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) Attempt **ALL** sections. Section A consists of **10** marks, Section B consists of **30** marks, Section C consists of **40** marks.

(2) Follow the instructions given in each Section.

(3) Marks are indicated against each question.

SECTION—A

1. Choose the correct alternative (any ***ten***) :

(i) The process of hypothesis formation involves :

(a) Observation (b) Verification

(c) Deduction (d) All of these

(ii) Logic deals with _____.

(a) Commands (b) Laws

(c) Norms (d) None of these

(iii) Observation and experiments are _____ grounds of induction.

(a) Moral (b) Material

(c) Formal (d) None of these

(iv) Law of conservation is an example of :

(a) Primary law (b) Secondary law

(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

(v) _____ is a selective perception of facts with a certain purpose.

(a) Experiment (b) Observation

(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

(vi) _____ is the common man's method of establishing generalizations.

(a) Simple enumeration (b) Analogy

(c) Scientific induction (d) None of these

(vii) Analogy is an inference from _____.

(a) General to particular (b) Particular to general

(c) Particular to particular (d) None of these

(viii) Neglect of operative conditions give rise to the fallacy of _____.

(a) Observation (b) Non-observation

(c) Mal-observation (d) None of these

(ix) Law of causation is _____ ground of induction.

(a) Moral (b) Material

(c) Formal (d) None of these

(x) A man dies of snake bite but he was perfectly healthy before therefore snake bite is the cause of death. This conclusion has been reached by :

(a) Method of agreement (b) Method of difference

(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

(xi) The method of difference is based on :

(a) Cause may be partial (b) False cause

(c) Principle of elimination (d) None of these

(xii) Generalization established by simple enumeration is supported by _____ evidence.

(a) Direct (b) Indirect

(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

(xiii) A factor which can be eliminated without disturbing the effect is the principle of _____ method.

(a) Agreement (b) Difference

(c) Concomitant (d) Residu

(xiv) Gucial experiment can falsify only those hypothesis which are capable of ____ verification.

(a) Indirect (b) Direct

(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

(xv) Relation between cause and effect is _____.

(a) One Sided (b) Two Sided

(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these 1×10=10

SECTION—B

Note :— Both the questions in this Section are compulsory.

2. Write short notes (any ***three***) :

   (i) Need for induction

   (ii) Principle of causation

   (iii) Advantages of experiments

   (iv) Important characteristics of inductive generalization. 5×3=15

3. Distinguish between (any ***three***) :

   (a) Laws of nature and moral laws

   (b) Necessary and sufficient condition

   (c) Verification and proof hypothesis

   (d) Malobservation and non observation. 5×3=15

SECTION—C

Note :— Answer any ***five*** of the following.

4. Explain with illustration the nature of inductive argument and explain the method of scientific induction.

5. Explain and illustrate the method of agreement. Give symbolic and concrete examples of it.

6. Explain the various factors which play important role in origin of hypothesis.

7. Define Experiment. Explain the characteristics of experiment.

8. Explain the proofs and verification of hypothesis. Are verification and proof same ?

9. What is cause ? Explain the common man's notion of cause.

10. Explain in detail types of various laws.

11. Explain giving a concrete example, the method of difference. 8×5=40