

2 0 1 3

PHILOSOPHY

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions :

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Part—A Objective Questions serially.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

SECTION—I

(Marks : 30)

GROUP—A

1. Choose and write the correct answer : 1×10=10

(a) The universal, real, self-evident propositions are called

- (i) scientific induction
- (ii) tautology
- (iii) experiment
- (iv) axioms

- (b) Which of the following aspects of the inductive procedure is generally considered to be 'the very essence of induction'?
- (i) The law of causation
 - (ii) Analogy
 - (iii) Uniformity of nature
 - (iv) Inductive leap or hazard
- (c) A 'condition' means
- (i) an accidental part of a cause
 - (ii) an unnecessary part of a cause
 - (iii) a conclusive part of a cause
 - (iv) a necessary part of a cause
- (d) If I see a snake in a rope I commit the fallacy of
- (i) mal-observation
 - (ii) non-observation of instances
 - (iii) non-observation of essential circumstances
 - (iv) analogy
- (e) Characteristic imperfection is a defect of
- (i) method of agreement
 - (ii) method of difference
 - (iii) method of concomitant variations
 - (iv) method of residues

(3)

(f) The Method of Residues is regarded as a special modification of the method of

- (i) difference
- (ii) agreement
- (iii) concomitant variations
- (iv) None of the above

(g) The truth functional connectives are

- (i) constants
- (ii) variables
- (iii) Both constants and variables
- (iv) None of the above

(h) “ p only if q ” is symbolized as

- (i) $p \supset q$
- (ii) $q \supset p$
- (iii) $p \supset \sim q$
- (iv) $p \supset q$

(i) Which among the following Indian schools believe in dualistic realism?

- (i) Buddha
- (ii) Samkhya
- (iii) Jaina
- (iv) Vedanta

(4)

- (j) Samkara, the famous Indian philosopher, belongs to which school?
- (i) Carvaka
 - (ii) Vedanta
 - (iii) Mimamsa
 - (iv) Samkhya

GROUP—B

2. Write whether the following statements are True or False : 1×10=10

- (a) The proposition arrived at in perfect induction is a general proposition.
- (b) The term 'Colligation of Facts' was originally used by Mill.
- (c) The cause does not necessarily precede the effect.
- (d) Observation and experiment do not differ in degree but only in kind.
- (e) Induction is concerned with only formal truth.
- (f) The Method of Residues is a subsidiary inductive method.
- (g) The curl contradicts the statement it precedes.
- (h) 'V' is a symbol for conjunction.

(5)

- (i) According to Descartes, all our ideas are innate.
- (j) The Samkhya school believes in God.

GROUP—C

3. Fill in the blanks : 1×10=10

- (a) Parity of Reasoning is a case of improper induction because it is not based on —.
- (b) Bacon calls the secondary laws of nature as —.
- (c) Quantitatively cause is — to the effect.
- (d) The course of the world is not a —, but uniformities.
- (e) The Method of Agreement is a method of discovery rather than a method of —.
- (f) The experimental methods have been called by Mill as the methods of —.
- (g) In a conditional statement the component statement that follows the ‘if’ is called the —.
- (h) An argument form contains statement variables but no —.
- (i) In Indian philosophy, Vedanta means end of the —.
- (j) According to Locke, “there is nothing in the — which was not previously in the sense”.

(6)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 20)

4. Answer any *ten* of the following questions in
2 or 3 sentences each : 2×10=20

- (a) What is a real proposition?
- (b) Define good analogy.
- (c) What is a negative condition, according to Mill?
- (d) Name the fallacies of observation.
- (e) Define experiment.
- (f) Give an example of hypothesis concerning law.
- (g) State any one condition of a legitimate hypothesis.
- (h) What is the practical imperfection of the Method of Agreement?
- (i) Give a concrete example of the Method of Residues.
- (j) What do you understand about a statement variable?
- (k) What are constants?
- (l) Distinguish between Primary law and Secondary law.

(7)

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

5. (a) Symbolise any *four* of the following : $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 10$

(i) A State will develop only if there is peace.

(ii) It is not the case that neither Ram nor John wins their conference championship.

(iii) If Mary and Sita both do not win their elections, then Mary and Sita do not both win their elections.

(iv) If Alice is elected class president, then if Betty is elected vice-president, then Carol is elected treasurer.

(v) Your hard work entails your success.

(vi) If all men are mortal and Socrates is a man, then Socrates is mortal.

(b) Determine the validity or invalidity of any *two* of the following : $5 \times 2 = 10$

(i) $\sim p \quad q$

$\sim q$

$\sim p$

(ii) $\sim q \quad \sim r$

$\sim r$

$q \quad r$

(8)

$$(iii) \sim (p \vee q) \wedge r \\ \sim r \\ p \vee q$$

$$(iv) p \vee q \\ \sim p \wedge r \\ p \wedge r$$

6. Define Analogy. How is it different from Scientific Induction? 2+8=10

Or

Examine the view that the ground of induction is itself an induction. 10

7. Write down the advantages of experiment over observation. 10

Or

Explain the Method of Difference with examples.

8. What are the distinctive features of Indian philosophy? 10

Or

Explain empiricism as a theory of the Origin of Knowledge. 10

Or

Point out the differences between Rationalism and Empiricism. 5+5=10
