

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
GITAM School of Gandhian Studies
GITAM UNIVERSITY

Entrance Examination for PhD in Applied Philosophy- 2019

Objective type Paper- I

Section- I

Max marks : 30

1. Greek Philosophy begins with
 - a. An inquiry into the essence of the objective world.
 - b. By studying body and mind problem.
 - c. Accepting received opinions
 - d. Accepting customary set forth doctrines.
2. Consider the List – I and the List – II and select the code correctly matched :

List – I	List – II
(1) Thales	(i) Academy
(2) Plato	(ii) Change
(3) Pythagoras	(iii) Numbers
(4) Heraclitus	(iv) Water

Code:

 - (1) (2) (3) (4)
 - a. i) (iii) (ii) (iv)
 - b. (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)
 - c. (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
 - d. (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)
3. The Society of Applied Philosophy was founded in the year
 - a. 1980
 - b. 1956
 - c. 1982
 - d. None of these
4. Applied philosophy is
 - a. A Posteriori empirical science
 - b. A Priori empirical science
 - c. Both
 - d. None
5. The stage, where mind is completely absorbed in the object of Meditation
 - a. Niyama
 - b. Asana
 - c. Samadhi
 - d. None of these
6. The “Theory of Momentariness” supports :
 - a. Everything is in Flux
 - b. One cannot bath twice in the same River
 - c. Destruction is a new Beginning
 - d. All of these
7. Which of the following ethical precepts can be used in media?
 - a. The Golden Rule: do unto others as you would have them do unto you.
 - b. The Golden Mean: finding a middle way is better than an extreme.

- c. The categorical imperative: rules or laws should only be used that would apply to everyone at all times.
 - d. All of the above
8. What is business ethics?
- a. The study of business situations, activities, and decisions where issues of right and wrong are addressed
 - b. Ethics that can be applied to an organisation's practices
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of these
9. Utilitarianism theorists are
- a. Jeremy Bentham & John Stuart Mills
 - b. Jeremy Stuart Mills & John Mills
 - c. Jeremy Bentham & John Stuart Smith
 - d. All of the above
10. Nichomachian ethics
- a. Aristotle
 - b. Kant
 - c. Bentham
 - d. All of the Above
11. The right to control your own personal information is the right of:
- a. Access
 - b. Security
 - c. Privacy
 - d. None of the above
12. If two doctors have two different ideas, it is important in resolving the conflict to choose:
- a. The right and most benefit choice
 - b. The right choice
 - c. The most benefit choice
 - d. None of the above
13. The idea of sustainable development was given by the famous Brundtland Report which was released in the name of
- a. The Greatest good of All
 - b. Our Common Future
 - c. Future Generations
 - d. Thinking About the Present
14. An Environmental Philosophy which is also known as Ecosophy T
- a. Marxist Ecology
 - b. Gandhian Ecology
 - c. Deep Ecology
 - d. Land Ethic
15. The environmental activism started as a mass movement with the publication of Silent Spring by
- a. Robin Artfield
 - b. Medha Patkar
 - c. Vandana Shiva
 - d. Rachael Carson
16. An Indian text which discusses how Indian women experiences and perceives ecological destruction
- a. Ecology and Economy

