ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS – 2020
(Ph.D. Admissions - January 2021 Session)

Ph.D. 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. Questions in **Part-B** are descriptive type questions and should be answered in the **answer book** provided.

Part-A   (30Marks)
Answer these questions from 1 to 30 on the OMR sheet.

1. The expression *op. cit* in a footnote refers to
   A. 'and the following'
   B. 'in the place cited'
   C. 'in the work cited'
   D. 'in the same place'

2. _____ in research reports is used to list the technical data that supports the topics in the main text.
   A. Index
   B. Bibliography
   C. Abstract
   D. Appendix

3. Which of the following is NOT an essential element of Report Writing?
   A. Objectives of the study
   B. Research Methodology
   C. References
   D. Dedications

4. The alternate hypothesis is abbreviated as
   A. H0
   B. H1
   C. HA
   D. AH

5. Find the odd one out.

1

A. Abstract,
B. Bibliography
C. Foreword
D. Literature Review

6. What does ISSN stand for?
   A. International standard Section Number
   B. International Studies Section Number
   C. International Standard Serial Number
   D. International Studies Serial Number

7. Deconstruction is a popular method o f research in
   A. Basic Science
   B. Applied Science
   C. Literature
   D. Computer Science

8. Which of the following statements are correct?
   I. Applied Research is usually contrasted with Fundamental Research.
   II. Applied Research is usually contrasted with Qualitative Research.
   III. Philosophical research is generally carried out by means of empirical method.
   IV. Philosophical research is generally carried out by means of conceptual method.
   V. Plagiarism is a Methodological Problem.
   VI. Plagiarism is an Ethical Problem.

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

9. The UGC regulations meant for promotion of academic integrity and prevention of plagiarism are applicable to _____ of all higher educational institutions of India. (2020
   A. students, faculty, researchers and non-teaching staff
   B. faculty, researchers and non-teaching staff only
   C. students, faculty and researchers only
   D. students and researchers only

10. The argument
    P1: All green things float
    P2: All ducks are green
    C: Therefore, all ducks float
    is an example of
    A. A sound argument
    B. An invalid argument
    C. A valid, sound argument
    D. A valid, unsound argument

2

11. One-fifth of a number is 10 more than one-tenth of that number. What is that number?
    A. 50
    B. 100
    C. 150
    D. 200

12. It is extremely important that our quote from an author (primary or secondary text) be
    (i) accurate
    (ii) sensitive to the context
    (iii) careful of the nuances
    (iv) accessible

    A. (i) and (ii)
    B. (i) and (iii)
    C. (ii) and (iii)
    D. (i) and (iv)

13. If you skip a word or phrase when quoting a passage in your writing, you insert a/an
    A. Ellipsis
    B. Epitaph
    C. Hyperbole
    D. Prolepsis

14. Inductive logic proceeds from:
    A. The general to the general
    B. The particular to the general
    C. The general to the particular
    D. The particular to the particular

15. If "MAN" is coded to 14215, what is decoded from 8165?
    A. GUN
    B. GOD
    C. WOMAN
    D. INDIA

16. Jainism classifies *parokṣajñāna* into

    A. *mati and avadhi*
    B. *avadhi and śruta*
    C. *mati and śruta*
    D. *avadhi and kevala*

17. Who among the following thinkers defined *pratyakṣa* as *'kalpanāpodam abhrāntam*?
    A. Asanga
    B. Dignāga
    C. Dharmakirti
    D. Śāntarakṣita

18. In which stage of *aṣṭānga yoga* the distinction between knower, known and knowledge disappears.
    A. *Asamprajñātasamādhi*

B. *Samprajñāsamādhi*

C. *Sānandasamādhi*

D. *Sāsmitāsamādhi*

19. Which one of the following is not an argument for the existence of *prakṛti*?

A. *Bhedānāmparimāṇāt*

B. *Samanvayāt*

C. *Saṅghātaparārthatvāt*

D. *Kāraṇakāryāvibhāgāt*

20. Locke held that 'Primary Qualities' of physical objects

A. exist in the mind of the observer.

B. exist in the objects.

C. exist in both the mind of the observer and in the object.

D. exist in heaven, neither in the object nor in the mind of the observer

21. Which of the following have been said by Ludwig Wittgenstein in his *Philosophical Investigations*?

(i) Philosophy is a battle against the bewitchment of our intelligence by means of language.

(ii) philosophical problems arise when language *goes on holiday*

(iii) What is your aim in philosophy?—To shew the fly the way out of the fly-bottle.

(iv) Whereof one cannot speak, thereof one must be silent.

A. (i), (ii), (iii)

B. (i), (ii), (iv)

C. (ii), (iii), (iv)

D. (i), (iii), (iv)

22. Which of the following are correct with respect to W.V.O. Quine's philosophy?

(i) Quine has argued against the Analytic-Synthetic distinction but argued in favour of Indeterminacy of Translation.

