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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 (any *ten*) : 1×10=10

(a) Deduction aims at

(i) formal truth only

(ii) material truth only

(iii) Both formal and material truth

(iv) None of the above

[P.T.O.

(b) Inductive leap consists in passing from the

   (i) observed cases to the unobserved cases

   (ii) unobserved cases to the observed cases

   (iii) observed cases to the observed cases

   (iv) unobserved cases to the unobserved cases

(c) The term 'colligation of facts' was originally used by

   (i) Mill

   (ii) Whewell

   (iii) Carveth Read

   (iv) Bacon

(d) Ex Nihilo Nihil Fit means

   (i) the same cause has the same effect

   (ii) cause is equal to the effect

   (iii) the same cause has different effects

   (iv) out of nothing, nothing comes

(e) The same effect may be produced by different causes at different times. This is

   (i) conjunction of causes

   (ii) intermixture of effects

   (iii) plurality of causes

   (iv) None of the above

(3)

(f) The two fundamental methods according to Mill are

   (i) method of Agreement and Difference

   (ii) method of Agreement and method of Residue

   (iii) method of Difference and method of Residue

   (iv) method of Difference and Concomitant variation

(g) The Joint method of Agreement and Difference is a double employment of the method of

   (i) Agreement

   (ii) Difference

   (iii) Concomitant variation

   (iv) Residue

(h) The Law of Gravitation is a/an

   (i) Primary law

   (ii) Secondary law

   (iii) Empirical law

   (iv) None of the above

(i) Which of the following is/are heterodox schools?

   (i) Carvaka

   (ii) Jaina

   (iii) Buddha

   (iv) All of the above

(4)

(j) Hypothesis cannot be proved without

   (i) analysis

   (ii) sensation

   (iii) verification

   (iv) perception

(k) 'p is equivalent to q' is symbolized as

   (i) $p \cdot q$

   (ii) $p \equiv q$

   (iii) $p \vee q$

   (iv) $p \supset q$

(l) "Neither Jim nor Tom is elected" is a/an

   (i) conjunction

   (ii) implication

   (iii) disjunction

   (iv) negation of disjunction

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(m) 'A priori' means

   (i) before experience

   (ii) after experience

   (iii) Both before and after experience

   (iv) intuition

(n) Darshana means

   (i) love of knowledge

   (ii) love of wisdom

   (iii) love of argument

   (iv) vision of truth

GROUP—B

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

  (a) In parity of reasoning, there is no observation at all.

  (b) Induction is colligation and colligation is necessarily an induction.

  (c) Inductive argument may be both formally and materially true.

(d) The quantitative mark of the cause is its equality with the effect.

(e) Non-observation is a negative fallacy.

(f) The method of Agreement is pre-eminently a method of Observation.

(g) Observation and experiment are the material grounds of induction.

(h) Negative conditions mean the absence of preventing cause.

(i) '≡' is a symbol for negation.

(j) In induction, there is no inductive leap.

(k) Descartes is a rationalist philosopher.

(l) Carvaka school belongs to the orthodox school of thoughts.

(m) There are six Nastika Schools in Indian Philosophy.

(n) The statement '$p \cdot q$' is a contingent.

[Contd.

(7)

GROUP—C

3. Fill in the blanks (any *ten*) :   1×10=10

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

   (b) The _____ states that every event must have a cause.

   (c) Inductions improperly so called are also known as _____ induction.

   (d) Induction and deduction differ in their starting point but not in their _____.

   (e) The law of uniformity of nature is a _____ or formal ground of induction.

   (f) Observation is finding a _____ and experiment is making one.

   (g) Hypothesis is the _____ point of induction.

   (h) The experimental methods have been called by Mill, the method of _____.

(i) A _____ condition is one that cannot be omitted without frustrating the effect.

(j) The cause is the _____ antecedent of the effect.

(k) Experiment is the _____ reproduction of events.

(l) The hypothesis when verified, becomes a _____.

(m) Rationalism holds that _____ is the only source of knowledge.

(n) _____ schools believe in the authority of the Vedas.

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 20)

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

(a) Why perfect induction has been named induction by complete enumeration?

(b) What is induction by simple enumeration?

[Contd.

(c) Define a cause.

(d) What is paradox of induction?

(e) What is law of uniformity of nature?

(f) What is hypothesis?

(g) State two advantages of observation over experiment.

(h) What is non-observation?

(i) What is experiment?

(j) What is observation?

(k) What is plurality of causes?

(l) What is the method of difference?

(m) What are statement forms?

(n) What is implication?

(**10**)

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

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

5. *(a)* Symbolize any *five* of the following :   2×5=10

    (i) Neither India nor Pakistan will win the Asia Cup.

    (ii) Either Chicago or Dallas will win the Super Bowl but they will not both win the Super Bowl.

    (iii) It is not true that Alan is short or handsome.

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

    (v) If Ravi is elected class president, then either Bill is elected vice president or Ali is elected treasurer.

    (vi) If Amhest wins its first game, then Colgate will not win its first game.

    (vii) Alice and Betty will not both be elected.

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

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

(ii) $p \vee q$
p
$\therefore \sim q$

(iii) $p \supset q$
$\therefore \sim q \supset \sim p$

(iv) $p \cdot \sim q$
$\therefore p$

6. What is induction? Is perfect induction an induction at all? 2+8=10

7. Define analogy. How does analogy differ from scientific induction? 3+7=10

8. State the advantages of experiment over observation. 10

9. What is the method of Agreement? Explain with examples. 10

10. Explain Rationalism as a theory of knowledge. 10

11. Explain the distinctive features of Indian Philosophy.   10

12. Write short notes on any *two* of the following :   5×2=10

   (a) Colligation of facts

   (b) Empiricism

   (c) Mal-observation

   (d) Variables and constants

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