Entrance Examination, 2020
PhD Philosophy

Hall Ticket No._____

Time: 2 hours   **Maximum Marks: 70**

Instructions:

1. The question paper consists of two parts: **Part-A** (30 Marks) and **Part-B** (40 Marks).

2. Questions in Part-A are objective type questions and should be answered in the **OMR** answer sheet following the instructions provided therein.

3. Part-B consists of descriptive type questions to be answered in the **answer book** provided.

Part-A   (30 Marks)

Answer the questions from 1 - 30 on the OMR sheet

1. Units, variables, samples and hypothesis are keywords of _____
   A. Analytical Research.
   B. Fundamental Research.
   C. Qualitative Research.
   D. Quantitative Research.

2. Descriptive Research and Fundamental Research are contrasted with _____ respectively.
   A. Conceptual Research and Applied Research
   B. Qualitative Research and Empirical Research
   C. Applied Research and Empirical Research
   D. Analytical Research and Applied Research

3. Whereas the social sciences (e.g., psychology, sociology, economics, etc.) ask questions about how people think and act, philosophy is the study of:
   A. How people with different beliefs or backgrounds disagree with one another.
   B. What beliefs mean and whether people with different beliefs are justified in having them.
   C. The reasons why philosophical questions never have better or worse answers.
   D. Questions that can be answered better by appealing to scientific experiments.

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4. To say that "philosophy" is not a closed concept means that we cannot state the necessary and sufficient conditions by which it is defined. Rather, philosophical issues are identifiable as having "family resemblances" with one another. In other words:

    A. There is no one distinguishing feature that identifies an issue as philosophical, but there are only overlapping of issues roughly associated with one another.

    B. The way we come to think about philosophy, love, or art really depends on how we were raised by our families to identify things as resembling one another.

    C. The necessary and sufficient condition for something to be considered philosophical is that it answers all questions.

    D. Philosophy is not a closed discipline insofar as it is willing to accept any answer suggested by the "human family" as being true.

5. What does CARE stand for in UGC-CARE?
    A. Centre for Academic Research and Ethics
    B. Consortium for Academic Research and Ethics
    C. Council of Academic Research and Ethics
    D. Conglomeration of Academic and Research Enterprises

6. Doubt plays the role of a _____ in Descartes' epistemology.
    A. theory
    B. survey
    C. method
    D. hypothesis

7. What is the source of University of Hyderabad's motto: *sa vidya ya vimuktaye*?
    A. Ramayana
    B. Mahabharat
    C. Upanishad
    D. Vishnu purana

8. Both the heliocentric theory and geocentric theory explain eclipse. Therefore, eclipse offers equal evidential support to both theories. This is a problem of
    A. Induction.
    B. Material induction.
    C. Underdetermination.
    D. Insufficient evidence.

9. Fatima is tossing a fair coin, and Saniya is rolling a die. If Fatima fails to get a head and Saniya gets an even number, then Saniya will get a chocolate. What is the probability for Saniya to get the chocolate?
    A. 0.5
    B. 0.25
    C. 1
    D. 0.65

10. Analogical reasoning is
    A. inductive and ampliative.
    B. deductive and ampliative.
    C. inductive but non-ampliative.
    D. deductive but non-ampliative.

11. The method of Randomised Control Trial is **not** used in which of the following?
    I. Medicine
    II. Economics
    III. Ethics
    IV. History
        A. II & III
        B. I & II
        C. II & IV
        D. III & IV

12. Match the philosophers with the methods/approaches they have advocated for.

	Philosophers		Methods
I.	Carnap	1.	Dialectical
II.	Sartre	2.	Positivist
III.	Husserl	3.	Analytical
IV.	Russell	4.	Hermeneutic
V.	Hegel	5.	Existentialist
VI.	Gadamer	6.	Phenomenological

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
A.	2	4	6	3	5	1
B.	2	5	6	3	1	4
C.	3	5	4	2	1	6
D.	3	5	6	2	1	4

13. Match the level of plagiarism and its corresponding percentage of similarity in accordance to the UGC regulations for the Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions, 2018.

