

**Ph.D. in Sanskrit Studies**

Duration: 2 Hours

Max Marks: 70

## Instructions to Candidates:

1. Part-A contains 35 questions on Research Methodology.
2. Part-B contains 35 questions on the Subject.
3. Each question carries one mark.
4. There is negative marking. Each wrong answer carries -0.33 marks
5. Answers are to be marked on the OMR answer sheet following the instructions provided there upon.
6. Hand over the OMR answer sheet at the end of the examination to the invigilator.
7. 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. What is Research?

- (A) M.Phil.
- (B) Ph.D.
- (C) Journal papers
- (D) A search for knowledge

2. --- is mother of all knowledge

- (A) Sanskrit
- (B) Inquisitiveness
- (C) Doubt
- (D) Philosophy

3. Which of the following is true?

- (A) Research is an academic activity
- (B) Research is formulating hypothesis and suggesting solutions
- (C) Research is an original contribution to existing stock of knowledge
- (D) All the above

4. Identify the correct set of anubandha-catuṣṭaya

- (A) Viṣaya, Adhikārī, Praveśana, Sambandha
- (B) Viṣaya, Sambandha, Prayojana, Adhikārī
- (C) Prayojana, Saṅgati, Adhikārī, Viṣaya
- (D) Guru, Viṣaya, Prayojana, Sambandha

5. What is the major purpose of descriptive research?

- (A) To term the output in terms of quantity
- (B) To find a solution for an immediate problem
- (C) Description of the state of affairs as it exists
- (D) Descriptive cataloging

6. Gathering knowledge for knowledge sake is -

- (A) Applied research
- (B) Descriptive research
- (C) Quantitative research
- (D) Empirical research

7. In a compound word 'Tantrayukti,' The word tantra denotes?

- (A) śāstra
- (B) āgama
- (C) saṁśodhana
- (D) gaṇa

8. What do you mean by longitudinal research?

- (A) It employs empirical methods
- (B) It is called simulation research
- (C) It is carried on over several time periods
- (D) It is called historical research

9. To study events or ideas of the past, which of the following is a correct term?

- (A) Simulation research
- (B) Historical research
- (C) Conclusion oriented research
- (D) Decision oriented research

10. Simulation research is more suitable in -

- (A) Robotics
- (B) Humanities
- (C) Medical sciences
- (D) Business and Social sciences

11. 'All progress is born of inquiry. Doubt is often better than overconfidence, for it leads to inquiry, and inquiry leads to invention..' - Who spoke thus?

- (A) Hiram Maxim
- (B) Hudson Maxim
- (C) Thomas Edison
- (D) Newton

12. 'Kaṭapayādi' is a -

- (A) Panini's theorem
- (B) Melakarṭṛ-rāga
- (C) Numerical notation
- (D) Pratyāhāra

13. What do you mean by 'Prognosis'?

- (A) Recollection
- (B) A prediction about something
- (C) Ignorance
- (D) Treatment

14. Field research consists of \_\_\_

- (A) Mail questionnaire
- (B) Personal interview
- (C) Both a&b
- (D) None of the above

15. Research methodology is a way to systematically --- the research problem

- (A) Find
- (B) Question
- (C) Ignore
- (D) Solve

16. 'Chakravarti' degree is offered by -

- (A) Rashtriya Sanskrit Samsthan
- (B) Banaras Hindu University
- (C) Nalanda University
- (D) Gurukul Kangri University

17. The scope of Research methodology is wider than -

- (A) Research methods
- (B) Research output
- (C) One's own topic
- (D) Hypothesis

18. The Case Study method may involve -  
(A) Interviews  
(B) Observation  
(C) Experiments  
(D) All the above
19. Manipulating variables is possible in what kind of research?  
(A) Survey method  
(B) Experimental method  
(C) Case study method  
(D) Interview method.
20. Logically trained minds adopt which research method?  
(A) Scientific method  
(B) Exploaratory method  
(C) Case study method  
(D) Laboratory research method
21. '...इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे' - who said this?  
(A) Gautama  
(B) Mammata  
(C) Gadādhara  
(D) Jaimini
22. How many saṅgatis are enumerated in Nyāya?  
(A) 6  
(B) 3  
(C) 4  
(D) 3
23. Which of the following is not used in Hypothesis testing?  
(A) Chi square test  
(B) t-test  
(C) F-test  
(D) Popper test
24. What 'NAAC' stands for?  
(A) National Academic and Accreditation Council  
(B) National Academic and Accreditation Commission  
(C) National Assessment and Accreditation Council  
(D) National Academic and Accreditation Commission

