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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) In induction we proceed from

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

(2)

- (b) Perfect induction is also known as
 - (i) scientific induction
 - (ii) induction per simple enumeration
 - (iii) induction by complete enumeration
 - (iv) analogy

- (c) 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

- (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 expression 'plurality of causes' was introduced by
 - (i) Carveth Read
 - (ii) Mill
 - (iii) Hume
 - (iv) Bain

(3)

(f) Descartes divides ideas into

- (i) two kinds
- (ii) three kinds
- (iii) four kinds
- (iv) five kinds

(g) The fallacy in which relevant circumstances are overlooked is called the fallacy of

- (i) hypothesis
- (ii) explanation
- (iii) generalization
- (iv) non-observation

(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) Mill formulated

- (i) two experimental methods
- (ii) three experimental methods
- (iii) five experimental methods
- (iv) six experimental methods

- (j) Hypothesis assumes
 - (i) two different forms
 - (ii) three different forms
 - (iii) four different forms
 - (iv) five different forms
- (k) The law of Gravitation is a/an
 - (i) primary law
 - (ii) secondary law
 - (iii) empirical law
 - (iv) constitutional law
- (l) The joint method of agreement and difference is a double employment of the method of
 - (i) agreement
 - (ii) difference
 - (iii) concomitant variation
 - (iv) residues
- (m) A statement form that has only true substitution instances is said to be
 - (i) contingent
 - (ii) contradictory
 - (iii) tautology
 - (iv) None of the above

(5)

(n) The number of Nastika schools in Indian philosophy are

- (i) two
- (ii) three
- (iii) six
- (iv) seven

GROUP—B

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

- (a) The proposition arrived at in perfect induction is a general proposition.
- (b) The cause is the antecedent of the effect.
- (c) The term 'colligation of facts' was originally used by Mill.
- (d) The law of uniformity is a postulate or formal ground of induction.
- (e) Observation and experiment do not differ in degree but only in kind.
- (f) Induction is concerned only with formal truth.
- (g) The method of residues is a subsidiary inductive method.

(6)

- (h) According to Descartes, all our ideas are innate.
- (i) ' ' is a symbol for negation.
- (j) The curl contradicts the statement it precedes.
- (k) Mal-observation is a negative fallacy.
- (l) Hypothesis forms the starting point of scientific investigation.
- (m) Carvaka school belongs to the orthodox school of Indian philosophy.
- (n) Axioms are subject to proof.

GROUP—C

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

- (a) Parity of Reasoning is a case of improper induction because it is not based on ____.
- (b) Induction is based on ____ of facts.
- (c) Induction is colligation but ____ is not necessarily induction.
- (d) Analysis means breaking up of a ____ fact into its constituent factors.

(7)

- (e) In analogy, we proceed from particular to ____.
- (f) The experimental methods have been called by Mill, the methods of ____.
- (g) The thing acted upon is called the ____.
- (h) Hypothesis is a ____ supposition.
- (i) Observation is ____ perception of facts and circumstances.
- (j) In symbolic logic, the symbols ' \sim ', ' $'$ ', ' $'$ ', ' $'$ ', ' $'$ ', ' $'$ ' which represent the logical form are called ____.
- (k) Every event must have a ____.
- (l) Observation is finding a ____ and experiment is making one.
- (m) According to Locke, "There is nothing in the ____ which was not previously in the sense".
- (n) Two statements are said to be materially ____ when they have the same truth value.

(8)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 20)

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

- (a) What is a real proposition?
- (b) What is meant by 'paradox of induction'?
- (c) What is plurality of causes?
- (d) Define Analogy.
- (e) What is a statement variable?
- (f) Distinguish between Orthodox and Heterodox Schools of Indian thought.
- (g) Name two empiricist philosophers.
- (h) Define a Cause.
- (i) Distinguish between primary law and secondary law.
- (j) What is Disjunction?

(9)

- (k) What is Empiricism?
- (l) Define the Method of Concomitant Variations.
- (m) Give an example of hypothesis concerning law.
- (n) What does 'Darshana' mean?

(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 Germany will win the World Cup, then Argentina will not win the World Cup.
- (ii) It is not the case that lead is heavier than gold.
- (iii) Neither Harry nor John will win the match.
- (iv) It is not true that John is short or handsome.
- (v) Either Chicago or Dallas will win the Super Bowl but they will not both win the Super Bowl.
- (vi) Both Amherst and Colgate wins their first games only if Dartmouth does not win its first game.
- (vii) Alice and Betty will both not be elected.

(10)

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

$$(i) \quad \begin{array}{l} P \sim Q \\ Q \end{array}$$

$$(ii) \quad \begin{array}{l} P \quad Q \\ P \\ \sim Q \end{array}$$

$$(iii) \quad \begin{array}{l} (P \quad Q) (P \quad R) \\ P \\ Q \quad R \end{array}$$

$$(iv) \quad \begin{array}{l} P \quad Q \\ \sim (P \quad Q) \\ P \quad Q \end{array}$$

6. What is scientific induction? What are its marks or characteristics? $3+7=10$

7. What is observation? Explain the fallacies of observation. $2+8=10$

8. What is a hypothesis? What are the conditions of a legitimate hypothesis? $2+8=10$

9. Explain the method of agreement with examples. 10

(11)

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) Difference between deduction and induction
 - (b) Law of uniformity of nature
 - (c) Perfect induction
 - (d) Advantages of observation over experiment

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