(ii) Quine has refuted the Analytic-Synthetic distinction and, also, the Indeterminacy of Translation

(iii) Quine has argued in favour of Ontological Relativity and Indeterminacy of Translation

(iv) Quine has argued in favour of Naturalized epistemology and Ontological Relativity

A. (i), (ii), (iii)

B. (i), (ii), (iv)

C. (ii), (iii), (iv)

D. (i), (iii), (iv)

23. For the truth of the proposition 'p implies q'

A. the truth of q is a necessary condition.

B. the falsity of q is a necessary condition

C. the truth of q is a sufficient condition.

D. the truth of q is both a necessary and a sufficient condition

24. What did George Berkeley mean about such things as tables and chairs when he denied the existence of matter?
   A.   There are no unperceived tables and chairs.
   B.   There are no tables and chairs.
   C.   Tables and chairs are really just swarms of particles in motion.
   D.   Everything, including tables and chairs, is an illusion

25. Match the theories with the philosophers who advocated those theories.

	Theories		Philosophers
I.	Anvitābhidhān	1.	Kumārila
II.	Abhihitānvya	2.	Dignāga
III.	Apoha	3.	Bhartṛhari
IV.	Sphota	4.	Prabhākar
		5.	Panini

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

26. What is the order in which Kant presents categories of modality?
   I. Existence
   II. Possibility
   III. Necessity
   A.   I, II, III
   B.   II, III, I
   C.   III, I, II
   D.   II, I, III

27. Consider the two statements given below.
   (i) If every cat is dog then it is false that there is at least one cat which is not a dog
   (ii) If it is false that there is at least one cat which is not a dog then every cat is a dog

   Select the correct answer using the code given below
   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.

28. Who is well known for his distinction between narrative and metanarratives?
   A. Wittgenstein
   B. Lyotard
   C. Leibnitz
   D. Russell

29. White and Black are
   A. Contrary to each other

    B. Contradictory to each other

    C. Both contrary and contradictory to each other

    D. Neither contrary to each other nor contradictory to each other

30. From 'it is raining' , we can validly infer 'either it is raining or snow is green' by the Rule of

    A. Modus Ponens

    B. Modus Tollens

    C. Simplification

    D. Addition

Part B   (40 Marks)

Section I: (20 Marks)

31. Critical Thinking 1   (10 Marks)

In our day to day lives, we experience dilemmas. Some are ethical in nature. For example, whether one should perform one's duty first to the family or to the nation when both demand duty from us at the same time. But there are interesting and important logical dilemmas as well. Two arguments may have opposite conclusions from the same or similar set of premises. Let us take a look at a pair of arguments which provide us with a logical dilemma, a legendary case of an Athenian mother trying to persuade her son not to join politics, and subsequently, the response of her son.

Mother's argument:

If you say what is just, men will hate you; and if you say what is unjust, the gods will hate you; but in politics you must either say the one or the other; therefore, you will be hated.

Son's Argument:

If I say what is just, the gods will love me; and if I say what is unjust, men will love me. In politics, I must say either the one or the other. Therefore, I shall be loved.

In the above pair of arguments, consider whether or not the arguments are cogent? Secondly check if the son's argument is a successful rebuttal to his mom's argument. Do you think both are valid arguments? Whose argument do you think is more persuasive and why? Critically analyze and discuss.

[Note: Your analysis need not exceed 250 words).

32. Critical Thinking 2   (10 Marks)

When there is an error in our reasoning or argument, it is called a fallacy. There are various ways in which an argument or reasoning can go wrong. We can identity some common mistakes in our reasoning as follows:

1. When there is ambiguity of a term or word in an argument, that is, when a word has been used in different senses, then we commit a fallacy called fallacy of equivocation.

2. When we wrongly infer that an attribute of a whole is also the attribute of its part or parts, then we commit a fallacy called fallacy of division.

3. When one attacks one's opponent (insult, for instance) instead of finding fault with the argument presented by the opponent, then one is guilty of committing a fallacy called *ad hominem* (against the person).

4. When the truth of the conclusion is already presumed, then it commits the fallacy of *Petitio principii* [begging the question]

Use the above classification of fallacies to examine the arguments given below. Name the fallacy each commits and give reason to support your answer. Your answer shall not exceed 100 words.   (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

a) My argument is flawless. But I know my opponent will attempt to refute my argument by her own fallacious, incoherent, illogical version of history because she is married to the feminist ideology which numbs all her mental faculty of reasoning.

b) Freedom of speech works to the advantage of the state for it is conducive to the interest of the community and the state that everyone enjoys liberty of expressing her sentiments and thoughts.

c) God is love. Love is blind. Therefore God is blind.

d) God has all the virtuous attributes. One of them of course is love. Therefore God is love.

e) America is a rich country. Since my friend is an American, my friend is rich.

Section-II (20 Marks)
33. Answer **One** of the following in **500 words on the booklet provided. (10 Marks)**

    a. Critically evaluate Aristotle's critique of Plato's theory of Ideas.
    b. Explain and examine Descartes' *Cogito Ergo Sum.*
    c. Make an assessment of Locke's distinction between primary qualities and secondary qualities.
    d. How is Hume's skepticism distinguished from Cartesian skepticism and Pyrrhonism.
    e. Critically evaluate Kant's notion of noumena.
    f. Explain and examine Russell's theory of descriptions.
    g. Can there be a private language? Explain your answer with reference to Wittgenstein.
    h. Write an essay on Derrida's notion of Deconstruction.

34. Answer **One** of the following in **500 words on the booklet provided. (10 Marks)**
    a. What is the importance of the Buddhist concept of '*nāma-rupa*' in the exposition of the theory of Dependent Origination?
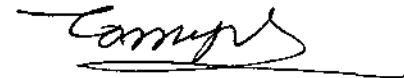   b. What is *samavāya*? What are the grounds for accepting *samavāya* as a distinct *padārtha*?

c. Explain the role of involution in the world process according to Sri Aurobindo.
d. Critically evaluate *satkāryavāda*.
e. Discuss the relevance of Gandhian notion of non-violence in the present scenario.
f. What is the significance of *māyā* in Advaita philosophy? Explain.
g. Make a brief note on Indian theories of meaning.
h. Elucidate the concept of *bhakti* according to Viśiṣṭādvaita and show how it is related to *jñāna* and *karma*.

University of Hyderabad
Entrance Examinations - January, 2021

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

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

Note/Remarks :

Signature
School/Department/Centre