	Level		Similarity
I.	Level-0	1.	Upto 10%
II.	Level-1	2.	Upto 15%
III.	Level-2	3.	Above10% and upto 40%
IV.	Level-3	4.	Above 15% and upto 40%
		5.	Above 40% and upto 60%
		6.	Above 40% and upto 75%
		7.	Above 60%
		8.	Above 75%

	I	II	III	IV
A.	2	4	6	8
B.	1	3	5	7
C.	1	3	6	8
D.	2	4	5	7

14. Which of the following correctly presents the chronological order of the phenomenologists?

    A. Husserl, Heidegger, Merleau-Ponty, Dreyfus
    B. Heidegger, Husserl, Merleau-Ponty, Dreyfus
    C. Heidegger, Husserl, Dreyfus, Merleau-Ponty
    D. Husserl, Heidegger, Dreyfus, Merleau-Ponty

15. When we say that E is an evidence that H, it might mean

    I.   E supports the hypothesis that H in the sense that E is a sign for H being true.
    II. E warrants that H in the sense that H can be legitimately inferred from the body of evidence E.

In the light of these definitions, consider the following claim:

The fingerprint of X is found on the knife that was allegedly used for killing Y. Hence, the fingerprint is an evidence that X killed Y.

What kind of evidence is on offer here?

    A. Warrant
    B. Support
    C. Both A and B
    D. Neither A nor B

16. Given two sets A and B such that if $A = \{x : x$ is bigger than itself$\}$ and $B = \{x : x \notin x\}$, then

    A. $A = B = \Phi$
    B. $A \neq B$
    C. $B \neq \Phi$
    D. $A \neq B \neq \Phi$

17. According to Searle, the position of Strong AI states that ----

    A. functions of the mind can be defined in terms of inputs and outputs
    B. computers are powerful tools for studying the mind
    C. an appropriately programmed computer is a mind.
    D. computers can imitate the functions of the human mind.

18. Let S stand for the sentence, "The present king of France is wise". According to Strawson's assessment of Russell's analysis of S, _____

    I.   Russell is right in saying that S is meaningful.
    II.   Russell is wrong in saying that S is meaningful.
    III. Russell is right in saying that anyone uttering S would be making a true or false assertion that S.
    IV. Russell is wrong in saying that anyone uttering S would be making a true or false assertion that S.

A. I and III
B. I and IV
C. II and III
D. II and IV

19. Berkeley thought that

I.   he successfully refuted the doctrine of abstraction.
II.   the doctrine of abstraction supports realism.
III. he successfully established the doctrine of abstraction.
IV.   the doctrine of abstraction supports idealism.

A. I and II
B. III and IV
C. I and IV
D. III and II

20. Which among the following are **incompatible** with Kant's Copernican revolution in philosophy?

I.   Objects of appearance conform to cognitions.
II.   Things in themselves conform to cognitions.
III. Cognitions confirm to objects of appearance.
IV.   Cognitions confirm to things in themselves.

A. I, II, III
B. II, III IV
C. III, IV, I
D. IV, I, II

21. Match the Normative Ethical Theories with suitable statements

Theories	Statements
I. Deontology:	1. The only good is that which maximizes pleasure and minimizes pain.
II. Utilitarianism:	2. Morally right action is what a good person would do.
III. Hedonism:	3. An ethical agent ought to act in such a way that would maximize his/her self-interests.
IV. Virtue ethics:	4. Treat a human person never as a means but as an end in itself.
	5. Pleasure is the only good.

	I	II	III	IV
A.	2	5	3	1
B.	2	4	1	3
C.	4	1	5	2
D.	4	2	3	1

22. Choose the option which correctly matches sentences (column I) with their symbolizations (column II).

Column I
I. Some apples are ripe.
II. Only one apple is ripe.
III. None of the apples is ripe.
IV. All the apples are ripe.

Column II
1. ~(∃x)(Ax•Rx)
2. (∃x)(Ax• Rx)
3. (x)(Ax ⊃ Rx)
4. (∃x)(Ax •(y)(Ay ⊃ y=x) • Rx)

	I	II	III	IV
A.	2	4	1	3
B.	2	4	3	1
C.	3	1	4	2
D.	3	2	1	4

23. Given the list of formulas in Sentential Logic,

I. P
II. P V Q
III. P ⊃ P
IV. P • Q

which of the following sequences correctly captures the entailment relations among them?

