NRT/KS/19/7448

Third Semester B.A. LL.B. Five Years Course (C.B.S.) Examination
PHILOSOPHY—III
Compulsory Paper—2

Time : Three Hours]   [Maximum Marks : 80

N.B. :— (1) **ALL** Sections are compulsory.

(2) Section-A carries **10** marks. Section-B carries **30** marks. Section-C carries **40** marks.

(3) Follow the instructions given in each Section.

SECTION—A
(Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Answer any **TEN** out of the following choosing the right one from the option given after each question :—   1×10=10

   (i) Generalization arrived at by simple enumeration is _____ generally.

       (a) restricted   (b) unrestricted

       (c) good   (d) bad

   (ii) Scientific generalization is supported by _____ evidence.

       (a) Direct   (b) Indirect

       (c) Both direct and indirect   (d) None of these

   (iii) _____ means becoming aware of objects which happen to come to our notice.

       (a) Observation   (b) Perception

       (c) Experiment   (d) None of these

   (iv) Illusion gives rise to the fallacy of _____.

       (a) Non-observation   (b) Mal observation

       (c) Direct   (d) All of these

   (v) When the purpose is to produce something desirable we consider _____ condition as the cause.

       (a) Necessary   (b) Sufficient

       (c) Active   (d) Passive

   (vi) Law of functional dependence expresses _____ uniformities.

       (a) Qualitative   (b) Quantitative

       (c) Both qualitative and quantitative   (d) None of these

   (vii) _____ view of cause is anthropomorphic.

       (a) Scientific   (b) Common man

       (c) Logician   (d) None of these

(viii) Experiment involves setting up of _____ condition.

    (a) Natural   (b) Artificial

    (c) General   (d) All of these

(ix) _____ verification is done by deducing consequences from a hypothesis by appeal to facts.

    (a) Direct   (b) Indirect

    (c) Both direct and indirect   (d) None of these

(x) If hypothesis agrees with facts it is said to be _____.

    (a) Proved   (b) Confirmed

    (c) Direct   (d) Indirect

(xi) _____ law is the most general law in science.

    (a) Axiom   (b) Primary law

    (c) Secondary law   (d) None of these

(xii) _____ are the commands and people are expected to obey them.

    (a) Moral law   (b) Political law

    (c) Formal law   (d) All of these

(xiii) A condition whose absence is necessary for the occurrence of the effect :

    (a) Positive   (b) Negative

    (c) Active   (d) None of these

(xiv) Analogy is an inference from _____.

    (a) Particular to Particular   (b) General to General

    (c) Particular to General   (d) General to Particular

(xv) _____ is one which accounts for only that fact, or that set of facts, for the explanation of which it has been advanced.

    (a) Working hypothesis   (b) Ad-hoc Hypothesis

    (c) Scientific Hypothesis   (d) None of these

SECTION—B
(Short Answer Questions)

2. Attempt any **THREE** of the following; each question carries **15** marks :—   5×3=15

    (a) Hypothetico—deductive method.

    (b) What are the limitations of experiment ?

    (c) Explain the significance of hypothesis in Scientific method.

    (d) How are laws of nature different from laws of State ?

3. Distinguish between (any **THREE**) :—   5×3=15

   (a) Direct and Indirect evidence.

   (b) Simple enumeration and scientific induction.

   (c) Positive and Negative necessary condition.

   (d) Verification and proof of hypothesis.

SECTION—C
(Long Answer Questions)

Note :— Attempt any **FIVE** questions. Each question carries **8** marks.   8×5=40

4. What is cause ? Why are common men and scientists interested in cause ?

5. What is scientific induction ? Explain the difference between Primary induction and Secondary induction.

6. What is Analogy ? Explain its nature and condition of sound analogy.

7. What is observation ? Explain the characteristic and condition of good observation.

8. What is hypothesis ? Explain the origin of hypothesis.

9. Explain the nature, use and importance of a working hypothesis.

10. What is Law of Nature ? Explain the characteristic of Law of Nature.

11. What is the method of Agreement ? How it is different from method of Difference ?