrtti Nimittam      D) Nirvachanam
63. आयुर्वेदसन्दर्भे 'हंसोदकं' नाम?  
 A) सूर्यसन्तप्तमुदकं  
 B) चन्द्रकृतमुदकं  
 C) शरत्कालपेयमुदकं  
 D) पूर्वोक्तं सर्वमपि
64. संवृतिसत्त्वत्व is discussed in -  
 A) Buddhism      B) Jainism      C) Samkhya      D) Vedanta
65. बीजात्मकैर्महाभूतैस्सूक्ष्मैस्सत्त्वानुगैश्च सः ।  
 मातुश्चाहाररसजैः क्रमात्कुक्षौ विवर्धते ॥  
 This verse can be traced to?  
 A) Aṣṭāṅgasaṅgraha      B) Aṣṭāṅgahr̥daya      C) Kāśyapasaṃhitā      D) Carakasamhitā
66. Derivation of "edhi" from "as" is an example of  
 A) Pūrvatrāsiddham  
 B) ṣatvatukorasiddhaḥ  
 C) Asiddhavadatrābhāt  
 D) None of the above
67. A śloka with several mūrdhanya varṇas may be said to have --- guṇa  
 A) ojas      B) prasāda      C) mādhurya      D) śaurya
68. A word with more than one related meanings is called?  
 A) homonymous      B) polysemous      C) synonymous      D) heteronymous
69. In the sentence मोक्षे इच्छा अस्ति, what is the kāraka role of मोक्ष ?  
 A) adhikaraṇa      B) karma      C) none of the above      D) both adhikaraṇa and karma
70. Amongst the following, what is not part of svasthavṛtta?  
 A) Dinacaryā      B) ṛucaryā      C) Sadvṛtta      D) Cārucaryā