Entrance Examination, 2023
PhD Philosophy

Hall Ticket No_____

Time: Two Hours   **Maximum Marks: 70**

Instructions:
1. The questions in Part-A (30 Marks) should be answered on the OMR answer sheet following the instructions provided therein.
2. The questions in Part-B (40 Marks) should be answered in the answer book provided.

Part-A

Answer questions 1-30 on the OMR sheet.   **[30 Marks]**

1. Analogical reasoning is
    A. Deductive and ampliative
    B. Inductive and ampliative
    C. Inductive but non-ampliative
    D. Deductive but non-ampliative

2. What is the slope of f(x) when f(x)=k and k is a constant?
    A. Infinite
    B. 0
    C. 1
    D. 90

3. No person can write two offline examinations simultaneously if they are happening in two rooms. This is an instance of
    A. Law of Identity
    B. Law of noncontradiction
    C. Law of Excluded middle
    D. Law of monotonicity

4. A sentence is logically false by the method of truth-table if
    A. It is inconsistent.
    B. One interpretation is false.
    C. No interpretation is true.
    D. It has both true and false interpretation.

5. As a form of reasoning, abductive reasoning is
    A. Deductive

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B. Inductive

C. Neither deductive nor inductive

D. Both inductive and deductive

6. The conclusion of a valid deductive reasoning is
   A. A contingent proposition
   B. A particular proposition
   C. Necessarily a true proposition
   D. Either a true or false a proposition

7. Find the missing entry: BY, CX, DW, EV, FU, ___, HS
   A. HP
   B. GP
   C. GS
   D. GT

8. An essential feature of the phenomenological method is
   A. Criticism
   B. Analysis
   C. Presupposition
   D. Bracketing

9. Hermeneutics is concerned with the systematic method of
   A. Explanation
   B. Explication
   C. Interpretation
   D. Verification

10. Logical Positivism subscribes to
    A. Methodological Monism
    B. Methodological Dualism
    C. Methodological Solipsism
    D. Methodological Scepticism

11. Which of the following is true of abduction?
    (i) It is a form of explanatory reasoning.
    (ii) It is concerned with generating hypotheses.
    (iii) It is a form of reasoning in which premises guarantee the conclusion.
    A. (i) and (ii)
    B. (i) and (iii)
    C. (ii) and (iii)
    D. (i), (ii) and (iii)

12. In a code language, if 46827 is written as 55918, then, in the same code language, 57234 is written as
    A. 68325

B. 66325
C. 66235
D. 66326

13. According to Methodological Anarchy,
    A. There are no unique methodological rules governing the progress of science.
    B. Methodological rules that govern scientific progress are paradigm dependent.
    C. Scientific methods vary from science to science.
    D. Scientific method in any field of enquiry is a matter of trial and error.

14. In accordance with the relevant UGC notification that declares self-plagiarism unacceptable, which of the following are included under self-plagiarism?
    (i) paraphrasing one's own previously published work without due and full citation of the original
    (ii) publishing smaller/excerpted work from a larger and previously without due and full citations in order to show a large number of publications.
    (iii) republishing the same paper already published elsewhere without due and full citation
    (iv) breaking up a larger/longer study into smaller sections and publishing them with due and full citation
    A. (i), (ii), (iii)
    B. (ii), (iii), (iv)
    C. (i), (ii), (iv)
    D. (i), (iii), (iv)

15. If a formal system is incomplete
    A. There is at least one Well Formed Formula (WFF) that is always false.
    B. There is at least one WFF whose truth value is undecidable.
    C. There is no WFF whose truth value is undecidable.
    D. There is at least one set of WFFs which is inconsistent.

16. Match the following
    1. Validity   a. Set
    2. Normative   b. Proposition
    3. Consistency   c. Argument
    4. Truth value   d. Judgment

	1	2	3	4
A.	a	b	d	c
B.	c	d	a	b
C.	b	d	a	c
D.	a	b	c	d

17. Choose the correct pair of symbolizations for the sentense, "Ramu and Shamu will both not be elected.".
    a. ~(R . S)

      b. (~R. ~S)
      c. (~R V ~S)
      d. ~ (R V S)

A. a and b
B. c & d
C. b & d
D. a & c

18. According to Kant, the only way to access the noumenal reality is through
    A. Speculative reason
    B. Theoretical reason
    C. Practical reason
    D. Either by Speculative reason or Theoretical reason

19. According to Kant, which of the following is true of a mathematical proposition?
    A. It can be denied without a contradiction.
    B. It is contingent.
    C. It is analytic.
    D. It is analytic *a priori*.