- b. The Wonder that was India
 - c. Everybody Loves a Good Drought
 - d. Staying Alive
17. Which of the following is not included in the parameters of sustainable development?
- a. Carrying capacity
 - b. Inter and Intra-generation equity
 - c. Gender disparity and diversity
 - d. None of the above
18. Kautilya's Arthashastra prescribed various punishments for destroying trees and plants. Which of the following is not correct?
- a. For cutting off the tender sprouts of fruit trees or shady trees in the parks near a city, a fine of six panas shall be imposed
 - b. For cutting off the big branches, twenty-four panas shall be levied.
 - c. For cutting off the trunks of the same, shall be punished with the first amercement; and felling shall be punished with the middlemost amercement.
 - d. For every tree fell, a hundred tree saplings should be planted as a punishment.
18. In Aristotle's terminology, incontinence is when:
- a. One does not know that one's actions are wrong.
 - b. One knows that one's actions are wrong, but does them anyway.
 - c. One knows that one's feelings are inappropriate, and does not act on them.
 - d. One does the right action, but for the wrong reason.
19. The Gandhian idea of individual rights was characterized within the framework of
- a. Human interdependence
 - b. European liberal tradition
 - c. Socialist tradition
 - d. Vedic tradition
20. The theory which restricts our knowledge to phenomenal appearances of an inaccessible reality is
- a. Phenomenalism
 - b. Idealism
 - c. Existentialism
 - d. Realism
21. Who says that the function of Philosophy is wholly critical?
- a. J S Mill
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Socrates
 - d. Kant
22. Cardinal virtues according to Plato,
- a. Right speech, Right action, Right mindedness
 - b. Wisdom, Courage, Temperance and Justice
 - c. Intellectual virtues and Moral virtues
 - d. Truth, Non-violence, Celibacy, Non-Stealing
23. Which one of the following is one of the important conflict resolution technique of Gandhi
- a. Attack the opponent emotionally when he is weak
 - b. Do not take the benefit of opponent's weakness
 - c. Consider the opponent as your own brother
 - d. Be Prejudiced about the conflict
24. Which of the following indicates a "feminine" approach to conflict?
- a. Strictly follow the rules

- b. Fight for equal rights
 - c. Encourage Mutual involvement
 - d. Protect Self Interest
25. Arab Spring was inspired by the writings of a famous Gandhian Scholar
- a. Albert Einstein
 - b. Johan Galtung
 - c. Gene Sharp
 - d. Thomas Weber
26. The Yazidi Human Rights activist who got the Nobel Peace Prize for her effort to end the sexual violence as a weapon of war and armed conflicts
- a. Parvin Mohammadi
 - b. Sahar Kazemi
 - c. Nadiya Murad
 - d. Atena Daemi
27. The theory that maintains that regimes are most effective when power in the international system is most concentrated is the
- a. hegemonic stability theory
 - b. Theory of International Peace and Justice
 - c. Collective Security Theory
 - d. Post Modern Theory
28. Differences between the social contract theories of Hobbes and Locke reflect the fact that..
- a. Hobbes had a more pessimistic view of human nature and much more sceptical religious ideas.
 - b. Hobbes advocated heavy state intervention in the economy
 - c. Locke was tall and handsome, while Hobbes was nasty, brutish and short.
 - d. all of the above
29. *Conquest of violence: the Gandhian philosophy of conflict* , an important contribution to Conflict Resolution is written by
- a. Joan Bondurant
 - b. John Galtung
 - c. John Locke
 - d. None of the above
30. James Lovelock is a famous environmentalist who is known for his...
- a. Thesis on Sustainable Development
 - b. Philosophy of deep ecology
 - c. Gaia Hypothesis
 - d. Land Ethic

**DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY
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Entrance Examination for PhD in Applied Philosophy

Section-II

**ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS, ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS
8X5= 40 MARKS**

- 1) State and explain the scope of Applied Ethics.
- 2) Explain the significance of the Eight Fold *Yoga Margas* in contemporary Medical Science.
- 3) Write short notes on Deep Ecology and Shallow Ecology.
- 4) What is Sustainability?
- 5) Explain the importance of Gandhian principles in Conflict Resolution.
- 6) Explain the Characteristics of an Ethical Leader.
- 7) How is technology affecting community and the life style?
- 8) What is Ecofeminism?

GITAM School of Gandhian Studies
GITAM (Deemed to be University)
Entrance Examination - M.Phil. / Ph.D.
Syllabus

Applied Philosophy

UNIT - I

Introduction: Definition and Scope of Applied Philosophy; History of Applied Philosophy; Values in Ancient Wisdom and its Application – the East and the West; Values in Contemporary Society.

UNIT II

Philosophy of Ethics and Professionalism: Nature and Scope of Ethics; Normative Principles in Applied Ethics; Business Ethics; Medical Ethics; Ethics for Legal Profession; Cyber Ethics.

UNIT - III

Philosophy of Sustainable Development: Impact of Man on Natural Environment; Initiatives for Sustainable Development; Various Environmental Philosophies: Gaia Hypothesis; Land Ethics; Deep Ecology; Ecofeminism; Gandhian Environmentalism; Global Climatic Change; Laws of Environmental Protection.

