

2 0 1 4

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) Induction is the process from

- (i) general to particular
- (ii) particular to general
- (iii) general to general
- (iv) particular to particular

- (b) Induction improperly so-called is synonym for
- (i) perfection induction
 - (ii) processes simulating induction
 - (iii) scientific induction
 - (iv) unscientific induction
- (c) It is usual to divide inferences into
- (i) only deductive
 - (ii) only inductive
 - (iii) Both deductive and inductive
 - (iv) None of the above
- (d) The term 'colligation of facts' was originally used by
- (i) Mill
 - (ii) Whewell
 - (iii) Bain
 - (iv) None of the above
- (e) The law of the uniformity of nature and the law of causation are the
- (i) formal ground of induction
 - (ii) material ground of induction
 - (iii) Both formal and material grounds of induction
 - (iv) Neither formal nor material grounds of induction

(3)

- (f) Bain says that, the course of the world is
- (i) a uniformity
 - (ii) uniformities
 - (iii) a unity
 - (iv) None of the above
- (g) Who defines 'condition' to be any necessary factor of a cause?
- (i) Mill
 - (ii) Aristotle
 - (iii) Carveth Read
 - (iv) Bain
- (h) Hypothesis assumes
- (i) two different forms
 - (ii) three different forms
 - (iii) four different forms
 - (iv) five different forms
- (i) The number of Astika school in Indian philosophy is
- (i) 3
 - (ii) 5
 - (iii) 6
 - (iv) 9

(4)

(j) Which of the following is the symbol of negation?

(i) \cdot (dot)

(ii) \sim (curl)

(iii) (horse shoe)

(iv) (vel)

GROUP—B

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

(a) The establishment of a general truth on the basis of particular experiences is called generalization.

(b) Induction is also based on the principle of the uniformity of nature.

(c) Induction and deduction differ in their principle, not in their starting point.

(d) Nature behaves in the same way under similar circumstances.

(e) Qualitatively the cause is equal to the effect.

(f) Darshan means mere speculation.

(g) Analogy may be described as a stepping-stone to scientific induction.

(h) ‘ \cdot ’ is a symbol for negation.

(5)

- (i) Socrates and Plato were the earliest rationalistic philosophers.
- (j) According to Empiricism, all our knowledge is derived from sense-experience.

GROUP—C

3. Fill in the blanks : 1×10=10

- (a) Every event must have a —.
- (b) According to Mill, induction is prior to —.
- (c) The ground of induction is itself an —.
- (d) Observation is finding a fact and — is making one.
- (e) A condition means a necessary part of a —.
- (f) In analogy, we proceed from particular to the —.
- (g) Mill formulates — experimental methods.
- (h) The Indian term of Philosophy is —.
- (i) According to rationalism, — is the source of true knowledge.
- (j) Empiricism is a reaction against —.

(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 scientific induction?
- (b) Define the Law of Uniformity of Nature.
- (c) What is Induction by Parity of Reasoning?
- (d) What do you mean by the expression, 'Unity of Nature'?
- (e) Name the Logical Connectives.
- (f) How does Carveth define the cause?
- (g) What is the distinction between Agent and Patient?
- (h) Define the fallacy of non-observation.
- (i) What are the three forms of Hypothesis?
- (j) Name the Heterodox schools of Indian philosophy.
- (k) What are Axioms?
- (l) Distinguish between Verbal proposition and Real proposition.
- (m) Distinguish between Primary law and Secondary law.

(7)

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer Question No. **5** and *any three* from the rest

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

- (i) If prices fall or wages rise, then both retail sales and advertising activities increase.
- (ii) Unemployment problem can be solved only if there is total literacy.
- (iii) Either Chicago or Dallas will win the super-bowl but they will not both win the super-bowl.
- (iv) If Amherst wins its first game, then both Colgate and Dartmouth win their first game.
- (v) If Mary lodges a complaint, then George will investigate and John will not be disqualified.
- (vi) It is not the case that lead is heavier than gold.

(b) Use truth table to determine the validity or invalidity of any *two* of the following argument forms : $5 \times 2 = 10$

(i) $p \quad q$
 $\quad \quad \sim q \quad \sim p$

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

(8)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(iii)} \quad p \quad q \\ \quad \quad \sim p \\ \quad \quad \quad \sim q \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(iv)} \quad p \quad (q \sim p) \\ \quad \quad p \\ \quad \quad \quad \sim (q \sim p) \end{array}$$

6. What is perfect induction? Is perfect induction an induction at all? 3+7=10
7. What is observation? Explain its fallacies. 2+8=10
8. What are the formal grounds of induction? Explain the view that the grounds of induction is itself an induction. 3+7=10
9. What is a cause according to Carveth Read? Explain its marks or characteristics. 3+7=10
10. What is an argument from analogy? Distinguish between good and bad analogy. 4+6=10
11. Explain rationalism as a theory of knowledge. 10
12. Explain the method of agreement with examples. 10
