

Entrance Examination – 2020
(Ph.D. Admissions - January 2021 Session)

Ph.D. in Sanskrit Studies

Hall Ticket No. _____

Time : 2 hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions to Candidates:

1. **PART – A & B** should be answered in the Answer Book provided to the candidate.
 2. **PART-A** contains 35 questions of one mark each. There will be no **negative marking** in **PART – A**.
 3. **PART – B** may be answered either in English (preferably) or in Sanskrit.
 4. The question paper can be taken away by the candidate.
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PART - A

1. Broadly, research can be categorized into --- types
A) Four B) Five C) Three D) Two
2. Which of the following is not part of anubandha-catuṣṭaya?
A) Prayojana B) Viṣaya C) Vyāpāra D) sambandha
3. Which of the following words is not related to the term 'research'?
A) Gaveṣaṇam B) Anusandhānam C) Navīkaraṇam D) Saṃśodhanam
4. How many kalās were mentioned in Sanskrit texts?
A) 18 B) 32 C) 64 D) 108
5. Hypothesis should be capable of being -
A) Proved B) Accepted C) Disapproved D) Tested
6. What is the definition of the word 'āhnikā'?
A) ahni bhavaḥ B) ahnā nirvṛtaḥ C) ahnā sādhyah D) All of the above
7. Any document written by hand or type written is called?
A) Manuscript B) Book C) Novel D) Monograph
8. Vyākhyānam --- lakṣaṇam
A) Pañca B) Tri C) Catur D) Ṣaṭ
9. Surveys and fact finding enquiries are part of --- research
A) Quantitative B) Applied C) Descriptive D) Empirical
10. Number of Tantrayuktis proposed by Kautilya are -
A) 28 B) 32 C) 34 D) 36
11. 'In Ex-Post facto research, the researcher has control over variables' - Is this statement true?
A) True B) False C) Irrelevant question D) Can not say
12. Who is the author of the book - 'Manuscriptology and Text Criticism'?
A) G.C. Tripathi B) L.N. Bhat C) Nagendra D) J.P. Thaker
13. What is the plural form of the word 'Thesis'?
A) Theses B) Thesius C) Thesus D) Thesises
14. How many types of sūtra are explained in Ayurveda?
A) 5 B) 4 C) 3 D) 2
15. What do you mean by NLP?
A) National Linguistics Program
B) National Language Policy
C) Natural Language Processing
D) Neuro Linguistics Programming

16. What is the correct acronym for the degree 'Doctor of Philosophy' from the following?
 A) P.h.D. B) Ph.D. C) PhD D) Both B&C
17. Yogavāsiṣṭha has --- verses
 A) 32,000 B) 24,000 C) 1,00,000 D) 1,10,000
18. Who wrote the work 'The Grammar of Science?'
 A) Karl Pearson B) Karl Pearson C) Ronald Fisher D) Francis Galton
19. Who is the famous Bhāṣyakāra in Indian grammatical tradition?
 A) Bharṭṛhari B) Haradatta C) Kātyayana D) Patañjali
20. 'Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity' - Which institution defined it so?
 A) AYUSH B) WHO C) UNO D) UNICEF
21. Who accepted Yukti as a pramāṇa?
 A) Grammarians B) Yogis C) Vaidyakiyas D) Logicians
22. Udayanāchārya used --- arguments to prove the existence of Īśvara
 A) 05 B) 09 C) 07 D) 11
23. Trivṛtkaraṇa-prakriyā consists of -
 A) tejaḥ, āpaḥ, annam
 B) ākāśaḥ, āpaḥ, tejaḥ
 C) pṛthvī, āpaḥ, tejaḥ
 D) ākāśaḥ, āpaḥ, annam
24. Who was rather the first to point out the 'Problem of induction'?
 A) Karl Popper B) David Hume C) Matilal D) H.H. Ingalls
25. One of the following texts is related to the Sanskrit phonetics
 A) Saṃhitā B) Prātiśākhya C) Brāhmaṇa D) Sarvānukramaṇī
26. Who spoke thus - 'A hypothesis must be falsifiable'?
 A) Karl Popper B) Aristotle C) Karl Potter D) René Descartes
27. Which is the oldest school of Indian philosophy?
 A) Nyāya B) Yoga C) Vaiśeṣika D) Sāṃkhya
28. Deductive reasoning is known as --- paddhati
 A) Āgamanātmaka B) Nigamanātmaka
 C) Saṃvedanātmaka D) Saṃśodhanātmaka
29. Formal logic and Maths are dealt in --- philosophy
 A) Analytical B) Continental C) Cartesian D) Empirical
30. Who is the well-known vṛttikāra on Jaiminisūtra?
 A) Upavaṛṣa B) Vācaspatimiśra C) Prabhākaramiśra D) Śālikānātha
31. Who proposed the the helio-centric theory in astronomy?
 A) C. Ptolemy B) Aristotle C) G. Galilli D) N. Copernicus

32. A dissertation normally has a short summary called ---
 A) Synopsis B) Abstract C) Index D) Appendix
33. WSC stands for?
 A) World Sanskrit Conference
 B) World Scholar's Cup
 C) World Standards Cooperation
 D) World Spider Catalog
34. Which institution published the book titled - 'Pride of India'?
 A) INSA B) AICTE
 C) Samskrita Bharati D) UGC
35. The term 'Research' was first used in the year ---
 A) 1775 B) 1784 C) 1856 D) 1905

Part - B

Attempt any three either from Q (1) or Q(2). (3 * 5 = 15)

Q(1)

- Explain the purpose of Caraka's statement - 'puruṣo'yaṃ lokasammitaḥ'.
- How pramāṇas are proven useful in Ayurvedic prognosis/diagnosis?
- Define the concept of health in Ayurveda.
- Explain the notion of disease according to samhitās.
- How the knowledge of Sanskrit is useful in Ayurvedic research?
- Quote some Ayurvedic refererences in Sanskrit literature

Q(2)

- Discuss the two definitions of pada viz. Suptiṅṅantam padam and 'Saktam padam.
- Explain Pāṇini's sūtras 'tasmin iti nirdiṣṭe pūrvasya' and 'tasmāt iti uttarasya' with examples.
- Explain the compound formation with an example.
- Explain the concept of 'sakti.
- Explain the difference between अभिधा लक्षणा, and व्यंजना examples.
- Explain the sūtra 'Kartṛkarmanoh kṛti.'

Attempt any two either from Q (3) or Q(4). (2 * 10 = 20)

Q(3)

- What is the concept of manas in Indian philosophy.
- What is the contemporary relevance of Ayurveda in modern times?
- Explain the relation between Tridosha-Triguna-Pancha mahābhūtas.
- Describe the concepts of public health in Ayurveda.

Q(4)

- Discuss four types of 'lopa's used by Pāṇini.
- Explain the concepts of jahad-svārtha and ajahad-svārtha.
- Explain the concepts of padaikyavākyatā and vākyaiikyavākyatā in vyākaraṇa.
- Explain the difference between kāraka and vibhakti.