20. Which of the following modern philosophers asserted that 'the whole of philosophy is like a tree whose roots are metaphysics, whose trunk is physics and whose branches, emerging from the trunk, are all the other sciences'?
    A. Descartes
    B. Spinoza
    C. Leibnitz
    D. Berkeley

21. According to Mill, a utilitarian determines if one pleasure is more valuable than another by
    A. Identifying which one is objectively most pleasurable
    B. Finding out which pleasure most experienced people prefer
    C. Appealing to a rule developed on the basis of the past experience of humanity
    D. Employing universal *a priori* principles as yardsticks.

22. For Aristotle, the virtues are acquired through
    A.   Habit
    B.   Activity of the soul
    C.   Philosophical reflection
    D.   Social norms

23. What is essential to functionalist theory of mind?
    A. Causal role
    B. Multiple realizability
    C. Computationalism
    D. Representationalism

24. Match the entries under Column I with suitable entries under Column II.

	Column I				Column II	
	1. Descartes				a. Language Game	
	2. Berkeley				b. Speech Acts	
	3. Wittgenstein				c. Esse est percipi	
	4. Austin				d. Cogito ergo sum	
	5. Derrida				e. Will to power	
	6. Nietzsche				f. Deconstruction	

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A.	e	c	a	b	f	d
B.	d	c	b	f	a	e
C.	d	e	a	b	f	c
D.	d	c	a	b	f	e

25. Match the philosophers under Column I with their works under Column II.

	Column I	Column II
1.	Putnam	a. Meaning and Necessity
2.	Davidson	b. Naming and Necessity
3.	Carnap	c. Word and Object
4.	Quine	d. Ethics without Ontology
5.	Kripke	e. The Construction of Social Reality
6.	Searle	f. Inquiries into Truth and Interpretation

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A.	e	f	a	c	b	d
B.	e	f	b	c	a	d
C.	d	e	a	c	b	f
D.	d	f	a	c	b	e

26. Which among the following terms is not a part of the object language of Sentential Logic?
    A. Validity
    B. Material implication
    C. Brackets
    D. Variable

27. Which of the following statements are true?
    a. For Sāmkhya, liberation can be attained by means of action.
    b. Nyāya rejects the theory of rebirth and transmigration of soul.
    c. *Jīva*, for Rāmānuja, is a part of Brahman but at the same time distinct and does not lose its individuality even after *mokṣa*.

    d. Knowledge is a quality of Ātman according to Kanāda.

    e. *Jīva*, according to Jainism, is *kartā, bhoktā* and *jñātā*.

A. a, b and c

B. c, d and e

C. b, c and d

D. a, b, d and e

28. Match the following schools of Indian philosophy with their beliefs about language and meaning.

Schools of Indian Philosophy	Beliefs about Language and Meaning
1. Nyāya	a. The meaning of a word is a conceptual image whose essence is the negation of all its counter-correlates.
2. Mimāmsā	b. Meaning is a single integral entity which is expressed by sound patterns.
3. Buddhist	c. Individual word meanings and their mutual relations determine the sentence's meaning.
4. Grammarians	d. The sentence meaning determines individual word meanings and their mutual relations.

	1	2	3	4
A.	d	c	a	b
B.	d	b	a	c
C.	c	d	a	b
D.	c	d	b	a

29. Which of the following statements are true for Nayiyāyikas?

    a. The effect is nothing but the cause in a new form.

    b. Colour of thread is the *samvāyikāraṇa* for the production of the colour of cloth.

    c. Stickness of a potter's stick is *nimitta kāraṇa* of pot.

    d. An effect is the *pratiyogi* of its *prāgbhāva*.

    e. *Upādāna kāraṇa* is the substrate where the cause remains with an effect.

A. Only a and e

B. a, b, d and e

C. a, b, c, d and e

D. Only d and e

30. Match below the theories of error and their descriptions.

Theories of Error	Descriptions
1. *Ātmakhayāti*	a. Error is due to a wrong synthesis of the presented

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	2. *Akhayāti*	b. Error consists in regarding the internal object as external, the mental as the extra-mental.

and the represented objects.

2. *Akhayāti*   b. Error consists in regarding the internal object as external, the mental as the extra-mental.

3. *Viparīta khayāti*   c. Error is non-apprehension.

4. *Anyathā khayāti*   d. Error consists in mistaking a part for the whole.

5. *Sat khayāti*   e. Error is mis-apprehension.

	1	2	3	4	5
A.	b	c	e	a	d
B.	d	b	a	e	c
C.	b	c	a	d	e
D.	c	d	e	b	a

Part-B
Answer the questions in the booklet provided.   **[40 Marks]**

31. Critical Thinking I   (5 Marks)

Suppose that Nadiya is a mother. She is a mother when and only when she gives birth to a child. In that sense, the child is prior to the mother. However, without the mother, the child cannot come into existence. Hence, the mother is prior to the child. Who is prior? The mother or the child? Give reasons for your answer.

32. Critical thinking II   (5 Marks)

Consider the following case.