UNIT - IV

Applied Philosophy and World Politics: Human Rights; Social Justice; Duties of State; Duties of Citizens; Political Philosophers: Aristotle, Plato, Machiavelli, Chanakya, Gandhi; Understanding the Philosophy of Contemporary Socio-Political Crises.

UNIT - V

Human Conflict and Global Peace: Conflict: Its nature and causes; Types; Conflict Resolution; Various aspects of conflict resolution; Religion and Peace; Gandhi and Conflict Resolution; Altruism; International Peace Initiatives.

Text Books

Attfeld, R. (2003). *Environmental Ethics: An Overview for the Twenty-First Century*. Cambridge: Wiley.

Hiriyanna, M. (1948). *Essentials of Indian Philosophy*. New Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas.

Prasad, R. (1999). *Varnadharm, Niskama Karma and Practical Morality: A Course on Applied*

Ethics. New Delhi: DK Print World.
Singer, P. (2011). *Applied Ethics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

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Objective type Paper- I

Section- I

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1. Experimental Research Deals with
 - a. Variables
 - b. Controls
 - c. Scientific inferences
 - d. All of the Above

2. A research should be
 - a. Objective
 - b. Valid
 - c. Reliable
 - d. All of the Above

3. Generally the data of the research is
 - a. Quantitative only
 - b. Qualitative only
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. None of the above

4. Cross-sectional researches are fundamentally related with
 - a. Sample
 - b. Statistics
 - c. Tendencies
 - d. Eugenics

5. Synopsis of a research is
 - a. Blue print of research
 - b. Summary of research
 - c. Extract of research
 - d. A plan of research

6. Etymological meaning of the term hypothesis is
 - a. The statement tentative to verification
 - b. The statement leads to prediction
 - c. The statement giving tentative solution
 - d. None of the above

7. The basis of the formulation of hypothesis is
 - a. Observation
 - b. Reflection
 - c. Deduction

d. All of the above

8. Independent variable is the variable which can be manipulated by the

- a. Researcher
- b. Subject
- c. Supervisor
- d. Confederate

9. if a researcher rejects a null hypothesis it shows

- a. The difference is existed between two variables under consideration
- b. The difference is not existed between two variables under consideration
- c. The difference may exist or not exist between two variables under

consideration

- d. None of the above

10. A good sample has the quality of

- a. Representativeness
- b. Inadequacy
- c. Heterogeneity
- d. Cultural basis

11. Suppose the population is comprehensive and distributed in a large geographical area. In such a situation what kind of sampling procedure would you like to prefer?

- a. Multilevel sampling
- b. Systematic sampling
- c. Cluster sampling
- d. Snowball

12. In hypothesis testing, a Type 2 error occurs when

- A. The null hypothesis is not rejected when the null hypothesis is true.
- B. The null hypothesis is rejected when the null hypothesis is true.
- C. The null hypothesis is not rejected when the alternative hypothesis is true.
- D. The null hypothesis is rejected when the alternative hypothesis is true.

13. Which of these is not a method of data collection

- a. Questionnaires
- b. Interviews
- c. Experiments
- d. Observations

14. Open-ended questions provide primarily _____ data.

- a. Confirmatory data
- b. Qualitative data
- c. Predictive data
- d. None of the above

15. A census taker often collects data through which of the following?

- a. Standardized tests
- b. Interviews

- c. Secondary data
- d. Observations

16. Histograms, pie charts and frequency polygons are all types of

- a) one dimension diagrams
- b) two dimension diagrams
- c) cumulative diagrams
- d) dispersion diagrams

17. Which of the following is NOT a measure of central tendency?

- a) median
- b) Mode
- c) Average
- d) Variance

18. What is a mean?

- a) arithmetic average of the sample
- b) distorted center of the sample
- c) distance between the smallest and largest value in a set of responses
- d) measure of the average dispersion of the values in a set of responses about their mean

18. Mean, Median and Mode are :

- a) Measures of deviation
- b) Ways of sampling
- c) Measures of central tendency
- d) None of the above

19. Research is

- a) Searching again and again
- b) Finding solution to any problem
- c) Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem
- d) None of the above

