F - 29

Entrance Examinations – 2026

Ph.D. Sanskrit Studies

Hall Ticket No._____

Time : 2 hours **Max. Marks : 70**

Instructions:

1. This question paper consists of 9 pages including this page.
2. The question paper consists of two Parts : Part A (35 marks) and Part B (35 marks). There is no negative marking.
3. **PART – A** and **B** should be **answered** in the **Answer Book** provided separately to the candidate.
4. Answers for **PART - B** can be written either in English or Sanskrit.
5. The question paper can be taken away by the candidate.

F-29

PART-A

1. A hypothesis is best described as:
   A. Final conclusion
   B. Assumption to be tested
   C. Research finding
   D. Observation method

2. Kālidāsa has referred to the kings of ..... dynasty in Mālvikāgnimitram.
   A. Maurya
   B. Gupta
   C. Vākāṭaka
   D. Śuṅga

3. A hypothesis is best described as:
   A. Final conclusion
   B. Assumption to be tested
   C. Research finding
   D. Observation method

4. Which type of prose genre is represented in Kādambarī?
   A. Prahelikā
   B. Kathā
   C. Ākhyāyīkā
   D. Mahākāvya

5. The first step in the research process is:
   A. Data Analysis
   B. Review of Literature
   C. Defining the Problem
   D. Report Writing

6. Who first deciphered Brāhmī Script?

A. James Prinsep

B. Max Muller

C. Weber

D. Jacobi

7. Quantitative research mainly uses:

A. Subjective interpretation

B. Narratives

C. Numerical data

D. Personal opinions

8. ऋषीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमर्थोऽनुधावति – Whose statement is this?

A. Kālidāsa

B. Śudraka

C. Bhavabhuti

D. Viśākhadatta

9. Validity in research refers to:

A. Consistency of findings

B. Accuracy of measurement

C. Sample size

D. Cost efficiency

10. Who has written Vārttika on Nyāya sūtra?

A. Udyotakara

B. VācaspatI Miśra

C. Vātsyāyana

D. Udayana

11. Which sampling method depends on researcher judgment?

A. Random Sampling

B. Stratified Sampling

C. Purposive Sampling

D. Systematic Sampling

12. Who are the proposers of Abhihitānvya-vāda?

A. Prābhākara Mimāṃsakas

B. Bhāṭṭa Mimāṃsakas

C. Naiyāyikas

D. Vaiyākaraṇas

13. Which scale measures agreement levels?

A. Ratio Scale

B. Nominal Scale

C. Likert Scale

D. Interval Scale

14. What is difference between the concept of dhvani as understood by grammarians and taken up by the Ālaṅkārikas

i) Grammarians have called only *śabda* as *dhvani*

i) Ālaṅkārikas have called both *śabda* and *artha* as *dvani*

A. Both I and II are true

B. Both I and II are false

C. I is true and II is false

D. II is true and I is false

15. Which of the following methods would be utilized for interpreting underlying meaning, symbols and allegories of Rāmāyaṇa?

A. Philological method

B. Hermeneutic method

C. Survey method

D. sociological method

16. Triangulation in research means:

A. Using three theories

B. Combining different methods

C. Using only qualitative tools

D. Comparing statistics

17. Which method is best for examining manuscript variation of Mahābhārata?

A. Historical Method

B. Textual Criticism

C. Survey Method

D. Hermeneutic method

18. Which method is most suitable for studying rare events?

A. Survey

B. Case Study

C. Experimental Method

D. Census Method

19. Given the statement "All students are intelligent" which of the following would be false?

i) Some students are intelligent

ii) No student is intelligent

iii) Some students are not intelligent

A. Only i

B. only ii

C. only iii

D. both ii and iii

20. What is the main purpose of a literature review?

A. Data presentation

B. Statistical testing

C. Identifying research gaps

D. Final interpretation

21. Ethical research requires:

A. Data manipulation

B. Confidentiality

C. Plagiarism

D. Bias

22. What nomenclature is used for the study of ancient scripts?

A. Iconography

B. Epigraphy

C. Paleography

D. Archeology

23. Which of the following is a secondary source?

A. Observation

B. Interview

C. Journal Article

D. Questionnaire

24. Who had discovered thirteen plays of Bhāsa?

A. Kane P.V.

B. Bhandarkar R.G.

C. R. Shamashastry

D. T. Ganapati Shastri

25. The p-value in hypothesis testing indicates:

A. Sample size

B. Probability related to null hypothesis

C. Reliability of instrument

D. Research validity

26. Arrange the following Mahākāvyas in a chronological manner.

i) Buddhacaritam ii) Kirātārjunīyam

iii) Naiṣadhīyacaritam iv) Śiśupālavadham

A. i, ii, iii, iv

B. i, ii, iv, iii

C. i, iii, ii, iv

D. I, iv, iii, ii

27. Which of the following is NOT a type of sampling?

A. Cluster Sampling

B. Stratified Sampling

C. Correlational Sampling

D. Systematic Sampling

28. P.V. Kane is well-known for his work in which field?

A. Alamkāraśastra

B. Study of Sanskrit plays

C. Dharmaśāstra

D. Epigraphy

29. Research bias affects:

A. Objectivity

B. Font style

C. Sample size only

D. Printing quality

30. Who has written celebrated commentary on Dhvanyāloka?

A. Mammaṭa

B. Viśvanātha

C. Abhinavagupta

D. Dhanañjaya

31. Which tool is commonly used in survey research?

A. Microscope

B. Questionnaire

C. Telescope

D. Laboratory apparatus

32. Who has prepared critical edition of Rāṁāyaṇa?

A. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (BORI), Pune

B. Oriental Institute of Badoda, Vadodara

C. Asiatic Society, Kolkata

D. Sampurnananda University, Varanasi

33. Informed consent means:

A. Forcing participation

B. Hiding objectives

C. Voluntary participation with full information

D. Ignoring ethics

34. Whose writing evinces syncretic tendency of Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika schools?

A. Udyotakara

B. VacaspatI Mishra

C. Vatsyāyana

D. Udayana

35. Which research approach emphasizes numerical measurement and statistical analysis?

A. Qualitative

B. Philosophical

C. Quantitative

D. Narrative

PART – B

Answer any three of the following questions **3x5 = 15**

1. Explain Rasasūtra (रससूत्रम्) with its different interpretations
2. Discuss the nature of bondage and liberation in Advaita Vedānta
3. Discuss the evolution theory (Pariṇāmavāda) in Sāṅkhya philosophy
4. Compare the concept of causation in Nyāya and Sāṅkhya philosophies
5. Explain the difference between Pīlūpākavāda (पीलूपाकवादः) and Piṭharapākavāda (पिठरपाकवादः)
6. What elements are taken into consideration while carrying out lower criticism of a manuscript?

Answer any two of the following questions **2x10 = 20**

1. Explain the theory of three Guṇas in Sāṅkhya philosophy
2. What are different types of Sanskrit commentaries and purposes served by them?
3. Distinguish the concepts of liberation in Sāṅkhya and Advaita Vedānta
4. What precautions need to be taken while doing translation from source language to target language. Explain with the help of illustrations.