25. Which of the following school accepts - Sarvatantra-siddhānta, Pratitantra-siddhānta, Adhikaraṇa-siddhānta and Abhyupagama-siddhāntas?  
 (A) Nyāya  
 (B) Ayurveda  
 (C) both a&b  
 (D) None of the above
26. What is the fourth pramāṇa accepted in Ayurveda?  
 (A) Arthāpatti  
 (B) Yukti  
 (C) Anupalabdhi  
 (D) Aitihya
27. The role of the --- is to guide the researcher by delimiting the area of research and to keep him on the right track  
 (A) Research  
 (B) Research method  
 (C) Hypothesis  
 (D) Supervisor
28. 'इहान्वयमुखेनैव सर्वं व्याख्यायते' - who said this?  
 (A) Sāyana  
 (B) Mallintāha  
 (C) Bhatta Bhaskara  
 (D) Maharshi Daivarata
29. A-priori thinking is related to -  
 (A) Study  
 (B) Topic  
 (C) Hypothesis  
 (D) Scientific method
30. A complete enumeration of all the items in the 'population' is known as?  
 (A) Census inquiry  
 (B) Universe  
 (C) Sample  
 (D) Statistical method
31. What are the problems encountered by researchers in India?  
 (A) Lack of scientific training  
 (B) Insufficient interaction between research departments  
 (C) Overlapping research studies  
 (D) All the above

32. Which is the first University established in India?

- (A) University of Madras
- (B) University of Mumbai
- (C) University of Calcutta
- (D) Osmania University

33. The statement - 'Why is productivity in Japan so much higher than in India' is related to?

- (A) A Technology problem
- (B) A scientific problem
- (C) An exaggeration
- (D) A research problem

34. The 'Hour glass model' is used to describe?

- (A) A case study
- (B) Time calculation
- (C) A scientific study
- (D) Research process

35. Dependent and independent variables are part of?

- (A) A computer program
- (B) A research method
- (C) A research design
- (D) Both a&c

#### PART - B

36. Which of the following is a dvikarmaka verb?

- (A) pṛccha
- (B) dā
- (C) gam|
- (D) khāda

37. Following relation is not used in the wordnet

- (A) synonymy
- (B) hypernymy
- (C) antonymy
- (D) polysemy

38. kaṭapru is a samaasa of --- type

- (A) sup-sup
- (B) sup-dhaatu
- (C) sup-ting
- (D) ting-sup

39. To which language family does Sanskrit belong?

- (A) Indo-European
- (B) Astro-Asiatic
- (C) Dravidian
- (D) Germanic

40. Which of the following pramāṇa Nyāya school does not admit?

- (A) pratyakṣa
- (B) anumāna
- (C) arthāpatti
- (D) śabda

41. How is guna defined in Aṣṭādhyāyī?

- (A) ādguṇaḥ
- (B) adeṅguṇaḥ
- (C) guṇo yan lukoḥ
- (D) miderguṇaḥ

42. Nirukta is attributed to

- (A) Pāṇini
- (B) Patañjali
- (C) śākalya
- (D) Yāska

43. Which of the following is not a vṛtti?

- (A) taddhita
- (B) samāsa
- (C) subanta
- (D) kṛdanta

44. How many 'शास्त्र s' were mentioned by Caraṇavyūhakāra for Yajurveda?

- (A) 72
- (B) 86
- (C) 88
- (D) 1000

45. What is a morpheme?  
 (A) A smallest meaningful unit.  
 (B) A meaningful word.  
 (C) A meaningful sound.  
 (D) None of these
46. The term 'sādhnam' in vyākaraṇam refers to?  
 (A) kārakam  
 (B) ākhyātam  
 (C) prakṛti  
 (D) pratyaya
47. Identify the anubandha's in **ḍukṛñ**?  
 (A) ḍu  
 (B) ḍu and ñ  
 (C) ḍu and k  
 (D) ḍ, u and ñ
48. Which of the following is correct ?  
 (A) grāmasya paritaḥ vṛkṣāḥ santi.  
 (B) grāmam paritaḥ vṛkṣāḥ santi.  
 (C) grāmeṇa paritaḥ vṛkṣāḥ santi.  
 (D) grāmaw paritaḥ vṛkṣāḥ santi.
49. In the sentence 'rāmaḥ paryāṅkam adhiśete', which kāraka role does paryāṅkam denote?  
 (A) adhikaraṇa  
 (B) karma  
 (C) none of the above  
 (D) both adhikaraṇa and karma
50. Meronymy is a --- relation in WordNet  
 (A) Syntactic  
 (B) Semantic  
 (C) Phonemic  
 (D) Phonetic
51. A word with more than one related meanings is called?  
 (A) homonymous  
 (B) polysemous  
 (C) synonymous  
 (D) heteronymous

52. A śloka with several mūrdhanya varṇas may be said to have --- guṇa

- (A) ojo
- (B) prasāda
- (C) mād'hurya
- (D) śaurya

53. Which of the kārakas can be abhihita ?

- (A) only kartā
- (B) only karma
- (C) both kartā and karma
- (D) Any of the kartā, kārma, karaṇa, and adhikaraṇa

54. Which of the following is not the meaning of ca?

- (A) samuccaya
- (B) anvācaya
- (C) itaretara
- (D) avadhāraṇa

55. Derivation of śādhi from śās is an example of

- (A) Pūrvatrāsiddham
- (B) śatvatukoraśiddhaḥ
- (C) Asiddhavadatrābhāt
- (D) None of the above

56. Who said as follows - 'ग्रामे ग्रामे काठकं कालापकं च प्रोच्यते'?

- (A) Yāska
- (B) Sāyana
- (C) Patanjali
- (D) Apastamba

57. भवद्भूतं भविष्यच्च जङ्गमं स्थावरञ्च यत् ।

अस्त्येके सूर्यमेवैकं प्रभवं प्रलयं विदुः ॥ Who is the speaker of this sloka?