20. A common test in research demands much priority on

- a) Reliability
- b) Useability
- c) Objectivity
- d) All of the above

21. Action research means

- a) A longitudinal research
- b) An applied research
- c) A research initiated to solve an immediate problem
- d) A research with socioeconomic objective

22. Which of the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?

- a) Socio-economic Status
- b) Marital Status

- c) Numerical Aptitude
- d) Professional Attitude

23. In the process of conducting research 'Formulation of Hypothesis" is followed by

- a) Statement of Objectives
- b) Analysis of Data
- c) Selection of Research Tools
- d) Collection of Data

24. A research paper is a brief report of research work based on

- a) Primary Data only
- b) Secondary Data only
- c) Both Primary and Secondary Data
- d) None of the above

25. One of the following is not an open source software:

- a) DSpace
- b) Windows
- c) Green-stone
- d) Linux

26. Questionnaire is a :

- a) Research method
- b) Measurement technique
- c) Tool for data collection
- d) Data analysis technique

27. "Controlled Group" is a term used in..... .

- a) Survey research
- b) Historical research
- c) Experimental research
- d) Descriptive research

28. Inductive logic proceeds from :

- a) General to General
- b) Particular to General
- c) General to Particular
- d) Particular to Particular

29. Which of the following is not a "Graphic representation" ?

- a) Pie Chart
- b) Bar Chart
- c) Table
- d) Histogram

30. Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process?

- a) Searching sources of information to locate problem.
- b) Survey of related literature
- c) Identification of problem

d) Searching for solutions to the problem

Section-II

ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS, ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS

8X5 = 40 MARKS

- 1) Enumerate various types of Research?
- 2) Discuss the Importance and primary objectives of research.
- 3) Define hypothesis and discuss the process of hypothesis testing
- 4) Define and explain various types of questionnaires
- 5) Critically evaluate the difference between qualitative and quantitative research
- 6) Write a brief note on Data Analysis with reference to graphical representation of data.
- 7) What are the various measures of central tendency?
- 8) Explain cluster sampling and random sampling.

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Syllabus

Research Methodology for Applied Psychology and Applied Philosophy

UNIT- I

Basic Concepts: Variables – their manipulation and control ; Sources of bias and ethical issues in research; Sampling – probability sampling and non probability sampling methods; Writing a research report – structure and format, style of writing.

UNIT- II

Types of Research: Experimental research – laboratory experiments, field experiments; Non experimental research – ex-post facto research, field study, survey research; Correlational research; Qualitative research – the clinical tradition; case study method; ethnographic tradition; content analysis.

UNIT- III

Methods of Data Collection: Observation – purpose and types of observation; interview – Types of interview; major functions of interviews; factors affecting the use of interviews; advantages and disadvantages of the interview; sources of error in the interview; Questionnaires – types of questionnaires; functions and applicability of questionnaires; Rating Scales – Types of rating scales; errors in ratings; methods of improving the effectiveness of rating scales.

UNIT- IV

Experimental Designs: Between-Group designs – Randomized group designs; factorial designs and nested designs; Parametric and non-parametric statistics that are applicable. Within-Group designs – Repeated measures design; trend analysis (linear, quadratic and cubic); Latin-Square design – Graeco-Latin Square design; crossover design; ANCOVA.

UNIT- V

Non-Experimental Designs: One group design - Withdraw design; reversal design; multiple baseline design; changing criterion designs; Data analysis and evaluation ; Correlational designs – cross-sectional and longitudinal designs ; Time-series designs – interrupted and multiple series designs; Newer social methods – life history; meta-

analysis; evaluation research.

Suggested Readings:

Henn, M., Weinstein, M. & Foard, N. (2006). *A Short Introduction to Social Research*. New Delhi: Vistaar.

Klan, A.J., Raesid, R. & White, D.I. (2007). *Research Methods for Graduate Business and Social Science Students*. New Delhi: Response Books.

Mangal, S.K. & Mangal, S. (2009). *Research Methods in Behavioral Sciences*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.

McBurney, D.H. (2013). *Research Methods*. Independence: Cengage.

Neuman, L.W. (2007). *Social Research Methods*. New Delhi: Pearson.

Pathak, R.P. (2010). *Research in Education and Psychology*. New Delhi: Pearson.