A. III, I, III, IV
B. III, II, IV, I
C. IV, I, III, II
D. IV, I, II, III

24. According to Hegel, the presentation of logic has three moments. What is the sequential order of these moments?

A. Speculative Moment, Dialectical Moment, The Moment of Fixity.
B. Dialectical Moment, The Moment of Fixity, Speculative Moment.
C. The Moment of Fixity, Dialectical Moment, Speculative Moment
D. Dialectical Moment, Speculative Moment, The Moment of Fixity

25. Given below are two sentences, one labelled as 'Assertion' (S) and the other labelled as 'Reason' (R).
Assertion (S): Metaphysics is nonsense.
Reason (R): Metaphysical statements are not verifiable.
In the context of these two, which one of the given options is correct as per logical positivism?

A. (S) is correct and (R) is incorrect, and (R) justifies (S).
B. Both (S) and (R) are correct, and (R) justifies (S).
C. Both (S) and (R) are incorrect, and (R) does not justify (S).
D. (S) is incorrect and (R) is correct, and (R) does not justify (S).

26. Consider the following statements:

    I.   The eightfold path is explained by the Jainas.
    II.   Jainism discusses the doctrine of dependent origination.
    III.   Jainism basically accepts 3 *pramāṇas*.
    IV.   Cārvākas do not believe in God.

Which of the above statements are correct?

    A. I, II and III
    B. II and III
    C. I, II, and IV
    D. III and IV

27. Which of the following statements are correct according to Nyāya-vaiśeṣika system?

    I.   Substance (*dravya*) is the substratum where actions and qualities inhere.
    II.   All Substances at the moment of their creation are physical in nature.
    III.   Substances are either simple (*niravayava*) or compound (*avayavī*).
    IV.   Simple (*niravayava*) substances are not subject to production and destruction, while the compounds (*avayavī*) are.

    A. I, II, III and IV
    B. II and III
    C. I, III and IV
    D. I, II and III

28. Match the schools of Indian philosophy (column I) with their theories of error (column II):

Column-I	Column-II
I. Nyāya	1. Asatkhyāti
II. Kumārila	2. Akhyāti
III. Prabhākar	3. Satkhayāti
IV. Yogācāra	4. Anyathākhyāti
V. Rāmānuj	5. Viparītakhayāti
VI. Cārvāka	6. Ātma-khayāti

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
A.	4	5	2	6	3	1
B.	4	5	6	2	3	1
C.	2	3	4	5	1	6
D.	5	4	2	3	1	6

29. Which of the following sequences is the correct chronological order of the vedāntins?

   A. Vyāsa, Śamkara, Govindapāda, Goudapāda.
   B. Goudapāda, Vyāsa, Śamkara, Govindapāda.
   C. Śamkara, Vyāsa, Govindapāda, Goudapāda.
   D. Vyāsa, Goudapāda, Govindapāda, Śamkara.

30. Which is the correct sequence of mental levels, according to Yoga philosophy, from the lowest to the highest?

   A. *Kṣipta, Mudha, Vikṣipta, Niruddha, Ekāgra*
   B. *Vikṣipta, Kṣipta, Mudha, Ekāgra, Niruddha*
   C. *Mudha, Kṣipta, Vikṣipta, Ekāgra, Niruddha*
   D. *Kṣipta, Mudha, Vikṣipta, Ekāgra, Niruddha*

Part-B   (40 Marks)

Section-I: Critical Thinking (20 Marks)

31. Critical thinking 1   [10 Marks]

Critically study the passage given below and formulate at least 10 critical questions.

Arguments against abortion are flimsy and whimsical. There is no need to ban abortion. The country has sufficient laws to deal with exigencies and emergencies. What we need now is effective law enforcement. One whimsical argument is that most pregnant women who underwent abortion are innocent girls who were just having fun without taking sexual precaution because abortion can be done easily. However, the reality is just the opposite. Studies show that the overwhelming majority of women who opted for abortion are not innocent teenagers but responsible working professionals whose health and career are put to risk by pregnancy.