- (A) Kapila
- (B) Saunaka
- (C) Jaimini
- (D) Patañjali

58. आहारस्य त्रैगुण्यं अस्मिन् ग्रन्थे विवृतम् -

- (A) भोजनकुतूहलम्
- (B) श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता
- (C) नलपाकदर्पणः
- (D) क्षेमकुतूहलम्

59. अनागतम् दुःखम् ---

- (A) ध्येयम्
- (B) भोग्यम्
- (C) हेयम्
- (D) चिन्त्यम्

60. शब्दब्रह्मणि निष्णातः किम् अधिगच्छति ?

- (A) निर्गुणब्रह्म
- (B) सगुणब्रह्म
- (C) परब्रह्म
- (D) रसब्रह्म

61. Amongst the following, what is not part of svasthavṛtta?

- (A) Dinacaryā
- (B) ṛtucaryā
- (C) Sadvṛtta
- (D) Cārucaryā

62. 'आहारशुद्धौ सत्त्वशुद्धिः, सत्त्वशुद्धौ धृवास्मृतिः' - कस्यामुपनिषदि विद्यते?

- (A) गर्भोपनिषदि
- (B) बृहदारण्यकोपनिषदि
- (C) छान्दोग्योपनिषदि
- (D) तैत्तिरीयोपनिषदि

63. अध्यात्मविद्याविद्यानां, --- प्रवदतामहम् ।

- (A) प्रज्ञा
- (B) बुद्धिः
- (C) वादः
- (D) तत्त्वं

64. 'अणुत्वमथ चैकत्वं द्वौ गुणौ मनसः स्मृतौ' - who spoke thus?

- (A) Gautama
- (B) Caraka
- (C) Kapila
- (D) Patañjali

65. सर्वदा सर्वभावानां सामान्यं वृद्धिकारणम् ।

हासहेतुर्विशेषश्च प्रवृत्तिरुभयस्य तु ॥

Which of the following concept this verse speaks of?

- (A) सामान्य-वृद्धिसिद्धान्तः
- (B) सामान्य-प्रवृत्तिसिद्धान्तः
- (C) सामान्य-विशेषसिद्धान्तः
- (D) वृद्धि-हाससिद्धान्तः

66.--- विवेकख्यातिः ।

- (A) ब्रह्मचर्यात्
- (B) वैराग्यात्
- (C) तपसः
- (D) नियमात्

67. सदसत्ख्यातिवादिनः के?

- (A) प्राभाकराः
- (B) भाट्टाः
- (C) माध्यमिकाः
- (D) साङ्ख्याः

68. आयुर्वेदे कति मानसप्रकृतयः प्रोक्ताः?

- (A) 3
- (B) 7
- (C) 13
- (D) 16

69. संवृतिसत्यत्व is discussed in -

- (A) Buddhism
- (B) Jainism
- (C) Samkhya
- (D) Vedanta

70. बीजात्मकैर्महाभूतैस्सूक्ष्मैस्सत्त्वानुगैश्च सः ।

मातुश्चाहाररसजैः क्रमात्कुक्षौ विवर्धते ॥

This verse can be traced to?

- (A) Aṣṭāṅgasāṅgraha
- (B) Aṣṭāṅgahrdaya
- (C) Kāśyapasamhitā
- (D) Carakasamhitā

# University of Hyderabad

## Entrance Examinations - 2019

School/Department/Centre : Sanskrit studies

Course/Subject : Ph.D.

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	D	26	B	51	B	76	
2	B	27	C	52	A	77	
3	D	28	B	53	C	78	
4	B	29	C	54	D	79	
5	C	30	A	55	C	80	
6	B	31	D	56	C	81	
7	A	32	C	57	B	82	
8	C	33	D	58	B	83	
9	B	34	D	59	C	84	
10	D	35	C	60	C	85	
11	B	36	A	61	D	86	
12	C	37	D	62	C	87	
13	B	38	B	63	C	88	
14	C	39	A	64	B	89	
15	D	40	C	65	C	90	
16	B	41	B	66	B	91	
17	A	42	D	67	D	92	
18	D	43	C	68	D	93	
19	B	44	B	69	A	94	
20	A	45	A	70	B	95	
21	B	46	A	71		96	
22	A	47	B	72		97	
23	D	48	B	73		98	
24	C	49	B	74		99	
25	C	50	B	75		100	

Note/Remarks :

*Shruti P.*  
Signature  
School/Department/Centre