"Suppose that you were admitted to the University of Hyderabad. On your first day, you wanted to go to the Library. Since you did not know where the library was, you sought help from another student. Unfortunately, the student you met had never been to the library before. However, she knew the general directions to the library and offered you some directions. You followed her directions and reached the library."

Explain each of your answers to the following questions.

(a) Did the friend who helped you know where the library was?

(b) What is (are) the sense(s) in which "know" has been used in the above passage?

33. Critical thinking III   (10 Marks)

Kavya is a sincere student. She is preparing for her upcoming final exam which is just a week away. Suddenly her roommate and classmate Maya got ill and she was hospitalized. Maya is academically a weak student and Kavya knows that without help, Maya is not in a position to recover on time and complete her assignments. There are other complications as well. Maya's sickness is complicated and requires multi-specialty treatments and some treatments are not covered by the insurance provided by the university unless they bribe the hospital management to manipulate the bills. Maya also comes from a poor background and she has no money to pay for the medical expenses unless they bribe and get the paperwork done. If Maya chooses to be discharged from the hospital without proper treatment on account of

financial constraint, Kavya knows that her roommate will need a lot of attention – morally, physically and academically – and she can't afford to sacrifice her time for her roommate since she has her own plan to go abroad for further studies. For that she needs to do her assignments and exams well. At the same time, she cannot ignore her friend in trouble. Not helping her will be looked upon with disgust by other friends and classmates. They have been good friends and everyone knows that. In the meantime, Kavya is an ardent believer in God and firmly believes that God will punish her if she does what is wrong. She wants to do the right thing but it comes with a high cost, both for her and Maya.

Analyze the passage and identify the issues involved – moral, legal, social, psychological and religious. What is the right course of actions Kavya can take in your opinion? (10 Marks).

34. Answer any two of the following (in 500 words each)   **[2X10=20]**

1. What is the concept of *pratyakṣa* according to Buddhism? Discuss with reference to Dignāga and Dharmakīrti.

2. Discuss the notions of Jīva and Ātman in Indian Philosophy. How are they related to each other?

3. Why do Nyayāyikās reject Sāmkhya's *satkāryavāda* even though both of them are realists?

4. Discuss the debate between Nyāya and Mimāmsakas on word-meaning relationship.

5. What is *hetvābhāsa* according to Nyāya philosophy and how does it differ from *hetu* and *sādhya*? Discuss with examples.

6. Discuss the concept of Brahman with reference to Advaita and Vishishtadvaita vedanta by bringing about their similarities and differences.

7. Discuss the nature of man from the perspective of Gandhi and Aurobindo.

8. Explain and examine Wittgenstein's saying, "Philosophy is a battle against the bewitchment of our intelligence by means of language".

9. Make a critical assessment of Derrida's notion of Deconstruction.

10. Explain with examples Kant's distinction between moral good and moral right.

11. According to subjective idealism, to be is to be perceived. Consider an imaginary situation where philosophers have proved once and for all that subjective idealism is true. Is morality possible in such a subjective idealistic world? Give reasons for your answer.

12. Explain the principle of causal closure. Can a philosopher who accepts this principle defend mind-body dualism? Justify your answer.

13. Why does Descartes need to appeal to the hypothesis of an evil genius to reject all his opinions and judgments as doubtful?

14. State and explain the difference between infinite regress and circular argument. Do they offer serious problems in logical/philosophical reasoning? Justify your answer.

15. Read the given passage from Karl Popper carefully.

"But I shall certainly admit a system as empirical or scientific only if it is capable of being *tested* by experience. These considerations suggest that not the *verifiability* but the *falsifiability* of a system is to be taken as a criterion of demarcation. In other words: I shall not require of a scientific system that it shall be capable of being singled out, once and for all, in a positive sense; but I shall require that its logical form shall be such that it can be singled out, by means of empirical tests, in a negative sense: *it must be possible for an empirical scientific system to be refuted by experience*. Thus, the statement, 'It will rain or not rain here tomorrow' will not be regarded as empirical, simply because it cannot be refuted; whereas the statement, 'It will rain here tomorrow' will be regarded as empirical." (Popper. *The Logic of Scientific Discovery*)

Formulate Popper's criterion of demarcation. Explain and critically evaluate two logical challenges to Popper's criterion.

University of Hyderabad
Ph.D. Entrance Examinations - 2023

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

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	B	26	A	51	
2	B	27	B	52	
3	C	28	C	53	
4	C	29	D	54	
5	A	30	A	55	
6	D	31		56	
7	D	32		57	
8	D	33		58	
9	C	34		59	
10	A	35		60	
11	A	36		61	
12	B	37		62	
13	A	38		63	
14	A	39		64	
15	B	40		65	
16	B	41		66	
17	C	42		67	
18	C	43		68	
19	A	44		69	
20	A	45		70	
21	B	46			
22	A	47			
23	B	48			
24	D	49			
25	D	50			

Note/Remarks :

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