A related argument, and equally flimsy one, is that abortion is mainly to benefit the affluent section of the society. They can easily avail the facility by sheer advantage of money power. Anytime, they can terminate unwanted babies. This has greatly increased female infanticide in the country. However, studies consistently show that abortion works in favour of the poor and underprivileged section of the society. It helps women of this section of the society to terminate unwanted pregnancy due to rape and unplanned sexual encounters. Abortion helps them to move on in life.

A further myth about abortion is that it promotes immorality. It has increased extra-marital affairs among married couples, which in turn has destroyed many

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happy homes. This is far from the truth. Every study has shown that abortion has nothing or hardly anything to do with extra-marital affairs and broken marriages. Out of 1 lakh cases of divorce in the country, there is zero connection between abortion and divorce. Over 90 per cent of those who underwent abortion are actually morally responsible citizens with no criminal records and who are also well aware of their rights and privileges.

32. Critical Thinking 2 [10 Marks]

The country has witnessed a steady decrease of violent crimes in the last decade. This clearly shows that people are becoming civic-minded and are denouncing a life of crime in favour of harmonious and prosperous life. Therefore, the heavy focus we place on law enforcement is no longer necessary. Consequently, the large additional amount of money the government spends on law enforcement can now be spent elsewhere to farther our economic institutions and other government welfare schemes.

The hypothesis offered by the writer in the above passage is that people's increasing civic engagement is the cause of the decrease in violent crimes in the last decade. Imagine yourself as a sceptic and offer at least two (or more) possible alternative or rival causes for the decrease of violence. Attempt also to offer at least one counterexample to weaken the writer's hypothesis.

Section-II (20 Marks)

33. Answer **two** of the following in **500 words each,** choosing **at least one from each group.** Each question carries equal value. **Answer these questions on the booklet provided.**

Group- I

A. Compare and contrast the notions of truth function and a propositional function.

B. Explain the distinction between *a priori* truths and *a posteriori* truths. Can *a priori* truths be known *a posteriori*? Explain your answer with suitable examples.

C. Make a critique of foundationalism and essentialism in the light of Deconstruction.

D. According to Leibniz, this world is the best of all possible worlds. Evaluate his position against the backdrop of the covid-19 pandemic.

E. Is Descartes' notion of clarity and distinctness an adequate criterion of truth? Explain your answer.

F. The final match of the cricket world cup in 2018 was a tie between England and New Zealand. The match remained a tie even after the super over. After the super over, John said that the team that scored more boundaries in the super over is the winner. John got this idea from a friend who is an ardent cricket fan and a very knowledgeable person in matters of cricket. England scored two boundaries while New Zealand scored only one in the super over. However, the rule that applies to the instances of a super over tie states that "in the event of a Super Over tie, the team that hit more boundaries (combined from the main match and the Super Over) shall be the winner." It so happened that England had scored more boundaries than New Zealand and as a result, England won the match.

   Does John know that England is the winner? Defend your answer.

G. The first law of motion states that everybody continues its state of rest or uniform motion unless an external force acts on it. In the light of verificationist theory of meaning, examine the law of motion.

H. Are there beliefs which cannot be doubted? Explain your answer.

Group- II

I. Critically evaluate Vivekananda's practical vedānta.

J. What is *catuṣkoṭī*? Explain its importance in Mādhyamika school of Buddhism.

K. Present your response to arguments for and against *satkāryavāda*.

L. Discuss the importance of *yama* in *astāṅgayoga*. Is *yama* essential to achieve *Samādhī*?

M. Do you accept that Brahman is *sat cit ānanda*? Provide reasons for your answer.

N. Given the pramānas, *pratyakṣa* and *anumāna*, which is more fundamental and why?

O. What is *abhāva*? Is it an epistemological or ontological category? Justify your answer.

P. Can *anekāntavāda* be justified along with *syādyāda* in Jainism? Give reasons for your answer.

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University of Hyderabad
Entrance Examinations - 2020

School/Department/Centre   :PHILOSOPHY
Course/Subject   : Ph. D

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

Note/Remarks :

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