

Entrance Examination – 2025
Ph.D. in Sanskrit Studies

Hall Ticket Number: _____

Time: 2 Hours

Max Marks: 70

Instructions to Candidates:

1. Write your Hall ticket number in the OMR sheet given to you, on the Answer Book given to you, and also in the space provided above.
 2. **PART – A** contains 35 questions of one mark each. These answers are to be marked on the OMR answer sheet following the instructions provided there upon.
 3. **PART – B** should be answered in the Answer Book provided to you. You may answer these questions either in English or in Sanskrit.
 4. There is no negative marking.
 5. No additional sheets will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself/ space provided at the end of the booklet.
 6. Hand over the OMR sheet as well as the Answer Book at the end of the examination to the invigilator.
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PART - A

- 1) Which of the following is a feature of quantitative research?
 - A. Explores subjective experiences
 - B. Uses numerical data and statistical analysis
 - C. Focuses on meaning and interpretation
 - D. Uses open-ended interviews
- 2) A hypothesis is:
 - A. A final conclusion
 - B. A summary of results
 - C. A tentative statement to be tested
 - D. A statistical tool
- 3) The primary purpose of a literature review in research is to:
 - A. Develop an annotated bibliography
 - B. Find faults in previous studies
 - C. Avoid plagiarism
 - D. Understand the existing state of knowledge
- 4) In research ethics, informed consent means:
 - A. The participant knows the researcher's name
 - B. The participant has read the results
 - C. Participants are given all necessary information about a study before they choose to participate
 - D. The researcher agrees to follow rules
- 5) What is a research design?
 - A. The format of the report
 - B. A plan for collecting and analyzing data
 - C. A diagram of a topic
 - D. Theoretical framework
- 6) According to Nyāya philosophy, which of the following is not considered a pramāṇa (means of knowledge)?
 - A. Perception (pratyakṣa).
 - B. Inference (anumāna).
 - C. Comparison (upamāna).
 - D. Intuition (bhāvanā)
- 7) The term 'triangulation' in social science research refers to:
 - A. A method for measuring space
 - B. Using multiple methods or data sources to validate findings
 - C. A three-phase survey method
 - D. Statistical averaging

- 8) In the context of research ethics, plagiarism refers to:
- Using statistical software for data analysis
 - Failing to acknowledge the source of others' ideas
 - Publishing in more than one journal
 - Seeking funding from multiple agencies
- 9) The Mīmāṃsā approach to textual interpretation emphasizes which of the following concepts?
- Niyama (ethical restraint)
 - Metaphysical speculation
 - Nirvāṇa as the ultimate goal
 - Dharma as revealed through vidhi
- 10) In deductive reasoning, if the premises are true and the logic is valid, then the conclusion is:
- Likely to be true
 - Dependent on observation
 - Always true
 - Subject to revision
- 11) In Indian epistemology, which of the following is considered a non-perceptual but valid means of knowledge?
- Indriya (senses)
 - Anumāna (inference)
 - Viparyaya (error)
 - Smṛti (memory)
- 12) The Tantrayukti method in Ayurveda and other śāstras primarily serves what research purpose?
- Listing all available herbs
 - Explaining narrative poetry
 - Structuring and interpreting scientific arguments in texts
 - Ritualistic chanting of hymns
- 13) 'Vyāpti' in Anumāna is a/an
- Correlation
 - Induction
 - Hypothesis
 - Evidence
- 14) Type-I Error occurs if
- both the null hypothesis as well as alternative hypothesis are true.
 - both the null hypothesis as well as alternative hypothesis are false.
 - a true null hypothesis is rejected.
 - a false null hypothesis is accepted.

- 15) Which of the following best exemplifies inductive reasoning?
- A. All humans are mortal. Socrates is human. Therefore, Socrates is mortal.
 - B. If it rains, the ground gets wet. It is raining. So, the ground is wet.
 - C. No reptiles have fur. A snake is a reptile. Therefore, snakes have no fur.
 - D. The sun rose every day this week. Therefore, it will rise tomorrow.
- 16) Which of the following is a weakness of inductive reasoning?
- A. It depends solely on formal logic
 - B. It leads to certainty
 - C. It uses mathematical deduction
 - D. It generalizes from specific observations, which may not always be representative
- 17) Identify the deductive argument from the options below:
- A. If all poets are dreamers, and Kalidasa is a poet, then Kalidasa is a dreamer.
 - B. Research shows 80% of students use mobiles, so the next student probably does.
 - C. Swans I've seen are white, so all swans are white.
 - D. The weather is cloudy. It might rain.
- 18) Which research approach is based on deductive reasoning?
- A. Qualitative
 - B. Quantitative
 - C. Case Study
 - D. Ethnographic
- 19) Which of the following is the first step in the research process?
- A. Data Collection
 - B. Defining the Problem
 - C. Literature Review
 - D. Hypothesis Testing
- 20) A hypothesis is a
- A. Statement of facts
 - B. Proposition to be tested
 - C. Research summary
 - D. Literature review
- 21) In a scientific study, control variables are used to:
- A. Maximize bias
 - B. Establish a causal relationship
 - C. Isolate the effect of the independent variable
 - D. Determine the sample size
- 22) What type of sampling is based on the judgment of the researcher?
- A. Random Sampling
 - B. Stratified Sampling
 - C. Purposive Sampling
 - D. Cluster Sampling

