

**2 0 1 9**

**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) In induction we proceed from

(i) general to particular

(ii) particular to general

(iii) general to general

(iv) particular to particular

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(b) The ground of induction is itself an induction is known as

- (i) scientific induction
- (ii) induction per simple enumeration
- (iii) paradox of induction
- (iv) colligation of facts

(c) Mill formulated

- (i) two experimental methods
- (ii) four experimental methods
- (iii) five experimental methods
- (iv) seven experimental methods

(d) The formal grounds of inductions are

- (i) observation
- (ii) observation and experiment
- (iii) law of uniformity of nature
- (iv) law of uniformity of nature and the law of causation

(e) Hypothesis cannot be proved without

- (i) analysis
- (ii) sensation
- (iii) verification
- (iv) perception

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- (f) The primary or ultimate laws are
- (i) laws of thought
  - (ii) laws of nature
  - (iii) laws of causation
  - (iv) Both laws of thought and nature
- (g) Descartes divides ideas into
- (i) two kinds
  - (ii) three kinds
  - (iii) four kinds
  - (iv) five kinds
- (h) Quantitatively cause is
- (i) equal to effect
  - (ii) less than effect
  - (iii) more than effect
  - (iv) sometimes more and sometimes less than effect
- (i) A disjunction is defined by which symbol?
- (i)  $\cdot$  (dot)
  - (ii)  $\vee$  (vel)
  - (iii)  $\supset$  (horseshoe)
  - (iv)  $\sim$  (curl)

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- (j) 'Darshana' means
- (i) love of knowledge
  - (ii) love of wisdom
  - (iii) vision of truth
  - (iv) love of argument

GROUP—B

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

- (a) Induction and deduction differ in their starting point but not in their principle.
- (b) The cause is the antecedent of the effect.
- (c) Plurality of causes means that the same effect may be produced by different causes.
- (d) Observation is finding a fact and experiment is making one.
- (e) Descartes is an empiricist philosopher.
- (f) All the nine schools of Indian philosophy recognizes the authority of the Vedas.
- (g) A statement form that has only false substitution instances is said to be a contingent.
- (h) A positive condition is one that can be omitted without frustrating the effect.

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- (i) The experimental methods have been called as 'the method of elimination'.
- (j) The term 'observation' literally means 'keeping something before the mind'.

GROUP—C

3. Fill in the blanks : 1×10=10

- (a) In induction there is an inductive leap or \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) Deductive argument may be formally true but \_\_\_\_\_ false.
- (c) The world is a \_\_\_\_\_ of laws.
- (d) In symbolic logic the symbols '·', '∨', '⊃', '∼', '≡' which represent the logical forms are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) Indian philosophy is initially pessimism but ultimately \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) According to Descartes, there are three types of ideas. They are adventitious, factitious and \_\_\_\_\_ ideas.
- (g) The term 'vera causa' means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (h) The heterodox schools of Indian philosophy do not believe in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Vedas.
- (i) The cause is relative to a given phenomenon called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (j) The Indian term of philosophy is \_\_\_\_\_.

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SECTION—II

( Marks : 20 )

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

- (a) What is scientific induction?
- (b) What are the formal and material grounds of induction?
- (c) How does Carveth Read define cause?
- (d) What is Non-Observation?
- (e) Distinguish between Primary laws and Secondary laws.
- (f) What are the five experimental methods?
- (g) What is an innate idea?
- (h) Distinguish between Agent and Patient.
- (i) What is empiricism?
- (j) Distinguish between Variables and Logical constants.
- (k) Name three empiricist philosophers.
- (l) Name three rationalist philosophers.

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( 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) It is not the case that neither Harry nor John will win the match.

(ii) If people are literate, then scientific development is possible and prosperity can be achieved.

(iii) If there is an election, then the government will not remain in power.

(iv) It is not true that John is short or handsome.

(v) Iran or Libya raises the price of oil but they do not both do so.

(vi) Either Chicago or Dallas will win the superbowl unless both Atlanta and Baltimore will win their Conference Championship.

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

(i)  $p \supset q$   
 $\sim (p \cdot q)$   
 $\therefore (p \vee q)$

(ii)  $p \supset (q \vee r)$   
 $p \supset q$   
 $\therefore r$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iii)} \quad & (p \vee q) \supset (p \cdot q) \\ & p \cdot q \\ \therefore & p \vee q \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iv)} \quad & p \cdot \sim q \\ \therefore & p \end{aligned}$$

6. What is a cause according to Carveth Read? Explain its marks or characteristics. 3+7=10
7. What is observation? What are the advantages of experiment over observation? 3+7=10
8. Explain empiricism as a theory of knowledge. 10
9. What is induction? Is perfect induction an induction at all? 2+8=10
10. What is hypothesis? What are the forms of hypothesis? 3+7=10
11. Define analogy. How does it differ from scientific induction? 3+7=10
12. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
  - (a) Rationalism
  - (b) Cause and condition
  - (c) Distinctive features of Indian philosophy

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