- 23) Which of the following is a characteristic of qualitative research?
- A. Uses large samples
 - B. Statistical analysis
 - C. Objective measurements
 - D. Contextual understanding
- 24) What is a Kappa score?
- A. It is a measure of inter-judge validity
 - B. It compares the level of agreement between two judges against what might have been predicted by chance
 - C. It ranges from 0 to +1
 - D. It is acceptable above a score of 0.5
- 25) Which of these is NOT a type of validity?
- A. Content Validity
 - B. Construct Validity
 - C. Statistical Validity
 - D. Concurrent Validity
- 26) What does a p-value indicate in hypothesis testing?
- A. Probability that the null hypothesis is true
 - B. Strength of the correlation
 - C. Degree of measurement error
 - D. Size of the sample
- 27) Which is the most suitable method to study rare phenomena?
- A. Survey
 - B. Experimental Research
 - C. Case Study
 - D. Content Analysis
- 28) In research, reliability means:
- A. Truthfulness
 - B. Consistency
 - C. Clarity
 - D. Generalizability
- 29) Ethical considerations in research include all EXCEPT:
- A. Informed consent
 - B. Plagiarism
 - C. Confidentiality
 - D. Research bias
- 30) Which method is best for establishing cause-effect relationships?
- A. Descriptive
 - B. Correlational
 - C. Experimental
 - D. Historical

- 31) Which of the following is NOT a primary data collection method?
- A. Questionnaire
 - B. Interview
 - C. Observation
 - D. Literature Review
- 32) Which statistical test is used to compare means of two independent groups?
- A. ANOVA
 - B. t-test
 - C. Chi-square
 - D. Regression
- 33) Which section of a research report includes the interpretation of findings?
- A. Abstract
 - B. Methodology
 - C. Results
 - D. Discussion
- 34) — refers to inferring about the whole population on the basis of the observations made on a small part.
- A. Pseudo-inference
 - B. Objective inference
 - C. Inductive inference
 - D. Deductive inference
- 35) Given below are two premises and four conclusions drawn from those premises. Select the option that expresses conclusion drawn validly from the premises (separately or jointly).
- Premises:
- (I) All dogs are mammals.
 - (II) No cats are dogs.
- Conclusions:
- (i) No cats are mammals.
 - (ii) Some cats are mammals.
 - (iii) No dogs are cats.
 - (iv) No dogs are non-mammals.
- A. (i) only
 - B. (i) and (ii)
 - C. (iii) and (iv)
 - D. (ii) and (iii)

PART – B

1) Attempt any 3 from the following.

3x5 = 15

- a) What is the role of Sanskrit in Āyurveda?
- b) Write a brief note on the concept of Svasthavṛtta.
- c) Why mental health is more important in the modern times?
- d) What is the concept of self in Indian philosophy and Āyurveda?
- e) What is the contribution of Buddhist scholars to medieval Āyurveda?
- f) How does the WHO's definition of health differs from the Ayurvedic definition?

OR

- a) Discuss the concept of Pañcikaṛaṇa (पञ्चीकरण) as outlined in Vedānta philosophy.
- b) Explain the idea of the subtle body (सूक्ष्मशरीर) as presented in Sāṅkhya philosophy.
- c) Explain the concept of the "Eight Limbs of Yoga" (Aṣṭāṅga Yoga) as outlined by Patanjali.
- d) Explain the concept of God in Yoga philosophy.
- e) Explain the three types of sufferings (त्रिविध दुःख) as described in Sāṅkhya Philosophy.
- f) Describe the concepts of Adhyāropa (अध्यारोप) and Apavāda (अपवाद) as described in Advaita Vedānta philosophy.

2) Attempt any 2 of the following.

2x10 = 20

- a) Write an essay on the concept of personalised medicine and its relevance in the global healthcare context.
- b) Identify the primary sources and key theoretical frameworks of Indian psychology as found in Sanskrit literature.
- c) Establish correlations between any widely recognized theories or concepts in Āyurveda and their counterparts in modern medicine.
- d) The foundational theories of Āyurveda are rooted in principles of Indian philosophy. Critically examine and defend this claim with relevant examples.

OR

- a) Explain the evolution of Prakṛti and its significance in the manifestation of the universe according to Sāṅkhya philosophy.
- b) Analyse the concept of liberation (Mokṣa) in Sāṅkhya philosophy.
- c) Discuss the concept of "Māyā" in Advaita Vedānta.
- d) Describe the dualistic nature of Sāṅkhya philosophy.

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Answer Key (E-26)

PD/SK

PD/SK

Question — Answer

- 1 — B
- 2 — C
- 3 — D
- 4 — C
- 5 — B
- 6 — D
- 7 — B
- 8 — B
- 9 — D
- 10 — C

- 11 — B
- 12 — C
- 13 — B
- 14 — C
- 15 — D
- 16 — D
- 17 — A
- 18 — B
- 19 — B
- 20 — B

- 21 — C
- 22 — C
- 23 — D
- 24 — B
- 25 — C
- 26 — A
- 27 — C
- 28 — B
- 29 — D
- 30 — C

- 31 — D
- 32 — B
- 33 — D
- 34 — C
- 35 — C